BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA;

OR,

A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

A full Account of all the PROPER NAMES

Mentioned in ANTIENT AUTHORS.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

Tables of COINS, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES,

In Use among the GREEKS and ROMANS.

READING:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, LONDON.

MDCCLXXXVIII

PREFACE.

IN the following pages it has been the wish of the Author to give the most accurate and satisfactory account of all the proper names which occur in reading the Classics, and by a judicious collection of anecdotes and historical facts, to draw a picture of antient times, not less instructive than entertaining. Such a work, it is hoped, will not be deemed an useless acquisition in the hands of the public, and while the student is initiated in the knowledge of history and mythology, and familiarized with the antient situation and extent of kingdoms and cities that no longer exist, the man of letters may perhaps find it not a contemptible companion, from which he may receive information, and be made, a second time, acquainted with many important particulars which time, or more laborious occupations may have erazed from his memory. In the prosecution of his plan, the author has been obliged to tread in the steps of many learned men, whose studies have been directed, and not without success, to facilitate the attainment of classical knowledge, and the antient languages. Their compositions have been to him a source of information, and he trusts that their labors have now found new elucidation in his own, and that by a due consideration of every subject, he has been enabled to imitate their excellences, without copying their faults. Many compositions of the same nature have issued from the press, but they are partial, and unsatisfactory. The attempts to be concise, have rendered the labors of one barren and uninstructive, while long and unconnected quotations of passages, from Greek and Latin writers, disfigure the page of the other, and render the whole insipid and disgusting. It cannot, therefore, be a discouraging employment now, to endeavour to finish what others have left imperfect, and with the conciseness of Stephens, to add the diffuse researches of Lloyd, Hoffman, Collier, &c. After paying due attention to the antient poets and historians, from whom the most authentic information can be received, the labors of more modern authors have been consulted, and every composition, distinguished for the clearness and perspicuity of historical narration, or geographical descriptions, has been carefully examined. Truly sensible of what he owes to modern Latin and English writers and commentators, the author must not forget to make a public acknowledgment of the assistance he has likewise

 received

received from the labors of the French. In the Siecles Payens of l'Abbé Sabatier de Castres, he has found all the information which judicious criticism, and a perfect knowledge of heathen mythology could procure. The compositions of l'Abbé Banier, have also been useful, and in the Dictionaire Historique, of a literary society, printed at Caen, a treasure of original anecdotes, and a candid selection and arrangment of historical facts have been discovered.

It was the original design of the author of this Dictionary, to give a minute explanation of all the names of which Pliny, and other antient geographers make mention, but upon a second consideration of the subject, he was convinced, that it would have increased his volume in bulk, and not in value. The learned reader will be sensible of the propriety of this remark, when he recollects that the names of many places mentioned by Pliny and Pausanias, occur no where else in antient authors, and that to find the true situation of an insignificant village, mentioned by Strabo, no other writer but Strabo is to be consulted.

This Dictionary being undertaken more particularly for the use of schools, it has been thought proper to mark the quantity of the penultimate of every word, and to assist the student who can receive no fixed and positive rules for pronunciation. In this the authority of Smethius has been followed, as also Leedes's edition of Labbe's Catholici Indices.

As every publication should be calculated to facilitate literature, and to be serviceable to the advancement of the sciences, the author of this Dictionary did not presume to intrude himself upon the public, before he was sensible that his humble labors would be of some service to the lovers of the antient languages. The undertaking was for the use of schools, therefore he thought none so capable of judging of its merit, and of ascertaining its utility, as those who preside over the education of youth. With this view he took the liberty to communicate his intentions to several gentlemen in that line, not less distinguished for purity of criticism, than for their classical abilities, and from them he received all the encouragement which the desire of contributing to the advancement of learning can expect. To them, therefore, for their approbation and friendly communications, he publicly returns his thanks, and hopes, that now his labors are completed, his Dictionary may claim from them that patronage, and that support to which in their opinion the specimen of the work seemed to be entitled. He has paid due attention to their remarks, he has received with gratitude their judicious observations, and cannot pass over in silence their obliging recommendations, and particularly the friendly advice he has received from the Rev. R. Valpy, Master of Reading school.

For the account of the Roman laws, and for the festivals celebrated by the antient inhabitants of Greece and Italy, he is particularly indebted to the useful collections of Archbishop Potter, of Godwin and Kennett. In the tables of antient coins, weights, and measures, which he has annexed to the body of the dictionary, he has followed the learned calculations of Dr. Arbuthnot. The quoted authorities have been carefully examined, and frequently revised, and it is hoped the opinions of mytho-

logists

logists will appear without confusion, and be found divested of all obscurity.

Therefore, with all the confidence which an earnest desire of being useful can command, the author offers the following pages to the public, conscious that they may contain inaccuracies and imperfections. A Dictionary, the candid reader is well aware, cannot be made perfect all at once, it must still have its faults and omissions, however cautious and vigilant the author may have been, and in every page there may be found, in the opinion of some, room for improvement, and for addition. Before the candid, therefore, and the impartial, he lays his publication, and for whatever observations the friendly critic may make, he will shew himself grateful, and take advantage of the remarks of every judicious reader, should the favors and the indulgence of the public, demand a second edition.

J. LEMPRIERE.

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PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING

BY SUBSCRIPTION,

HERODOTUS,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,

WITH NOTES, HISTORICAL, CRITICAL, AND EXPLANATORY.

A

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, &c.

ABA & Abæ, a town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo, firnamed Abæus. The inhabitants, called Abantes, were of Thracian origin. After the ruin of their country by Xerxes, they migrated to Eubœa, which from them was called Abantis. Some of them passed afterwards from Eubœa into Ionia. *Herodot.* 8, c. 33. —*Paus.* 10, c 55.——A city of Caria.—— Another of Arabia Felix.——A mountain near Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 24.

ABACENE, a country of Sicily near Messana. *Diod.* 14.

ABALUS, an island in the German ocean where, as the antients supposed, the amber dropped from the trees. *Plin.* 37, c. 2. If a man was drowned here, and his body never appeared above the water, propitiatory sacrifices were offered to his manes during a hundred years.

ABANA, a place of Capua. *Cic. contra Rull.*

ABANTES, a people of Peloponnesus, who built a town in Phocis called Aba, after their leader Abas, whence also their name originated: they afterwards went to Eubœa. [*Vid.* Abantis.] *Herodot.* 1, c. 146.

ABANTIAS, & Abantiades, a patronymic given to the descendants of Abas king of Argos, such as Acrisius, Danae, Perseus, Atalanta, &c.

ABANTIDAS made himself master of Sicyon, after he had murdered Clinias the father of Aratus. He was himself soon after assassinated. *Plut. in Arat.*

ABANTIS, or Abantias, an ancient name of the island of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who settled in it from Phocis. *Plin* 4, c. 12.——Also a country of Epirus. *Paus.* 5, c. 22.

ABARBAREA, one of the Naiades, mother of Æsepus and Pedasus by Bucolion Laomedon's eldest son. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 21.

ABARIMON, a country of Scythia, near mount Imaus. The inhabitants are said to have their toes behind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ABARIS, a man killed by Perseus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, c. 86.——A Rutulian killed by Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 344.——A Scythian, son of Seuthes, in the age of Crœsus, or the Trojan war, who received a flying arrow from Apollo, with which he gave oracles, and transported himself wherever he pleased. He is said to have returned to the Hyperborean countries from Athens, without eating, and to have made the Trojan Palladium with the bones of Pelops. *Herodot.* 4, c. 36.—*Strab.* 7. It is said he wrote several treatises in Greek, of which only the titles are extant.

ABARUS, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia. *Appian. in Parth.*——He is called Mezeres by *Flor.* 3, c. 11, and Ariamnes by *Plut. in Crass.*

ABAS, a mountain in Syria, where the Euphrates rises ——A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albanians. *Plut. in Pomp.*—A son of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 7.——The 11th king of Argos, son of Belus, some say of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, was famous for his genius and valor. He was father to Prœtus and Acrisius, and built Abæ. He reigned 23 years. *Paus.* 2, c. 16, l. 10, c. 35.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.——One of Æneas's companions, killed in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 170.——A Greek killed by the Trojans, at the burning of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 286.——A centaur, famous for his skill in hunting. *Ovid.*

Ovid. Met. 12, v. 300.——A soothsayer, to whom the Syracusans erected a statue for his services to Lysander. *Pausan.* 10, c. 9.——A son of Neptune. *Hygin. fab.* 15.

ABĀSA, an island in the Red sea, near Æthiopia. *Pausan.* 6, c. 26.

ABASĪTIS, a lake of Mysia in Asia. *Strab.*

ABASSĒNA or Abassinia. *Vid.* Abessinia.

ABASSUS, a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

ABĂTOS, an island near Memphis in Egypt, abounding with flax and papyrus. Osiris was buried there. *Lucan.* 10, v. 323.

ABDALONĪMUS, one of the descendants of the kings of Sidon, so poor, that to maintain himself, he worked in a garden. When Alexander took Sidon, he made him king, and enlarged his possessions on account of his great disinterestedness. *Justin.* 11, c. 10.—*Curt.* 4, c. 1.

ABDĒRA, a town of Hispania Bætica, built by the Carthaginians. *Strab.* 3.

ABDĒRA, a maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules, in memory of Abderus, one of his favorites. The Clazomenians and Teians beautified it. Some suppose that Abdera, the sister of Diomedes, built it. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens.* It gave birth to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecatæus. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 4, ep. 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 168.—*Mart.* 10, ep. 25.

ABDĒRIA, a town of Spain. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ABDERĪTES, a people of Pæonia, obliged to leave their country, on account of the great number of rats and frogs which infested it. *Justin.* 15, c. 2.

ABDĒRUS, a man of Locris, arm-bearer to Hercules, was torn to pieces by the mares of Diomedes, which the hero had trusted to his care when going to war against the Bistones. Hercules built a city, which, in commemoration of his friend, he called Abdera. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Philostrat.* 2, c. 25.

ABEĂTÆ, a people of Achaia. *Plin.* 4, c. 6.

ABELLA, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants were called Abellani. Its nuts called *avellanæ* were famous. *Justin.* 20, c. 5.

ABIA, formerly Ire, a maritime town of Messenia, one of the seven cities promised to Achilles by Agamemnon. It is called after Abia, daughter of Hercules, and nurse of Hyllus. *Pausan.* 4, c. 30.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 292.

ABENDA, a town of Caria. The inhabitants were the first who raised temples to the city of Rome.

ABII, a nation between Scythia and Thrace. They lived upon milk, were fond of celibacy, and enemies to war. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 6. According to *Curt.* 7, c. 6, they surrendered to Alexander, after they had been independent since the reign of Cyrus.

ABĪLA, or Abyla, a mountain of Africa, in that part which is nearest to the opposite mountain called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only eighteen miles distant. These two mountains are called the columns of Hercules, and were said formerly to be united, till the hero separated them, and made a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. *Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 5, l. 2, c. 6.

ABISĂRES, an Indian prince, who offered to surrender to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 12.

ABISĂRIS, a country beyond the Hydaspes in India. *Arrian.*

ABISONTES, some inhabitants of the Alps. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.

ABLĒTES, a people near Troy.

ABOBRĪCA, a town of Lusitania.——Another in Spain.

ABŒCRĪTUS, a Bœotian general, killed with a thousand men, in a battle at Chæronea, against the Ætolians. *Plut. in Aratus.*

ABOLĀNI, a people of Latium, near Alba. *Plin.* 5, c. 5.

ABŌLUS, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

ABONITEICHOS, a town of Galatia. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

ABORĀCA, a town of Sarmatia.

ABORIGĪNES, the original inhabitants of Italy, under the reign of Saturn. Their posterity was called Latini, from Latinus one of their kings. They assisted Æneas against Turnus. Rome was built in their country. The word signifies without origin, or whose origin is not known. *Liv.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1. c. 10.—*Justin.* 43, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6.

ABORRAS, a river of Mesopotamia. *Strab.* 16.

ABRADĀTĒS, a king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. *Xenoph. Cyrop.* 5, 6, &c.

ABRENTIUS was made governor of Tarentum by Hannibal. He betrayed his trust to gain the favors of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army. *Polyæn.* 8.

ABROCŌMAS, son of Darius, was in the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece.

He

He was killed at Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 224.

Abrodiætus, a name given to Parrhasius the painter, on account of the sumptuous manner of his living. Vid. *Parrhasius.*

Abron, an Athenian who wrote a treatise concerning the religion of the ancient Greeks.——A grammarian of Rhodes who taught Rhetoric at Rome.——A Spartan, son of Lycurgus the orator. *Plut. in* 10. *Orat.*——A native of Argos, famous for his debauchery.

Abronycus, an Athenian, very serviceable to Themistocles in his embassy to Sparta. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 91. *Herodot.* 8, c. 21.

Abronius Silo, a Latin poet in the Augustan age. He wrote some fables. *Senec.*

Abrota, the wife of Nisus the youngest of the sons of Ægeus. As a monument to her chastity, Nisus after her death, ordered the garments which she wore to become the models of fashion in Megara. *Plut. Quæst. Græc.*

Abrotonum, the mother of Themistocles. *Plut. in Them.*——A town of Africa, near the Syrtes. *Plin.* 5, c. 4.——A harbor of Thrace. *Plut. in Arat.*

Abæus, a city of the Sapæi. *Paus.* 7, c. 10.

Abrypolis, an ally of Rome, driven from his possessions by Perseus, the last king of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 13 & 41.

Absyrtus, a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra. *Hygin. Præf. fab.*

Absinthii, a people on the coasts of Pontus, with a mountain of the same name. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

Absorus, Absyrtis, Absyrtides, Islands in the Adriatic, or near Istria, where Absyrtus was killed, whence their name. *Strab.* 7. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Absyrtos, a river falling into the Adriatic sea, near which Absyrtus was murdered. *Lucan.* 3, v. 190.

Absyrtus, a son of Æetes king of Colchis and Hypsea. His sister Medea, as she fled away with Jason, tore his body to pieces and strewed his limbs in her father's way to stop his pursuit. Some say that she murdered him in Colchis, others, near Istria. It is said that he arrived safe in Illyricum. The place where he was killed has been called Tomos, and the river adjoining to it, Absyrtos. *Lucan* 3, v. 190. *Strab.* 7. *Hygin. Fab.* 23. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. *Flacc.* 8. 261. *Ovid Trist.* 3. *el.* 9. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 49.

Abulites, governor of Susa, betrayed his trust to Alexander and was rewarded with a province. *Curt.* 5, c. 2. *Diod.* 17.

Abydenus, a disciple of Aristotle, too much indulged by his master. He wrote some historical treatises on Cyprus, Delos, Assyria and Assyria. *Phil. Jud.*

Abydos, a town of Egypt, where was the famous temple of Osiris. *Plut. de Iside & Osir.*——A city of Asia, opposite Sestos in Europe, built by the Milesians by permission of king Gyges. It is famous for the amours of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built there across the Hellespont. *Lucan* 2, v. 674. *Justin* 2, c. 13. *Musæus in Lier. & Leand.* The inhabitants being besieged by Philip the father of Perseus, devoted themselves to death with their families, rather than fall into the enemy's hands. *Liv.* 31, c. 18.

Abyla. *Vid.* Abila.

Abylon, a city of Egypt.

Abyssinia, a large kingdom of Africa, in Upper Æthiopia, where the Nile takes its rise. The inhabitants are of Arabian origin.

Acacallis, a nymph, mother of Philander & Phylacis by Apollo. They were exposed to the wild beasts in Crete, but a goat giving them her milk preserve them, *Paus.* 10, c. 16.——A daughter of Minos, mother of Cydon, by Mercury. *Paus.* 8, c. 53.

Acacisium, a town of Arcadia built by Acacus son of Lycaon. Mercury surnamed Acacesius was worshipped there. *Paus.* 8, c. 3. 36, &c.

Academia, a place surrounded with trees near Athens belonging to Academus, from whom the name is derived. Some derive the word from ἀκαὶ δήμου, removed from the people. Here Plato opened his school of philosophy, and from this, every place sacred to learning has ever since been called Academia. To exclude from it profaneness and dissipation, it was even forbidden to laugh there. It was called Academia vetus to distinguish it from all other academies. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 3. *Diog.* 3. *Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 35.

Academus, an Athenian who discovered to Castor & Pollux, where Theseus had concealed their sister Helen, for which they amply rewarded him. *Plut. in Thes.*

Acalandrus, & Acalyndrus, a river falling into the bay of Tarentum. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Acalle, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Acamarchis, one of the Oceanides

Acamas, son of Theseus and Phædra, went with Diomedes to demand Helen from the Trojans after her elopement from Menelaus. In his embassy he had a son by Laodice the daughter of Priam. He was concerned in the Trojan war, and afterwards built the town of Acamantium in Phrygia, and called a tribe after his own name at Athens. *Paus.* 10, c. 26. *Q. Calab.*

12. *Hygin.* 108.——A son of Antenor in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 11, v. 60, &c.

Acampsis, a river of Colchis.

Acantha, a nymph loved by Apollo and changed into the flower Acanthus.

Acanthus, a town of Macedonia, founded by a colony from Andros. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 84.——A town of Thrace near mount Athos. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

Acăra, a town of Pannonia.——Another of Italy.

Acaria, a fountain of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Eurystheus. *Strab.* 8.

Acarnania, (antiently Curetis) a country of Epirus, at the north of the Ionian sea, divided from Ætolia by the Achelous. The inhabitants reckoned only 6 months in the year; they were luxurious and addicted to pleasure. Their horses were famous. It received its name from Acarnas. *Plin.* 2. c. 90. *Mela* 2. c. 3. *Strab.* 7. & 9. *Paus.* 8, c. 24. *Lucian in Dial. Meretr.*

Acarnas & Amphoterus sons of Alcmæon & Callirhoe. Alcmæon being murdered by the brothers of Alphesibœa his former wife, Callirhoe obtained from Jupiter, that her children who were still in the cradle, might grow and kill their father's murderers. This was granted. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Acarnas & Acarnan, a stony mountain of Attica. *Senec in Hippol.* v. 20.

Acasta, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod Theog.* v. 356.

Acastus, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, married Astydamia or Hyppolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus rejecting the addresses of Hyppolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chace, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife. *Vid.* Peleus & Astydamia. *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 306. *Heroid.* 13, v. 25.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, &c.

Acathantus, a bay in the Red Sea. *Strab.* 16.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, shepherd of king Numitor's flocks. She brought up Romulus and Remus who had been exposed on the banks of the Tiber. From her wantonness, she was called Lupa, (a prostitute) whence the fable that Romulus was suckled by a she wolf. *Dionys. Hal.* 1. c. 18. *Liv.* 1. c. 4.——The Romans yearly celebrated certain festivals [*vid. Laurentalia*] in honor of another prostitute of the same name, which arose from this circumstance: the keeper of the temple of Hercules one day playing at dice, made the god one of the number, on condition that if Hercules was defeated he should make him a present, but if he conquered, he should be entertained with an elegant feast, and share his bed with a beautiful female. Hercules was victorious, and accordingly Acca was conducted to the bed of Hercules, who in reality came to see her, and told her in the morning to go into the streets, and salute with a kiss the first man she met. This was Tarrutius, an old unmarried man, who, not displeased with Acca's liberty, loved her, and made her the heiress of all his possessions. These, at her death, she gave to the Roman people, whence the honors paid to her memory. *Plut. Quæst. Rom. & in Romul.*——A companion of Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 820.

Accia & Atia, daughter of Julia Cæsar's sister, & M. Atius Balbus. She was the mother of Augustus, and died A. U. C. 711. *Dio.*—*Suet. in Aug.* 4.

Accila, a town of Sicily. *Liv.* 24. c. 35.

L. Accius, a Roman tragic poet, whose roughness of stile was highly censured. Quintilian imputed it to the unpolished age in which he lived, 200 years before Augustus. He translated some of the tragedies of Sophocles which are now lost. *Horat.* 2. ep. 1. v. 56.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 19.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3. c. 36.——A famous orator of Pisaurum in Cicero's age.

Accius Tullius, a prince of the Volsci very inimical to the Romans. Coriolanus when banished by his citizens, fled to him, and led his armies against Rome. *Liv.* 2, c. 37.—*Plut. in Coriol.*

Acco, a general of the Senones in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 6. c. 4 & 44.

Acco, an old woman who fell mad on seeing her deformity in a looking glass. *Hesych.*

Accua, a town in Italy. *Liv.* 24. c. 20.

Ace, a town in Phœnicia, called also Ptolemais. *C. Nep. in Datam.* c. 5.——A place of Arcadia near Megalopolis where Orestes was cured from the persecution of the furies, who had a temple here. *Paus.* 8, v. 34.

Acerātus, a soothsayer, who remained alone at Delphi, when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants. *Herodot.* 8, c. 37.

Acerbas, a priest of Hercules at Tyre, who married Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus. *Justin* 18, c. 4.

Acerīna, a colony of the Brutii in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.

Acerræ, an ancient town of Campania, near the river Clanius, which often overflows the country. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 225.

Acerasacōmes [Unshorn] a surname of Apollo. *Juv.* 8, v. 128.

Aces, a river flowing by Parthia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 117.

Acesia, part of the island of Lemnos; it received this name from Philoctetes, whose wound was cured there. *Philostr.*

Acesines, a river of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 25.

Acesinus or Acesines, a river of Persia falling into the Indus. Its banks produce reeds of such an uncommon size, that a piece of them, particularly between two knots, can serve as a boat to cross the water. *Justin.* 12, c. 9, *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Acesius, a surname of Apollo, as god of medicine.

Acesta, a town of Sicily, called after king Acestes. It received also the name of Segesta; it was built by Æneas, who left here part of his crew, as he was going to Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 718.

Acestes, son of Crimisus and Egeste, a Trojan woman, was king of the country near Drepanum in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and kindly entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there called Acesta, from Acestes. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 718.

Acestium, a woman who saw all her relations invested with the sacred office of torch-bearers in the festivals of Ceres. *Pauf.* 1, c. 37.

Acestodorus, a Greek historian, who mentions the review which Xerxes made of his forces before the battle of Salamis. *Plut. in Themist.*

Acestorides, an Athenian archon, A. M. 3460.——A Corinthian governor of Syracuse. *Diod.* 19.

Acitas, one of Evander's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 30.

Acharytos, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple.

Achæa, a surname of Pallas, whose temple in Daunia was defended by dogs, who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other persons. *Antiphat. de Mirab.*——Ceres was called Achæa from her lamentations at the loss of Proserpine. *Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*

Achæi, the descendants of Achæus, at first inhabited the country near Argos, but being driven by the Heraclidæ 80 years after the Trojan war, they retired among the Ionians, whose 12 cities they seized and kept. The names of these cities are Pellena, Ægira, Ægæ, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhypæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, & Pharæ. The inhabitants of these three last began a famous league A. U. C. 469, which freed Greece from the power of the Macedonians. This league was broken A. U. C. 607.—They extended the borders of their country by conquest, and even planted colonies in Magna Græcia.—This name is generally applied to all the Greeks indiscriminately by the poets, *Herodot.* 1, c. 145, l. 8, c. 36.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 364.—*Polyb.*—*Liv.* l. 27, 32, &c.—*Plut. in Philop.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 605.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 1, &c.——Also a people of Asia on the borders of the Euxine, *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, el. 10, v. 27.

Achæum, a place of Troas opposite Tenedos. *Strab.* 8.

Achæmenes, a king of Persia, among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; his descendants were called Achæmenides, and formed a separate tribe in Persia, of which the kings were members.—Cambyses son of Cyrus, on his death bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to suffer the Medes to recover their former power, and abolish the empire of Persia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125, l. 3, c. 65, l. 7, v. 11. *Horat.* 2, od. 32, v. 23.

Achæmenia, part of Persia, called after Achæmenes.—Hence Achæmenius. *Horat. Epod.* 13, v. 12.

Achæmenides, a companion of Ulysses, abandoned on the coast of Sicily, where Æneas, on his voyage to Italy, found him. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 614.

Achæorum littus, a harbour in Cyprus. *Strab.*——In Troas,—in Æolia,—in Peloponnesus,—in the Euxine. *Pauf.* 4, c. 34.

Achæorum statio, a place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

Achæum, a city of Troas opposite Tenedos, *Strab.* 13.

Achæus, a king of Lydia, hung by his subjects for his extortion. *Ovid. in Ib.*——A son of Xuthus of Thessaly. He fled to Peloponnesus, after the accidental murder of a man; where the inhabitants were called from him Achæi. He afterwards returned to Thessaly. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 1.——A tragic poet of Eretria, who wrote 43 tragedies, of which only one obtained the prize. He lived sometime after Sophocles.——Another of Syracuse, author of 10 tragedies.——A river which falls into the Euxine. *Arrian in Peripl.*——A relation of Antiochus the Great, appointed governor of all the king's provinces beyond Taurus. He aspired to sovereign power which he disputed for 8 years with Antiochus, and was at last betrayed by a Cretan. His limbs were cut off, and his body, sewed in the skin of an ass, was exposed on a gibbet. *Polyb.* 8.

Achaia, called also Hellas, a country of Peloponnesus

Peloponnesus at the north of Elis on the bay of Corinth. It was originally called Ægialus (shore) from its situation. The Ionians called it Ionia, when they settled there, and it received the name of Achaia from the Achaei, who dispossessed the Ionians. *Vid. Achaei.*——A small part of Phthiotis was also called Achaia, of which Alos was the capital.

Achaicum bellum was undertaken by the Romans against the Achæans. Olymp. 158, A. U. C. 606, in the consulship of P. Corn. Scip. Africanus, & L. Drusus. Corinth was taken by Mummius, and the armies of the Bœotians & Achæans destroyed and the war finished after the conquest of Greece. *Olymp.* 166.

Achăra, a town near Sardis. *Strab.* 14.

Acharenses, a people of Sicily near Syracuse. *Cic. in Verr.* 3.

Acharnæ, a village of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

Achātes, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that Fidus Achates became a proverb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 316.

Achelorium, a river of Thessaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

Achelōus, the son of Oceanus & Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus. As one of the numerous suitors of Deianira, daughter of Œneus, he entered the lists against Hercules, and, being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty. Some say that he was changed into a river after the victory of Hercules. This river is in Epirus. It rises in mount Pindus, and divides Acarnania from Ætolia, and falls into the Ionian sea. The sand and mud which it carries down have formed some Islands at its mouth. This river is said to have sprung from the earth after the deluge. *Herodot.* 2, c. 10.—*Strab.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 5. l. 9, fab. 2. *Amor* 3, el. 6, v. 35.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3 & 7, l. 2, c. 7.—*Hygin. proef. fab.*——A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus.—Another flowing from mount Sipylus. *Pans.* 8, c. 38.

Acherdus, a tribe of Attica, hence Acherdusius. *Demosth.*

Acherāsi, a people of Sicily. *Cic.* 3 *in Verr.*

Acheron, the son of Ceres, without a father. He concealed himself in hell, for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are at first conveyed. It receives the souls of the dead, because a deadly languor seizes them at the hour of dissolution. Some make him son of Titan, and suppose that he was plunged into hell by Jupiter, for supplying the Titans with water. It is often taken for hell itself. *Horat.* 1, od. 3, v. 36. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 492. *Æn.* 2, v. 295. &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Lucan* 3, v. 16.—*Sil.* 2 *Sylv.* 6, v. 80.——A river of Epirus near Pandosia, flowing into the bay of Ambracia. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.——A river of Elis in Peloponnesus.——Another on the Riphæan mountains. *Orpheus.*——Also a river in the country of the Brutii in Italy. *Justin* 12, c. 2.

Acherontia, a town of Apulia on a mountain. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 14.

Acherūsia, a lake of Campania near Capua. Diodorus, *lib.* 1. mentions that in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acherusia, and received sentence according to the actions of their life. The boat was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

Acherūsias, a place near Heraclea where Hercules, as is reported, dragged Cerberus out of Hell. *Xenoph. Anab.* 6.

Achētus, a river of Sicily. *Sil.* 14.

Achilleus or Aquileus, the father of queen Zenobia. He put to death the officers of the emperor Aurelian, for which he was thrown to wild beasts and torn to pieces.

Achillas, a general of Ptolemy, who murdered Pompey the great. *Plut. in Pomp.*—*Lucan* 8, v. 538.

Achillēa, a peninsula near the mouth of the Borysthenes. *Mela* 2, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 55 & 76.——An island at the mouth of the Ister,—Here was the tomb of Achilles, over which birds never flew. *Plin.* 10, c. 29.——A fountain of Miletus, whose waters rise salted from the earth, and afterwards sweeten in their course. *Athen.*

Achilleiensis, a people near Macedonia. *Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* 3.

Achilleis, a poem of Statius, in which he describes the education and memorable actions of Achilles. This composition is imperfect. The poet's immature death deprived the world of a valuable history of the life and exploits of this famous hero.

Achilles, the son of Peleus and Thetis, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was entrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music, and, by feeding him with the marrow of wild beasts, rendered him vigorous and active. He was taught eloquence by Phœnix, whom he ever after loved and respected.

fected. Thetis, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war, where she knew he was to perish, privately sent him to the court of Lycomedes, where he was disguised in a female dress, and, by his familiarity with the king's daughters, made Deidamia mother of Neoptolemus. As Troy could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, Ulysses went to the court of Lycomedes in the habit of a merchant, and exposed jewels and arms to sale. Achilles, chusing the arms, discovered his sex, and went to war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a strong armour, which was proof against all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favourite mistress, Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessa. For this affront, he refused to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action, and to revenge. [*Vid. Patroclus.*] He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeasing the shades of his friend, he permitted old Priam to carry away Hector's body. In the 10th year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena, and as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, of which wound he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honours were paid to him, and temples raised to his memory. It is said, that after the taking of Troy, the ghost of Achilles appeared to the Greeks, and demanded of them Polyxena, who accordingly was sacrificed on his tomb by his son Neoptolemus. Some say that this sacrifice was voluntary, and that Polyxena was so grieved at his death that she killed herself on his tomb. The Thessalians yearly sacrificed a black and a white bull on his tomb. It is reported that he married Helen after the siege of Troy, and others maintain that this marriage happened after his death, in the island of Leuce, where many of the ancient heroes lived, as in a separate elysium. [*Vid. Leuce.*] It is said, that when he was young, his mother asked him whether he preferred a long life spent in obscurity and retirement, to a few years of military fame and glory; and that, to his honor, he made choice of the latter.——Some ages after the Troian war, Alexander, going to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and admired the hero who had found a Homer to publish his fame to posterity. *Xenoph. de venat.*—*Plut. in Alex. De fort. in Orte Lun. De music. De amic. mult. Quæst. Græc.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 18, &c.—*Diod.* 13.—*Stat. Achill.*—*Ovid. Met.* 12, fab. 3, &c. *Trist.* 3, el. 5, v. 37, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 472, 488, l. 2, v. 276, l. 6, v. 58, &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Hygin. fab.* 98 & 110.—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 35, c. 15.—*Max. Tyr. orat.* 27.—*Horat.* 1, od. 8, l. 2, od. 4 & 16, l. 4, od. 6, 2 ep. 2, v. 42.—*Hom. Il. & Od.*—*Dictys Cret.* 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Juv.* 7, v. 210.—*Apollon.* 4.—*Argon.* v. 869.——There were other persons of the same name. The most known were—a man who received Juno when she fled from Jupiter's courtship—a preceptor to Chiron the centaur—a son of Jupiter & Lamia, reported to be fairer than Venus—a man who instituted oracles at Athens.

ACHILLES, TATIUS, of Alexandria, wrote a mixed history of great men, &c.—He lived some time after the Augustan age.

ACHILLEUM, a town of Troas near the tomb of Achilles, built by the Mitylenæans. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

ACHIVI, the name of the inhabitants of Argos and Lacedæmon before the return of the Heraclidæ, by whom they were expelled from their possessions 80 years after the Trojan war. Being without a home they drove the Ionians from Ægialus, seized their 12 cities, and called the country Achaia. The Ionians were received by the Athenians. *Paus.* 7, c. 1. &c. *Vid.* Achaia.

ACHLADÆUS, a Corinthian general killed by Aristomenes. *Paus.* 4, c. 19.

ACHOLOE, one of the Harpies. *Hygin* 14.

ACICHORIUS, general with Brennus in the expedition which the Gauls undertook against Pæonia. *Paus.* 10, c. 19.

ACIDALIA, a surname of Venus from a fountain in Bœotia sacred to her. The Graces bathed in the fountain. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 724.

ACIDARA, a river of Peloponnesus, formerly called Jardanus. *Paus.* 5, c. 5.

ACILIA, a plebeian family at Rome, which traced its pedigree up to the Trojans.——The mother of Lucan.

ACILIA LEX was enacted, A. U. C. 556, by Acilius the Tribune, for the plantation of five colonies in Italy. *Liv.* 32, c. 29.——Another called also Calpurnia, A. U. C. 684, which enacted that no person convicted of ambitus or using bribes at elections, should be admitted in the senate, or hold an office.——Another concerning such as were guilty of extortion in the provinces.

M. ACILIUS BALBUS, consul with Portius Cato. A. U. C. 639. During his consulship milk and blood fell from heaven. *Plin.* 2, c. 56.

M. ACILIUS GLABRIO, a tribune of the people A. U. C. 563. With a legion he quelled the insurgent slaves in Etruria.

Being

being consul with P. Corn. Scipio Nasica A. U. C. 562, he conquered Antiochus at Thermopylæ, for which he obtained a triumph, and three days were appointed for public thanksgiving. He stood for the censorship against Cato, but desisted on account of the false measures used by his competitor. *Justin* 31, c. 6.—*Liv.* 30, c. 42. l. 31, c. 50. l. 35, c. 10. &c.

M. Acilius Glabrio, son of the preceding, erected a temple to Piety, which his father had vowed to this goddess when fighting against Antiochus. He raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. The temple of Piety was built on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk, her aged father whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val. Max.* 2, c. 5.

M. Acilius Glabrio, the enactor of a law against bribery.——A pretor in the time that Verres was accused by Cicero.——A man accused of extortion, and twice defended by Cicero. He was proconsul of Sicily, and lieutenant to Cæsar in the civil wars. *Cæs. Bell. Civ.* 3. c. 15.

M. Acilius Glabrio, consul A. U. C. 843. Domitian killed his son because he fought with wild beasts. The true cause of this murder was that young Glabrio was stronger than the emperor, and therefore envied. *Juv.* 4, v. 94.

Acilla, a town in Africa. *Cæs. Afr.* c. 43.

Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. Galatæa passionately loved him, upon which his rival Polyphemus, thro' jealousy, crushed him to death with a piece of a broken rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream rising on mount Ætna. *Ovid Met.* 13, fab. 8.

Acmonides, one of the Cyclops. *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 288.

Acœtes, the pilot of the ship, which, against his consent, carried away Bacchus, who had been found asleep at Naxos. The crew were changed into sea monsters, but Acœtes was preserved. *Ovid Met.* 3. fab. 8. &c.

Acontes, one of Lycaon's 50 sons. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.

Acontius, a famous hunter, changed into a stone, by the head of Medusa, at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 201.—A person killed in the wars of Æneas and Turnus, in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 615.

Acontius, a youth of Cea, who, when he went to Delos to see the sacrifices of Diana, fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin, and being unable to obtain her, wrote these verses on an apple, which he threw into her bosom:

Juro tibi sanctæ per mystica sacra Dianæ,
Me tibi venturam comitem; sponsamque futuram.

Cydippe read these, and being compelled by the oath she had inadvertently made, married Acontius. *Ovid. Her. ep.* 20.——A mountain of Bœotia. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Acontium, a place of Cappadocia, under Hippolyte queen of the Amazons. *Apollon.* arg. 2.

Acoris, a king of Egypt, who assisted Evagoras king of Cyprus against Persia. *Diod.* 15.

Acra, a town of Italy,—Eubœa,—Cyprus.—Arcanania,—Sicily,—Africa,—Sarmatia, &c.

Acrabina, the citadel of Syracuse, taken by Marcellus the Roman consul. *Plut. in Marcel.*——*Cic. in Verr.* 4.

Acræa, a mountain in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 34.——A city of Sicily.

Acræa, a daughter of the river Asterion.—A surname of Diana from a temple built to her by Melampus, on mount Acron near Argos.—A surname of Juno. *Paus.* 2, c. 17.

Acræphnia, a town in Bœotia, where Apollo is called Acræphnius. *Herodot.* 8, c. 135.

Acragallidæ, a dishonest nation living anciently near Athens. *Æsch. contra Ctesiph.*

Acragas. *Vid.* Agragas.

Acratus, a freed man of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the Gods. *Tac. An.* 15, c. 45. l. 16, c. 23.

Acrias, one of Hippodamia's suitors. *Paus.* 6. c. 21.——He built Acriæ a town of Laconia. *Id.* 3, c. 21.

Acridophagi, an Æthiopian nation who lived upon locusts. Their life does not exceed 40 years. At the approach of old age swarms of winged lice attack them, and gnaw their belly and breast till the patient, by rubbing himself, draws blood, which encreases their number, and ends in his death. *Diod.* 3.—*Plin.* 11, c. 29.—*Strab.* 16.

Acrion, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris. *Cic. de fin.* 5, c. 29.

Acrisione, a city of Peloponnesus near Argos, called after Acrisione, a daughter of Acrisius. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 410.

Acrisioniades, a patronymic of Perseus from his grandfather Acrisius. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 70.

Acrisius, son of Abas, king of Argos, by Ocalea, daughter of Mancineus. He was of the same birth as Prœtus, with whom

whom he quarrelled even in his mother's womb. After many dissensions Proetus was driven from Argos. Acrisius had Danae by Eurydice, daughter of Lacedæmon, and being told by an oracle that his daughter's son would put him to death, he confined Danae in a brazen tower, to prevent her becoming a mother. She however became pregnant, by Jupiter changed into a golden shower, and tho' Acrisius ordered her and her infant, called Perseus, to be exposed on the sea, yet they were saved, and Perseus soon after became so famous for his actions, that Acrisius, anxious to see so renowned a grandson, went to Larissa. Here Perseus wishing to shew his skill in throwing a quoit, killed an old man who proved to be his grandfather, whom he knew not. In that therefore the Oracle was fulfilled. *Hygin.* fab. 63.—*Ovid. Met.* 4. fab. 16.—*Horat.* 3, od. 16.—*Apollod* 2, c. 2. &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 16, &c.—*Vid.* Danae, Perseus. Polydectes.

Acritas, a promontory of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Pin.* 4, c. 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.

Acrothon, a town on the top of mount Athos. The inhabitants lived to an uncommon old age. *Mela*, 2, c. 2.—*Plin.* 8, c. 10.

Acroceraunium, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acroceraunia, which separate the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from ακρος, high, and κεραυνος, thunder, because on account of their great height they were often struck with thunder. *Lucret.* 6, v. 420.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 506.—*Strab.* 6.—*Horat.* 1. od. 3. v. 20.

Acrocorinthus, a lofty mountain on the isthmus of Corinth. There is a temple of Venus on the top, and Corinth is built at the bottom. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 4.—*Plut. in Arat.*—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 166.

Acron, a king of Cenina, killed by Romulus in single combat, after the rape of the Sabines. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius. *Plut. in Romul.*——A physician of Agrigentum, educated at Athens with Empedocles. He wrote physical treatises in the Doric dialect, and cured the Athenians of a plague by lighting fire near the houses of the infected. *Plin* 29, c. 1.—*Plut. in Isid.*

Acropatos, one of Alexander's officers, who obtained part of Media after the king's death. *Justin* 13, c. 4.

Acropolis, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only by one part. Minerva had a temple at the bottom. *Paus.* 1. 22.

Acrotatus, son of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, died before his father, leaving a son, called Areus. *Paus.* 1, c. 13. l. 3, c. 6.

Acrotatus, son of Areus, was greatly loved by Chelidonis, wife of Cleonymus. This amour displeased her husband, who called Pyrrhus the Epirot, to avenge his wrongs. When Sparta was besieged by Pyrrhus, Acrotatus was seen bravely fighting in the middle of the enemy, and commended by the multitude, who congratulated Chelidonis on being mistress to such a warlike lover. *Plut. in Pyrrh*

Acrothoos, a town on mount Athos. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 109.

Acta or Actæ, a country of Attica. This word signifies shore, and is applied to Attica, as being so near the sea coast. It may be derived from Actæus a king, from whom the Athenians have been called Actæi. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 313. *Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 23.

Acta, a place near mount Athos, on the Ægean Sea. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 109.

Actæa, one of the Nereides.—A surname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Actæon, a famous huntsman, son of Aristæus and Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, whence he is called Autoneius Heros. He saw Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, for which he was changed into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs. *Paus.* 9, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 3.——A beautiful youth, son of Melissus of Corinth, whom Archias, one of the Heraclidæ, endeavoured to debauch and carry away. He was killed in the struggle, which in consequence of this, happened between his father and ravisher. Melissus complained of the insult and drowned himself, and soon after the country being visited by a pestilence, Archias was expelled. *Plut in Amat.*

Actæus, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, tho' Actæus reigned before him. *Paus.* 1, c. 2 & 14.

Acte, a mistress of Nero, descended from Attalus. *Sueton in Ner.* 28.——One of the hours. *Hygin.* fab. 183.

Actia, a sister of J. Cæsar. *Plut. in Cic.*——The mother of Augustus. As she slept in the temple of Apollo, she dreamt that a dragon had lain with her. Nine months after she brought forth, having previously dreamt that her bowels were scattered all over the world. *Suet. in Aug.* 94.——Games sacred to Apollo, in commemoration of the victory of Augustus over M. Antony at Actium. They were celebrated every third, sometimes fifth year, with

with great pomp, and the Lacedæmonians had the care of them. *Plut. in Anton.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Virg Æn.* 3, v. 280.

Actis, son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology and founded Heliopolis. *Diod.* 5.

Actisanes, a king of Æthiopia, who conquered Egypt and expelled king Amasis. He was famous for his equity, and his severe punishment of robbers, whose noses he cut off, and whom he banished to a desart place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows, which they caught with difficulty. *Diod.* 1.

Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained there over Antony and Cleopatra, A. U. C. 724, in honor of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and instituted games. *Vid.* Actia.—*Plut. in Anton.*—*Sueton in Aug.*

Actus, a surname of Apollo from Actium, where he had a temple. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 704.——A poet. *Vid.* Accius.——A prince of the Volsci. *Vid.* Accius.

Actius Labeo, a foolish poet in the age of Persius. He attempted to translate Homer's Iliad, but so obscurely that his verses were not intelligible even to himself.

Actius Navius, an augur who cut a loadstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill as an augur. *Flor.* 1, c. 5.—*Liv.* 1, c. 36.

Actor, a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons.——The father of Menœtius by Ægina, whence Patroclus is called Actorides. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 8.——A man called also Aruncus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 93.——A son of Neptune by Agameda. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A son of Deion and Diomede. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——The father of Eurytus, and brother of Augea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A son of Acastus, one of the Argonauts. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——The father of Astyoche. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Actorides, a patronymic of Patroclus, grandson of Actor. *Ovid. Met.* 13. fab. 1.——Two brothers so fond of each other that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins and the other the whip, whence they are represented with two heads, four feet and one body. Hercules conquered them. *Pindar.*

Actoris, a maid of Ulysses. *Homer*, od. 23.

M. Actorius Naso, a Roman historian. *Sueton. in Jul.* 9.

Acutis, an ambassador from India to Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

Acusilaus and Damagetus, two brothers, conquerors at the olympic games.—The Greeks strewed flowers upon Diagoras their father, and called him happy in having such worthy sons. *Paus.* 6, c. 7.——An historian of Argos oft n quoted by Josephus.

Ada, a sister of queen Artemisia, who married Hidricus. After her husband's death she succeeded to the throne of Caria, but being expelled by her younger brother *Olymp.* 109. she retired to Alindæ, which she delivered to Alexander, after adopting him as her son. *Curt.* 2, c. 8.—*Strab.* 14.

Adamantæa, Jupiter's nurse in Crete, who suspended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the sea, nor in heaven. To drown the infant's cries, she had drums beat, and cymbals sounded around the tree. *Hygin.* fab. 139.

Adamas, a Trojan prince, killed by Merion. *Homer. Il.* 13. v. 560.——A youth, who being emasculated by Cotys, king of Thrace, raised a rebellion. *Arist. Pol.* 5, c. 10.

Adaspii, a people at the foot of mount Caucasus. *Justin* 12. c. 5.

Addephagia, a goddess of the Sicilians. *Ælian.* 1, *V. H.* c. 27.

Addua, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Adelphius, a friend of M. Antoninus, whom he accompanied in his expedition into Parthia, of which he wrote the history. *Strab.* 11.

Ademon raised a sedition in Mauritania to avenge his master Ptolomy, whom Caligula had put to death. *Sueton. in Calig.* 35.

Ades or Hades, the god of hell among the Greeks, the same as the Pluto of the Latins. It is derived from α & ιδειν, [*non videre*] because hell is deprived of light. The word is often used for hell itself.

Adgandestrius, a prince of Gaul, who sent to Rome for poison to destroy Arminius, and was answered by the senate, that the Romans fought their enemies openly, and never used perfidious measures. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 88.

Adherbal, son of Micipsa, and grandson of Masinissa, was besieged at Cirta, and put to death by Jugurtha, after vainly imploring the aid of Rome. *Sallust in Jug.*

Adherbas, the husband of Dido. *Vid.* Sichæus.

Adiante, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2. c. 11.

Adiatorix, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favour, slaughtered in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He

was

was taken at Actium, led in triumph by Augustus, and strangled in prison. *Strab.* 12.

Adimantus, a commander of the Athenian fleet, taken by the Spartans. All the men of the fleet were put to death, except Adimantus, because he had opposed the designs of his countrymen, who intended to mutilate all the Spartans. *Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* Pausanias says, 4, c. 17, l. 10, c. 9. that the Spartans had bribed him.——A brother of Plato. *Laert.* 3.——A Corinthian general who reproached Themistocles, with his exile.——A king struck with thunder for saying that Jupiter deserved no sacrifices. *Ovid in Ibin.* 337.

Admēta, daughter of Eurystheus, was priestess of Juno's temple at Argos.——One of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 349.

Admētus, son of Pheres and Clymene, king of Pheræ in Thessaly, married Theone, daughter of Thestor, and after her death, Alceste, daughter of Pelias. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ, that Admetus should never die, if another person laid down his life for him. This was chearfully done by Alceste.—Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelias promised his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Admetus did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceste in marriage. Some say that Hercules brought him back Alceste from hell. *Senec. in Medea.*—*Hygin.* fab. 50, 51, & 243.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8 & 9, &c.—*Tibull.* 2, el. 3.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.——A king of the Molossi, in the age of Themistocles. *C. Nep. in Them.* 8.——An officer of Alexander, killed at the siege of Tyre. *Diod* 17.

Adōnia, festivals in honour of Adonis, first celebrated at Byblos in Phœnicia. They lasted two days, the first was spent in howlings and lamentations, the second in joyful clamours, as if Adonis was returned to life. In some towns of Greece and Egypt they lasted eight days. Only women were admitted, and such as did not appear were compelled to prostitute themselves for one day. The time of the celebration was supposed to be very unlucky. The fleet of Nicias sailed from Athens to Sicily on that day, whence many unfortunate omens were drawn. *Plut. in Nicia.*—*Ammian.* 22, c. 9.

Adōnis, son of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, [*vid. Myrrha*] was the favourite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his mistress not to hunt wild beasts, for fear of being killed in their fury. This advice he slighted, and at last received a mortal bite from a wild boar, which he had wounded, and Venus, after shedding many tears at his death, changed him into a flower called anemony. Proserpine is said to have restored him to life on condition that he should spend six months with her, and the rest of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of summer and winter. Adonis is often taken for Osiris, because the festivals of both were often begun with mournful lamentations, and finished with a revival of joy, as if they were returning to life again.—Adonis had temples raised to his memory, and is said to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus. —*Apollod* 3, c. 14.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13, v. 53. *Virg. Ecl.* 10, v. 18.—*Bion. in Adon.*—*Hygin.* 58. 164. 248. &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 10. *Musæus de Her.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 20, l. 9, c. 41. ——A river of Phœnicia.

Adramyttium, an Athenian colony on the sea coast of Mysia, near the Caycus. *Strab.* 13.—*Thucyd* 5, c. 1.

Adrana, a river in Germany. *Tac. Ann.* 1, c. 56.

Adrānum, a town of Sicily near Ætna, with a river of the same name. The chief deity of the place is called Adranus. His temple was guarded by 1000 dogs. *Plut. in Timol.*

Adrasta, one of the Oceanides who nursed Jupiter. *Hygin.* fab. 182.

Adrastia, a fountain of Sicyon. *Paus.* 2, c. 15.——A mountain. *Plut. in Lucul.* ——A country near Troy, called from Adrastus, who built there a temple to Nemesis. Here Apollo had an oracle. *Strab.* 13.——A daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She is called by some Nemesis, and is the punisher of injustice. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men. *Strab.* 13.

Adrastii Campi, a plain near the Granicus, where Alexander first defeated Darius. *Justin.* 11, c. 6.

Adrastus, son of Talaus and Lysimache, was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army headed by seven famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus, against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives slain in battle. Theseus went to his assistance and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign died thro' grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory

at Sicyon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9. l. 3. c. 7.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, & 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 68, 69, & 70.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 39. l. 8, c. 25. l. 10. c. 90.—*Herodot.* 5. c. 67, &c.——A Phrygian prince, who having inadvertently killed his brother, fled to Crœsus, where he was humanely received, and entrusted with the care of his son Atys.—In hunting a wild boar Adrastus slew the young prince, and in his despair killed himself on his grave. *Herodot.* 1, c. 35. &c.——A Lydian, who assisted the Greeks against the Persians. *Pauf.* 7. c. 5.——A soothsayer in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2 & 6.——The father of Eurydice, who married Ilus the Trojan. *Apollod.* 2, c. 12.——A son of Hercules. *Hygin.* 2 32.

ADRIA, ADRIĀNUM, or ADRIATĬCUM MARE, a sea lying between Illyricum and Italy. *Horat.* 1, od. 33. l. 3. od. 3 and 9.

ADRIANOPŎLIS; a town of Thrace on the Hebrus.——Another in Ætolia,—Pisidia, and Bithynia.

ADRIĀNUS, the 15th emperor of Rome, born A. C. 76. He is represented as an active, learned, warlike and austere general. He came to Britain, where he built a wall on the northern parts 80 miles long, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians. He killed in battle 500,000 Jews who had rebelled, and built a city on the ruins of Jerusalem, which he called Ælia. His memory was so strong, that he remembered every incident of his life, and knew all the soldiers of his army by name. He was the first emperor who wore a long beard, and this he did to hide the warts on his face. His successors followed his example, not thro' necessity but for ornament. He went always bare headed, and in long marches always travelled on foot. He died of a dysentry after a reign of 21 years. *Dio.*——An officer of Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*

ADRIMĒTUM, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians. *Sallust. in Jug.*

ADYRMACHĪDÆ, a maritime people of Africa near Egypt. *Herodot.* 4, c 168.

ÆA, a huntress changed into an island of the same name by the Gods, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. It had a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis. *Flacc.* 5. v. 426——A town of Thessaly—Of Africa,—A fountain of Macedonia near Amydon.

ÆACĒA, games at Ægina, in honour of Æacus.

ÆACĬDAS, a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias. He was expelled by his subjects for his continual wars with Macedonia. He left a son, Pyrrhus, only two years old, whom Chaucus king of Illyricum educated. *Pauf.* 1, c. 11.

ÆACĬDES, a patronymic of the descendants of Æacus, such as Achilles, Peleus, Pyrrhus, &c.

ÆACUS, son of Jupiter by Ægina, daughter of Asopus, was king of the island of Œnopia, which he called by his mother's name. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom, and according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus myrmidons, from μυρμηξ, an ant.—Æacus married Endeis, by whom he had Telamon and Peleus. He afterwards had Phocus by Psamathe, one of the Nereids. He was a man of such integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. *Horat.* 2. od. 13. l. 4, od. 8.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 44. l. 2, c. 29.—*Ovid Met.* 7, fab. 25. l. 13. v. 25.—*Propert* 4, el. 12.—*Plut. de consol. ad Apoll.*—*Apollod* 3. c. 12.

ÆÆ, an island of Colchis, in the Phasis. *Apollon.* 3.

ÆÆA, a name of Circe.——The island where she lived. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

ÆANTĒUM, a city of Troas, where Ajax was buried. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.——An island near the Thracian Chersonesus. *Id.* 4, c. 12.

ÆANTĬDES, a tyrant of Lampsacus, intimate with Darius. He married a daughter of Hippias, tyrant of Athens. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 59.

ÆANTIS, an Athenian tribe. *Plut. Symp.* 2.

ÆAS, a river of Epirus, falling into the Ionian sea. In the fable of Io, Ovid describes it as falling into the Peneus, and meeting other rivers at Tempe. This some have supposed to be a geographical mistake of the poet. *Lucan* 6. v. 361.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 580.

ÆATUS, son of Philip and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having said that whoever of the two touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite side, Polyclea leaped ashore from her bother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her and reigned conjointly with her. Their son Thessalus gave his name to Thessaly. *Polyæn.* 8.

ÆCHMACŎRAS, a son of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Alcimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he exposed her and the infant in the woods to wild beasts, where Hercules, conducted by the noise of a magpye which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them. *Pauf.* 8, c. 12.

Æhmis, succeeded his father Polymnestor on the throne of Arcadia, in the reign of Theopompus of Sparta. *Pauf.* 8, c. 5.

Ædepsum, a town of Eubœa. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.

Ædessa, or Edessa, a town near Pella. Ceranus king of Macedonia took it by following goats, that sought shelter from the rain, and called it, from that circumstance, Ægeas. It was the burying place of the Macedonian kings, and an oracle had said that as long as the kings were buried there, so long would their kingdom subsist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account, some authors have said that the kingdom was extinguished in him. *Justin* 7, c. 1.

Ædicula Ridiculi, a temple raised to the god of mirth from the following circumstance: after the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal marched to Rome, where he was driven back by the inclemency of the weather; which caused so much joy in Rome, that the Romans raised a temple to the god of mirth. This deity was worshipped at Sparta. *Plut. in Lyc. Agid. & Cleom.*—Pausanias also mentions a θεος γελωτος

Ædiles, Roman magistrates that had the care of all buildings, baths and aqueducts, and examined the weights and measures, that nothing might be sold without its due value. There were three different sorts; the Ædiles Plebeii, or Minores; the Majores Ædiles, and the Ædiles Cereales. The plebeian ediles were two, first created with the tribunes; they presided over the more minute affairs of the state, good order, and the reparation of the streets. They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people. The Majores and Cereales had greater privileges, though they at first shared in the labour of the plebeian Ediles, they appeared with more pomp and were allowed to sit publicly in ivory chairs The office of an edile was honourable, and was always the primary step to greater honors in the republic. The ediles were chosen from the plebeians for 117 years till A. U. C. 338. *Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 14.—*Cic. Legib.* 3.

Ædipsus, a town in Eubœa.

Ædon, daughter of Pandarus married Zethus brother to Amphion, by whom she had a son called Itylus. She was so jealous of her sister Niobe because she had more children than herself, that she resolved to murder the elder who was educated with Itylus. She by mistake killed her own son and was changed into a nightingale as she attempted to kill herself. *Homer. Od.* 19.

Æduī, or Hedui, a powerful nation of Celtic Gaul, which for a long time maintained a war against J. Cæsar. *Cæs. de bell. Gall.*

Æeta, or Æetes king of Colchis, son of Sol, and Perseis, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus son of Athamas who had fled to his court on a golden ram. This murder he committed to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came against Colchis and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. Their expedition is very famous. [*vid. Jason, Meden, and Phryxus.*] *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 1, &c.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 3.—*Justin* 42, c. 2.—*Flacc. & Orpheus in Argon.*

Æoa, an island of the Ægean sea between Tenedos and Chios.

Ægeas, a town, the inhabitants are called Ægeates. [*vid.* Ædessa.]

Ægæ, a city of Macedonia, the same as Edessa. Some writers make them different, but Justin proves this to be erroneous, 7, c. 1.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.——A town of Eubœa, whence Neptune is called Ægæus. *Strab.* 9.

Ægæ, a town and sea port of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3, v. 227.

Ægæon, one of Lycaon's 50 sons. *Apollod* 3, c. 8.——The son of Cœlus, or of Pontus and Terra. He is the same as Briareus. [*Vid. Briareus.*] It is supposed that he was a notorious pirate chiefly residing at Ægæ, whence his name; and that the fable about his 100 hands arises from his having 100 men to manage his oars in his piratical excursions.

Ægæum mare, (now Archipelago) part of the Mediterranean, dividing Greece from Asia minor. It is full of islands, some of which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. The word Ægeum is derived by some from Ægæ, a town of Eubœa, or from the number of islands which it contains that appear above the sea, as αιγες, goats, or from Ægeus, who is supposed to have drowned himself in it.

Ægæus, a surname of Neptune, from Ægæ in Eubœa. *Strab.* 9.——A river of Corcyra.——A plain in Phocis.

Ægaleos, or Ægaleum, a mountain of Attica opposite Salamis. *Herodot.* 8, c. 90.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 19.

Ægan, [*Græc.* αιγαν or αιγαιον] the Ægean sea. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 56.

Ægas, a place of Eubœa.——Another near Daunia in Italy. *Polyb.* 3.

Ægates, a promontory of Æolia.——Islands opposite Carthage, called Aræ by *Virg.*

ÆMYLIA, a part of Italy, called also Flaminia. *Martial.* 6. ep. 85.——A public road leading from Placentia to Arimium; it is called after the consul Æmylius, who is supposed to have made it. *Martial.* 3. p. 4.

ÆMYLIANUS, a name of Africanus the younger, son of P. Æmylius. In him the families of the Scipios and Æmylii were united. Many of that family bore the same name. *Juv.* 8, v. 2.

ÆMYLII, a noble family in Rome, descended from Æmylus, who reckoned Æneas among his ancestors. Plutarch says, that they are descended from Mamercus, the son of Pythagoras, firnamed Æmylus, *in Num. & Æmil.*

ÆMYLIUS, a beautiful youth of Syberis. His wife met with the same fate as Procris. *Vid.* Procris.

ÆMYLIUS CENSORINUS, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded those who invented new ways of torturing. Paterculus gave him a brazen horse for this purpose, and the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor. *Plut. de Fort. Rom.*

ÆMYLIUS LEPIDUS, a youth who had a statue in the capitol, for saving the life of a citizen in a battle. *Val. Max.* 5. c. 1.——A triumvir with Octavius. *Vid.* Lepidus.

ÆMYLIUS MACER, a poet of Verona in the Augustan age. He wrote some poems upon serpents, birds, and herbs. *Ovid. Trist.* 4. el. 10.

ÆMYLIUS MAMERCUS, three times dictator, conquered the Fidenates, and took their city. He limited to one year and a half, the censorship, which before his time was exercised during five years. *Liv.* 4, c. 17, 19, &c.

ÆMYLIUS PAPINIANUS, son of Hostilius Papinianus, was in favour with the emperor Severus, and was made governor to his sons Geta and Caracalla. Geta was killed by his brother, and Papinianus, for upbraiding him, was murdered by the soldiers. From his school the Romans have had many able lawyers, who were called Papinianists.

ÆMYLIUS PAPPUS, a senator who banished from the senate, P. Corn. Rufinus, who had been twice consul, because he had at his table ten pounds of silver plate. A. U. C. 478. *Liv.* 14.

M. ÆMYLIUS, POETIUS, an elegant orator. *Cic. in Brut.*

ÆMYLIUS RECTUS, a severe governor of Egypt, under Tiberius. *Dio.*

L. ÆMYLIUS REGILLUS conquered the general of Antiochus at sea, and obtained a royal triumph. *Liv.* 37. c. 31.

ÆMYLIUS SCAURUS, a noble, but poor citizen of Rome. His father, to maintain himself, was a coal-merchant. He was edile, and afterwards pretor. He fought against Jugurtha.—His son Marcus, was son-in-law to Sylla, and in his edileship he built a very magnificent theatre. *Plin.* 36. c. 15.——A bridge at Rome called also Sublicius. *Juv.* 6, v. 382.

ÆNARIA, an island in the bay of Puteoli, abounding with cypress trees. *Plin.* 3. c. 6.——*Virg.* 9. *Æn.* v. 194.

ÆNEA or ÆNEIA, a town of Macedonia, 45 miles from Thessalonica, founded by Æneas. *Liv.* 40. c. 4. l. 44. c. 10.

ÆNEADES, a town of Chersonesus, built by Æneas. Cassander destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to Thessalonica, lately built. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

ÆNEAS, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises, and the goddess Venus. The opinions of authors concerning his character are different. He was educated by Chiron. *Xenop. Cyneg.* 1.—He married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valor, in defence of his country, and came to an engagement with Diomedes and Achilles. Yet Strabo, Dictys of Crete, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Dares of Phrygia, accuse him of betraying his country to the Greeks, with Antenor, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. He lived at variance with Priam, because he received not sufficient marks of distinction from the king and his family, as *Homer. Il.* 13. says. This might have provoked him to seek revenge by perfidy.—Authors of credit report that when Troy was in flames he carried away, upon his shoulders, his father Anchises, and the statues of his household gods, leading in his hand his son Ascanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to mount Ida, where he built a fleet of 20 ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo and others maintain that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived 250 years after the Trojan war, says, *Il.* 20, v. 30, &c. that the Gods destined Æneas and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. This passage Dionys. Hal. explained by saying that Homer meant the Trojans who had gone over to Italy with Æneas, and not the actual inhabitants of Troy. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, who, to make their court to the Roman emperors, traced their origin up to Æneas, and described his arrival into Italy as indubitable, he with his fleet first came to the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polymnestor,

nestor, one of his allies, reigned. From thence he visited Delos and the Strophades, Epirus and Drepanum, the court of king Acestes, in Sicily, where he buried his father. From Sicily he sailed for Italy, but was driven on the coasts of Africa, and kindly received by Dido, queen of Carthage. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him, but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he was driven to Sicily, and from thence he passed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell that he might hear from his father the fates which attended him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years and the loss of 13 ships, he came to the Tyber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to king Turnus, by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas, and after many battles the war was decided by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honor he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. After a short reign, Æneas was killed in a battle against the Etrurians. Some say that he was drowned in the Numicus, and his body weighed down by his armour; upon which the Latins, not finding their king, supposed that he had been taken up to heaven, and therefore offered him sacrifices as to a god. Dionys. Hal. fixes the arrival of Æneas in Italy in the 34th olymp. Some authors suppose that Æneas, after the siege of Troy, fell to the share of Neoptolemus, together with Andromache, and that he was carried to Thessaly, whence he escaped to Italy. Others say that after he had come to Italy, he returned to Troy, leaving Ascanius king of Latium. Æneas has been praised for his piety and submission to the will of the gods. *Homer. Il.* 13 & 20. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Diod.* 3.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 33. l. 3, c. 22. l. 10, c. 25.—*Plut. in Romul.* *Dionys. Quæst. Rom.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Ner.* 1, c. 1.—*Justin.* 20, c. 1. l. 31, c. 8. l. 43, c. 1.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares. Phry.* 6. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 11.—*Strab.* 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Aur. Victor.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 8. c. 22.—*Propert.* 4, el. 1.—*Ovid, Met.* 14, fab. 3, &c. *Trist.* 4. v. 798.——A son of Æneas and Lavinia, called Sylvius, because his mother retired with him into the woods after his father's death. He succeeded Ascanius in Latium. *Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 770.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.——An ambassador sent by the Lacedæmonians to Athens, to treat of peace, in the 8th year of the Peloponnesian war.

ÆNĒIA, a place near Rome, afterwards called Janiculum.——A city of Troas. *Strab.* 13.——A city of Thrace. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

ÆNĒIS, a poem of Virgil, which has for its subject the settlement of Æneas in Italy. The great merit of this poem is well known. The author has imitated Homer, and, as some say, Homer is superior to him only because he is more ancient, and is an original. Virgil died before he had corrected it, and at his death desired it might be burnt. This was happily disobeyed, and Augustus saved from the flames a poem, which proved his family to be descended from the kings of Troy. *Plin.* 7, c. 30, &c.

ÆNĒSIDĒMUS, a brave general of Argos. *Liv.* 32, c. 25.

ÆNĒSIUS, a surname of Jupiter, from mount Ænum.

ÆNĒTUS, a victor at Olympia, who in the moment of victory died tho' an excess of joy. *Pauf.* 3, c. 18.

ÆNIA, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 10.

ÆNIŌCHI, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 591.

ÆNOBARBUS, or Ahenobarbus, the surname of Domitius. When Castor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he discredited them, upon which they touched his chin and beard, which instantly became of a brazen color, whence the surname given to himself and all his descendants.

ÆNOS, an independent city of Thrace, built by Æneas. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

ÆNUM, a town of Thrace,—of Thessaly.—A mountain in Cephallenia. *Strab.* 7.——A river and village near Ossa.—A city of Crete built by Æneas.

ÆNYRA, a place in Thasos. *Herodot.* 6, c. 47.

ÆŌLIA, or Æolis, a country of Asia minor, near the Ægean sea. It has Troas at the north, and Ionia at the south. The inhabitants were of Grecian origin, and were masters of many of the neighbouring islands. They had 12, others say 30 considerable cities, of which Cumæ and Lesbos were the most famous. They receive their name from Æolus son of Hellenus. They settled here 80 years after the Trojan war, when the Heraclidæ took possession of Peloponnesus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 26, &c.—*Strab.* 1, 2 & 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 30.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2 & 18.——Thessaly has been antiently called Æolia. Bœotus son of Neptune having settled there, called his followers Bœotians, and their country Bœotia.

ÆOLIÆ and ÆOLIDES, seven islands between Sicily and Italy; they are Lipara, Hiera,

Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericusa, Phœnicusa, and Euonymos. *Justin* 4, c. 1.——They were the retreat of the winds, & *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56, calls them Æolia, and the kingdom of Æolus the god of storms and winds.

Æolida, a city of Tenedos—Another near Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 8, c. 35.

Æolides, a patronymic of Ulysses from Æolus, because Anticlea, his mother, was pregnant by Sisyphus, the son of Æolus, when she married Laertes. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 528.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 31.

Æolus, the king of storms and winds, was the son of Hippotas. He reigned over Æolia, and because he was the inventor of sails, and a great astronomer, the poets have called him the god of the wind. It is said that he confined in a bag and gave Ulysses all the winds that could blow against his vessel, when he returned to Ithaca. The companions of Ulysses untied the bag, and gave their liberty to the winds.—There are two others, a king of Etruria father to Macareus and Canace, and a son of Hellenus often confounded with the god of the winds. This last married Enaretta by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Homer Od.* 10, v. 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 478. l. 14 v. 224.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.*—*Flacc.* 1, c. 586.—*Diod.* 4 and 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 56.

Æons, a festival in Athens, in honor of Erigone.

Æpytus, a king of Greece, restored to his kingdom by Hercules, whose son Hyllus he adopted. *Strab.* 9.

Æræa, a town of Crete, called Solis, in honor of Solon. *Plut. in Solon.*

Æsepo, a general of the Istrians, who grew to excess, after he had stormed the camp of A. Manlius, the Roman general. Being attacked by a soldier, he fled to a neighbouring town which the Romans took. He killed himself for fear of being taken. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.

Æsy, a town of Elis, under the dominion of Nestor. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 182.

Æsytus, king of Messenia, son of Chresphontes and Merope, was educated in Arcadia with Cypselus, his mother's father. To recover his kingdom, he killed Polyphontes, who had married his mother against her will, and usurped the crown. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Pauf.* 4, v. 3.——A king of Arcadia, son of Elatus.——A son of Hippothous, who forcibly entered the temple of Neptune, near Mantinea, and was struck blind by the sudden eruption of salt-water from the altar. He was killed by a serpent in hunting. *Pauf.* 8, c. 4 & 7.

Æqui and Æquicoli, a people of Latium, near Tybur; they were great enemies to Rome in its infant state, and were conquered with much difficulty. *Flor.* 1, v. 11. *Liv.* 1, c. 32. l. 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 2, &c. *Plin.* 3, c. 4. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 747. l. 9, v. 684. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 93.

Æquimelium, a place in Rome where the house of Melius stood, who aspired to sovereign power. *Liv.* 4, c. 16.

Ærias, an antient king of Cyprus, who built the temple of Paphos. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 3.

Ærope, wife of Atreus, committed adultery with Thyestes her brother-in-law, and had by him two twins, who were placed as food before Atreus. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 391.——A daughter of Cepheus, ravished by Mars. She died in childbed, her child was preserved and called Æropus. *Pauf.* 8, c. 44.

Æropus, a general of Epirus, in the reign of Pyrrhus.——A person appointed regent to Orestes, the infant son of Archelaus, king of Macedonia.——An officer of king Philip, banished for bringing a finger into his camp. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 2.——A mountain of Chaonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 5.

Æsacus, a Trojan river, near Ida.——A son of Priam, by Alexirhoe. He became enamoured of Hesperia, whom he pursued into the woods. The nymph threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a bird. Æsacus followed her example, and was changed into a cormorant. *Ovid. Met.* 11. fab. 11.

Æsapus, a river of Mysia, in Asia, falling into the Hellespont. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

Æsar, or Æsaras, a river of Magna Græcia, falling into the Ionian sea, near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, ver. 28.

Æschines, an Athenian orator, 95, *Olymp.* the rival of Demosthenes. He was banished to Rhodes by his antagonist's superior eloquence, where he repeated the oration which he had spoken against Demosthenes, which was universally admired. After that he was desired to read that of Demosthenes, which being received with repeated applause, he said, how much more would your admiration have been raised, had you heard Demosthenes himself speak it. He died at Rhodes, others say at Samos, aged 75. *Cic de Orat.* 1, c. 24. l. 2, c. 53. *in Brut.* c. 12.—*Plut. in Demosth.*—*Diog.* 2. & 3.—*Plin.* 7, c. 30. Diogenes mentions seven more of the same name.——A philosopher, disciple of Socrates.——A man who wrote on oratory.——An Arcadian.——A Mitylenean.——A disciple of Melanthius.——A Milesian writer.——A statuary.

Æschrion, a Mitylenean poet, intimate with Aristotle.——A lieutenant of Archagathus, killed by Hanno. *Diod.* 20.

Æschylus an excellent soldier and poet of Athens, 63 *Olymp.* son of Euphorion, and brother to Cynægirus. He was in the Athenian army at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa. Being informed that he was to die by the fall of a house, he retired from the city into the fields, where he sat down. An eagle, with a tortoise in her bill, flew over his bald head, and supposing it to be a stone, dropped her prey upon it to break the shell, and Æschylus instantly died of the blow. He wrote 90 tragedies, of which only seven are extant, 40 of these obtained the prize. He went in his old age to the court of Hiero in Sicily. *Horat. Art. Poet.* 278.—*Gellius* 10, c. 1.—*Plin.* 10, c. 3.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——The 12th perpetual archon of Athens.——A Corinthian, brother-in-law to Timophanes, intimate with Timoleon. *Plut. in Timol.*——A Rhodian set over Egypt, with Peucestes of Macedonia. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

Æsculapius, son of Apollo, by Coronis, or as some say, by Larissa, daughter of Phlegias, was god of Medicine. After his union with Coronis Apollo set a crow to watch her, and was soon informed, that she admitted the caresses of Ischys, of Æmonia. The god, in a fit of anger, destroyed Coronis with lightning, but saved the infant from her womb, and gave him to be educated to Chiron, who taught him the art of medicine. Some authors say, that Coronis separated herself from her father, to avoid the discovery of her pregnancy; and that she exposed her child near Epidaurus. A goat of the flocks of Aresthanas gave him her milk, and the dog who kept the flock stood by him to shelter him from injury. He was found by the master of the flock, who went in search of his stray goat, and saw his head surrounded with resplendent rays of light. Æsculapius was physician to the Argonauts. He raised many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who struck Æsculapius with thunder. Apollo, angry at the death of his son, killed the Cyclops who made the thunderbolts. Æsculapius received divine honors after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Rome A. U. C. 462, was delivered of a plague, and built a temple to the god of medicine, who, as was supposed, had come there in the form of a serpent, and hid himself among the reeds in an island in the Tyber. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding in his hand a staff, round which is wreathed a serpent; his other hand is sometimes supported on the head of a serpent. Serpents are more particularly sacred to him, as the antient physicians used them in their prescriptions. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their skill in medicine, Machaon and Podalirus; and four daughters, of whom Hygiea, goddess of health, is the most known. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war. Hesiod makes no mention of him. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 193. *Hymn. in Æscul.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Apollon.* 4, *Argon.*—*Hygin.* fab. 49.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 11, & 27. l. 7, c. 23, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 3.—*Lucian. Dial. de Saltat.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.——*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22, says there were three of this name; the 1st, a son of Apollo, worshipped in Arcadia; 2d, a brother of Mercury; 3d, a man who first taught medicine.

Æsepus, a son of Bucolion. *Homer. Il.* 6, c. 21.——A river. *Vid.* Æsapus.

Æsernia, a city of the Samnites, in Italy. *Liv.* 27, c. 12—*Sil.* 8, v. 567.

Æsion, an Athenian, famous for his respect for the talents of Demosthenes. *Plut. in Demosth.*

Æson, son of Cretheus, was born at the same birth as Pelias. He succeeded his father in the kingdom of Iolchos, but was soon exiled by his brother. He married Alcimeda, by whom he had Jason, whose education he entrusted to Chiron, being afraid of Pelias. When Jason was grown up, he demanded his father's kingdom from his uncle, who gave him evasive answers, and persuaded him to go in quest of the golden fleece. [*Vid. Jason.*] At his return, Jason found his father very infirm; and Medea, [*Vid. Medea.*] at his request, drew the blood from Æson's veins, and refilled them with the juice of certain herbs which she had gathered, and immediately the old man recovered the vigor and bloom of youth. Some say, that Æson killed himself by drinking bull's blood, to avoid the persecution of Pelias. *Diod.* 4.—*Apolled.* 1, c. 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 285. *Hygin.* fab. 12.——A river of Thessaly, with a town of the same name.

Æsŏnides, a patronymic of Jason, as being descended from Æson.

Æsŏpus, a Phrygian philosopher of a great natural deformity, according to some authors. He was originally a slave, but procured his liberty by the sallies of his genius. He lived in the age of Crœsus, to whom he dedicated his fables, so well known to the

the world. It is said, that the Delphians falsely accused him of having stolen away one of the vessels of Apollo's temple, and upon this, threw him down from a rock 581 years before the christian era. *Plut. in Solon.*—*Phæd.* 1. fab. 2. l. 2, fab. 9.

Æsōpus Clōdius, an actor on the Roman stage, very intimate with Cicero. He amassed an immense fortune. His son, to be more expensive, melted precious stones to drink at his entertainments. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3. v. 239.—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 10. l. 9, c. 1.—*Plin.* 9. c. 35. l. 10 c. 51.——An orator. *Diog.*——An historian, in the time of Anaximenes. *Plut. in Solon.*——A river of Pontus. *Strab.* 12.

Æstria, an island in the Adriatic. *Mela.* 2. c. 7.

Æsŭla, a town on a mountain between Tybur and Praeneste. *Horat.* 3. od. 29.

Æsyetes, a man from whose tomb Polites spied what the Greeks did in their ships during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 793.

Æsymnītes, a surname of Bacchus. *Paus.* 7. c. 21.

Æsymnus, a person of Megara, who consulted Apollo to know the best method of governing his country. *Paus.* 1, c. 43.

Æthalides, a herald, son of Mercury, to whom it was granted to be amongst the dead and the living at stated times. *Apollon. Argon.* 1.

Æthiŏpia, an extensive country of Africa. *Diod.* 4. says that the Æthiopians were the first inhabitants of the earth. They were the first who worshipped the gods, for which, as some suppose, their country has never been invaded by a foreign enemy. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion. The country is inundated for five months every years. The days and nights are almost of equal length. The inhabitants have given the name of Æthiopia to every country whose inhabitants are of a black color. *Lucan.* 3, 255. l. 9, v. 651.—*Juv.* 2, v. 23.—*Plin.* 6. c. 29.—*Paus.* 1, c. 33.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 22.

Æthlius, son of Jupiter by Protogenia, was father of Endymion. *Apolled.* 1, c. 7.

Æthon, a horse of the sun. *Ovid. Met.* 2. fab. 1.——A horse of Pallas. *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 89.——A horse of Hector. *Homer. Il.* 8. v. 185.

Æthra, daughter of Pittheus king of Troezene, had Theseus by Ægeus. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] She was carried away by Castor and Pollux, when they recovered their sister Helen, whom Theseus had stolen, and given her to keep. [*Vid. Helen.*] She went to Troy with Helen. *Homer. Il.* 3, v. 144.—*Paus.* 2. c. 31. l. 5, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 37 & 79.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Ovid. Her.* 10, v. 131.——One of the Oceanides, wife to Atlas. She is more generally called Pleione.

Æthusa, a daughter of Neptune, by Amphitrite. *Paus.* 9. c. 20.——An island near Lilybæum. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.

Ætia, a poem of Callimachus, in which he speaks of sacrifices, and of the manner in which they were offered. *Martial* 10, ep. 4.

Ætion, the father of Andromache Hector's wife. He was killed at Thebes with his seven sons, by the Greeks.——A famous painter. He drew a painting of Alexander going to celebrate his nuptials with Roxane. This piece was much valued, and was exposed to public view at the Olympic games.

Ætna, a mountain of Sicily, famous for its vulcano, which, for more than 3,000 years, has thrown out fire at intervals. It is supposed to be 8 miles high and 60 in compass. Its top is covered with snow, and smoke at the same time, and the sides on account of the fecundity of the soil, are carefully cultivated and planted with vineyards. The poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain. It was the forge of Vulcan, where his servants the Cyclops fabricated thunderbolts, &c. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 860.—*Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 570.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, fab. 6. l. 15, v. 340.—*Val.* 14, v. 59.

Ætōlia, a country bounded by Epirus, Acarnania, and Locris. It is famous for its cities. It is supposed to be about the middle of Greece. It received its name from Ætolus. The inhabitants were covetous and illiberal. *Liv.* 26, c. 24, &c.—*Flor.* 2, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8 & 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Paus.* 10, c. 18.—*Plut. in Flam.*

Ætōlus, son of Endymion of Elis and Iphianassa, married Pronoe, by whom he had Pleuron and Calydon. Having accidentally killed a person, he left his country and came to settle in that part of Greece which has been called, from him, Ætolia. *Apolled.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1.

Æx, a rocky island between Tenedos and Chios. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A city in the country of the Marsi.——The nurse of Jupiter, changed into a constellation.

Afer, an inhabitant of Africa.

Afrānia, a Roman matron who frequented the forum, forgetful of female decency. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

Afrānius, a Latin comic poet, often compared to Menander. He lived in the age of Terence. He is blamed for the unnatural love of boys, which he mentions in his writings. *Quint.* 10. c. 1.—*Suetor. Aug.*

11.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 57.——A general of Pompey, conquered by Cæsar in Spain. *Sueton. Caes.* 34.—*Plut. in Pomp.*

Afranius Politus, a plebeian who said before Caligula, that he would willingly die if he (Caligula) could recover from the distemper he laboured under. The emperor recovered, and Afranius was put to death that he might not forfeit his word. *Dio.*

Africa, called Libya by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe, was bounded on the east by Arabia and the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, south and west by the ocean. It is joined on the east to Asia, by an isthmus, 60 miles long, which some of the Ptolemies endeavoured to cut, in vain, and to join the Red and Mediterranean seas. It is so immediately situate under the sun, that only the maritime parts are inhabited, and the inland country is barren and sandy, and infested with wild beasts. The antients, thro' ignorance, people the southern parts of Africa with monsters, enchanters and chimeras; errors which have been corrected by modern travellers. *Mela*, 1, c. 4, &c. —*Diod.* 3, 4, & 20.—*Herodot.* 2, 8, 17, 26, & 32. l. 4. c. 41, &c.—*Plin.* 5, c. 1, &c. ——There is a part of Africa, called Propria, which lies about the middle, and has Carthage for its capital.

Africanus, a blind poet, commended by Ennius.——The surname of the Scipios, from the conquest of Africa. *Vid.* Scipio.

Africum mare, is that part of the Mediterranean which is on the coast of Africa.

Agrigantæ portæ, gates at Syracuse, near which the dead were buried. *Cic. in Verr.*

Agrasases, a nation of India, conquered by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.

Agalla, a woman of Corcyra, who wrote a treatise upon grammar. *Athen.* 1.

Agamedes and Trophonius, two architects who made the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god, whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after they were found dead in their bed. *Plut. Consol. ad Apol.*—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 47.——*Pausan.* 9. c. 11 & 37, gives a different account.

Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Pelthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is false upon the authority of Hesiod, Apollod. &c. [*Vid. Pelthenes.*] When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus, who fled to Polyphidus king of Sicyon, and hence to Œneus, king of Ætolia, where they were educated. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus Helena, both daughters of Tyndarus king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself, at Mycenæ. Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander in chief of the Grecian forces going against Troy. Their fleet was detained at Aulis, where Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. [*Vid. Iphigenia.*] Before Troy he behaved with much valor, but his quarrel with Achilles, whose mistress he took by force, was fatal to the Greeks. [*Vid. Briseis.*] After the ruin of Troy, Cassandra fell to his share, and foretold him that his wife would put him to death. He gave no credit to this, and returned to Argos with Cassandra. Clytemnestra with her adulterer Ægisthus [*Vid. Ægisthus.*] prepared to murder him, and as he came from the bath, to embarrass him, she gave him a tunic whose sleeves were sewed together, and while he attempted to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes. [*Vid.* Clytemnestra, Menelaus and Orestes.] *Homer Il.* 1, 2, &c. *Od.* 4, &c.—*Ovid. de Rem. Am.* v. 777. *Met.* 12, v. 30.—*Hygin.* fab. 88 & 97.—*Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 9.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4, c. 26.—*Dictys. Cretens.* &c. —*Dares Phryg.*—*Sophocl. in Electr.*—*Euripid. in Orest.*—*Senec. in Agam.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 6, l. 9, c. 40, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 839.—*Mela*, 2, c. 3.

Agamitor, an athlete of Mantinea. *Paus.* 6, c. 10.

Agamnestor, the 12th king of Athens, reigned 29 years.

Aganippe, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia at the foot of mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the muses, who, from it were called Aganippedes. *Paus.* 9. c. 29.—*Propert.* 2, el. 3. —*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 312.

Agapenor, the commander of Agamemnon's fleet. *Homer. Il.* 2.——The son of Ancæus, and grandson of Lycurgus, who after the ruin of Troy, was carried by a storm into Cyprus, where he built Paphos. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.

Agar, a town of Africa. *Hirt. bell. Afr.* 76.

Agarēni, a people of Arabia. Trajan destroyed their city called Agarum. *Strab.* 16.

Agarista, daughter of Clisthenes, was courted by all the youths of Greece. She married

married Megacles. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 24. —*Herodot.* 6, c. 126, &c.——A daughter of Hippocrates who married Xantippus. She dreamed that she had brought forth a lion and some time after became mother of Pericles. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Herodot.* 6, c. 131.

AGASICLES, king of Sparta, was son of Archidamus, and one of the Proclidæ. He used to say that a king ought to govern his subjects, as a father governs his children. *Pausf.* 3, c. 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.*

AGASSÆ, a city of Thessaly. *Liv.* 45, c. 27.

AGASTHĔNES, king of Elis, father to Polyxenus, was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

AGASTRŎPHUS, a Trojan, wounded by Diomedes. *Homer. Il.* 11, v. 338.

AGASTHUS, 2d archon of Athens, reigned 36 years.

AGASUS, a harbour on the coast of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

AGATHARCHĬDAS, a general of Corinth in the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd* 2, c. 83.——A Samian historian, who first found the true causes of the increase of the Nile. *Plut. in Parall.*

AGATHARCUS, an officer in the Syracusan fleet. *Thucyd.* 7, c. 25.——A painter in the age of Zeuxis. *Plut. in Pericl.*

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian of Æolia.

AGATHO, a Samian historian. *Plut. in Parall.*——a son of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24.——A governor of Babylon. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.——A Pythagorean philosopher. *Ælian V. H.* 13, c. 4.——A learned and melodious musician who first introduced songs in tragedy. *Aristot. in Poet.*

AGATHŎCLĒA, a beautiful courtezan of Egypt. One of the Ptolemies destroyed his wife Eurydice to marry her. She with her brother long governed the kingdom, and attempted to murder the king's son. *Plut. in Cleon.*—*Justin* 30, c. 1.

AGATHŎCLES, a lascivious and ignoble youth who entered in the Sicilian army and arrived to the greatest honours. He made himself master of Syracuse. He fought with success against the Carthaginians, reduced all Sicily under his power, and after a reign of 28 years of prosperity and adversity, died A. U. C. 473, in the 72 year of his age. *Plut. in Apophth.*—*Justin* 22 & 23. *Polyb.* 15. *Diod.* 18, &c.——A son of Lysimachus taken prisoner by the Getæ. He was ransomed and married Lysandra daughter of Ptolemy Lagus. His father in his old age married Arsinoe the sister of Lysander. After her husband's death, Arsinoe, fearful for her children, attempted to murder Agathocles. Some say that she fell in love with him and killed him because he slighted her. When Agathocles was dead, Lysandra fled to Seleucus. *Strab.* 13.—*Plut. in Pyrrh. & Demetr.*—*Pausf.* 1, c. 9 & 10.——A Grecian historian of Babylon. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 24.——An archon of Athens. *Olymp.* 105.

AGATHON, *vid.* Agatho.

AGATHONYMUS wrote an history of Persia.

AGATHYLLUS, an elegiac poet of Arcadia.

AGATHYRNUM, a town of Sicily.

AGATHYRSI, an effeminate nation of Scythia. They had their wives in common. They received their name from Agathyrsus, son of Hercules. *Herodot.* 4, c. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 146.

AGAVE, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. [*vid. Pentheus.*] She is said to have killed her husband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honours after death. *Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3. v. 725.—*Lucan* 1, v. 574.—*Stat. Theb.* 11, v. 318.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.——One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1.——A tragedy of Statius. *Juv.* 7, v. 87, &c.

AGAUI, a northern nation who lived upon milk. *Homer. Il.* 13 calls them innocent.

AGĀVUS, a son of Priam. *Homer. Il.* 24.

AGDESTIS, a mountain of Phrygia where Atys was buried. *Pausf.* 1, c. 4.——A surname of Cybela.

AGELASTUS, a surname of Crassus, the grandfather of the rich Crassus. He only laughed once in his life, and this was upon seeing an ass eat thistles. *Cic. de fin.* 5.—*Plin.* 7, c. 19.

AGELĀUS, a king of Corinth, son of Ixion.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Homer. Od.* 20.——A son of Hercules and Omphale, from whom Croesus was descended. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A servant of Priam, who preserved Paris when exposed on mount Ida. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

AGENDĪCUM, a town of Gaul near the Senones. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 44.

AGENOR, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. *Hygin. fab.* 6.——*Ital.* 1, v. 15. l. 17. v. 58.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 1.——A son of Jasus, and father of Argus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 10——A son of Ægyptus *Id.* 2, c. 1.——A son of Phlegyas. *Id.* 3. c. 7.——A son of Pleuron, and father to Phineus. *Id.* 1, c. 7.——A son of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3. c. 4.——A king of Argos, father to Crotopus.——A son of Antenor. *Homer. Il.*

F. 21, v. 579.——A Mitylenean, who wrote a treatise on music.

Agerinus, a freed man of Agrippina, accused of attempting Nero's life. *Tacit. An.* 14, c. 16.

Agesias a Platonic philosopher, who taught the immortality of the soul. One of the Ptolemies forbade him to continue his lectures, because his doctrine was so prevalent, that many of his auditors committed suicide.

Agesilaus 1st, king of Sparta, was son of Doryagus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204—*Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Agesilaus 2d, son of Archidamus, succeeded to the throne of Sparta, after the death of his brother Agis. He made war against Artaxerxes, routed his forces, and defeated the Athenians and Bœotians at Coronea in Peloponnesus. He went to war against Tachus, king of Egypt, and died in his return, aged 34, A. U. C. 393 He was of a small stature, and lame of one foot. *Justin.* 6, c. 1.—*Plut & C. Nep. in vit*—*Paus.* 3, c. 9.—*Xenoph. Orat. pro Ages.*——A brother of Themistocles, who went into the Persian camp, and stabbed Mardonius instead of Xerxes. *Plut. in Parall.*——A surname of Pluto.——A Greek who wrote an history of Italy.

Agesipolis, 1st, king of Lacedæmon, was son of Pausanias. He obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus. *Paus.* 3, c. 5. l. 8, c. 8.—*Xenoph.* 3. *Hist. Graec.*

Agesipolis, 2d, son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, was succeeded by Cleomenes 2d. *Paus.* 1, c. 13. l. 3, c. 5.

Agesistrata, a virtuous woman, mother of king Agis. *Plut. in Agid.*

Agesistratus, a man who wrote a treatise De arte Machinali.

Aggrammes, a cruel king of the Gangarides. His father was a hairdresser, of whom the queen became enamoured, and whom the made governor to the king's children, to gratify her passion. He killed them, to raise Aggrammes, his son by the queen, to the throne. *Curt.* 9, c. 2.

Aggrinæ, a people near mount Rhodope. *Cic. in L. Pis.* 37.

Agidæ, the descendants of Euristhenes.

Agilaus, king of Corinth, reigned 36 years.——One of the Ephori, almost murdered by the partizans of Cleomenes. *Plut. in Cleom.*

Agis, 1st, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes. A. M. 3008. He reigned one year, and was succeeded by his son Echestratus. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

Agis, 2d, king of Sparta, waged bloody wars against Athens, and restored liberty to many Greek cities. He was killed in prison by his citizens. *Plut. in Agid.*

Agis, 3d, son of Archidamus, 4th, signalized himself in the war which the Spartans waged against Epidaurus. He obtained a victory at Mantinea, and was successful in the Peloponnesian war. He reigned 27 years. *Thucyd.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8 & 10.

Agis, 4th, son of Archidamus, king of Sparta, endeavoured to deliver Greece from the empire of Macedonia, with the assistance of the Persians He was conquered in the attempt, and slain by Antipater, Alexander's general, and 5,300 Lacedæmonians perished with him. *Curt.* 6, c. 1.—*Diod.* 17.—*Justin.* 12, c. 1. &c.

Agis, 5th, son of Eudamidas, was killed in a battle against the Mantineans. *Paus.* 8, c. 10.——An Arcadian in the expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 18.——A poet of Argos, who said that Bacchus and the sons of Leda would give way to Alexander, when a God. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

Aglaia, one of the Graces. She is called sometimes Pasiphae. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

Aglaonice, daughter of Hegemon, was aquainted with astronomy and eclipses, whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven. *Plut. de Orac. defect.*

Aglaope, one of the Sirens.

Aglaophon, an excellent painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.

Aglaosthenes, wrote an history of Naxos. *Strab.* 6.

Aglauros, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. She was changed into a stone by Mercury. *Vid. Herse.*—*Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 12.

Aglaus, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges, king of Lydia. *Plin.* 7, c. 46.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 1.

Agno, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on mount Lyceus. When the priest of Jupiter, after a prayer, stirred the waters of this fountain with a bough, a thick vapour arose, which was soon dissolved into a plentiful shower. *Paus.* 8, c. 31, &c.

Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, who disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males

males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was immediately made to impower all free born women to learn midwifery. *Hygin.* fab. 274.

Agnon, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samnos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war he went against Potidæa, but retreated through a disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants rebelled to Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon. *Flacc.* 2. 3. &c.——A writer. *Quintil.* 2. c. 15.——One of Alexander's officers. *Plin.* 33. c. 3.

Agnonides, a Rhetorician of Athens. He accused Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected what services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put to death his accuser. *Plut. & Nep. in Phocion.*

Agonalia & Agonia, festivals in Rome, celebrated three times a year, in honor of Janus, or Agonius. The chief priest used to offer a ram. *Ovid. Fast.* 1. v. 317.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5.

Agones Capitolini, games celebrated every fifth year, upon the Capitoline hill. Prizes were proposed for agility and strength, as well as for poetical and literary compositions. The poet Statius publicly recited his Thebaid, which was not received with much applause.

Agonis, a woman in the temple of Venus on mount Eryx. *Cic.*

Agonius, a Roman deity, who patronized every action. *Vid.* Agonalia.

Agoranomi, ten magistrates at Athens who watched over the city and port, and inspected whatever was exposed to sale.

Agoranis, a river falling into the Ganges. *Arrian. de Ind.*

Agoræa, a name of Minerva at Sparta. *Pers.* 3. c. 11.

Agra, a place of Bœotia where the Ilissus rises. Diana was called Agræa, because she hunted there.——A city of Susa——of Arcadia, and Arabia.

Agræi and Agrenses, a people of Arabia. *Plin.* 6. c. 28.—of Ætolia. *Liv.* 42. c. 34.

Agrigas, or Agragas, a river and mountain of Sicily, near Agrigentum. *Virg. Æn.* 4. v. 703.—*Dion.* 11.

Agraria lex was enacted to distribute among the Roman people, all the lands which the Romans had gained by conquest. It was first proposed A. U. C. 267. by the consul Sp. Cassius Vicellinus, and rejected by the senate. This produced dissentions between the senate and the people, and Cassius upon seeing the ill success of the new regulations he proposed, offered to distribute among the people, the money which was produced from the corn of Sicily, after it had been brought and sold in Rome. This act of liberality the people refused, and tranquility was soon after re-established in the state. It was proposed a second time A. U. C. 269, by the tribune Licinius Stolo, but with no better success, and so great were the tumults which followed, that one of the tribunes of the people was killed, and many of the senators fined for their opposition. Mutius Scævola, A. U. C. 320, persuaded the tribune Tiberius Gracchus to propose it a third time, and tho' Octavius his colleague in the tribuneship opposed it, yet Tiberius made it pass into a law, after much altercation; and commissioners were authorised to make a division of the lands.—This law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under J. Cæsar. *Flor.* 3. c. 3 & 13.—*Cic. pro Leg. Agr.*—*Liv.* 2. c. 41.

Agraulæ, a tribe of Athens. *Plut. in Thes.*

Agraulia, a festival at Athens in honor of Agraulos. The Cyprians also observed these festivals, and generally offered human victims.

Agraulos, a daughter of Cecrops.——a surname of Minerva.

Agravonitæ, a people of Illyria. *Liv.* 45. c. 26.

Agriänes, a river of Thrace. *Herodot.* 4. c. 9.——A people that dwelt in the neighbourhood of that river. *Id.* 5. c. 16.

Agricola, the father-in-law of the historian Tacitus, who wrote his life. He was eminent for his public and private virtues. He was governor of Britain, and first discovered it to be an island. *Tacit. in Agric.*

Agrigentum, a town of Sicily, 18 stadia from the sea, on mount Agragas. It was founded by a Rhodian colony. *Polyb.* 9.—*Strab.* 6.

Agrinium, a city of Acarnania. *Polyb.* 6.

Agriönia, annual festivals in honor of Bacchus, celebrated generally in the night. They were instituted, as some suppose, because the god was attended with wild beasts.

Agriope, the wife of king Agenor.

M. Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, is famous for his victory over Sext. Pompey. He died A. U. C. 742. *Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 682.—*Horat.* 1. od. 6.

Agrippa, (Postumus) son of M. Vespasianus Agrippa, was banished from Italy by his grand father Augustus, and put to death by Tiberius. *Tac. Ann.* 1. c. 3.——

One of his servants assumed his name and raised many commotions. *Id.* 2. c. 39.——A philosopher. *Diog.* 9.——A consul who conquered the Æqui.——A son of Aristobulus, imprisoned by Tiberius, and made king of Judæa by his successor. *Joseph.*

Agrippa (Herodes) married his sister Berenice. *Juv.* 6, v. 156.—The last king of Judæa, sent to Rome by Vespasian, he died A. C. 100. *Tacit.* 2, *Hist.* c. 81.

Agritta (Menenius,) a Roman general who obtained a triumph over the Sabines. He appeased the populace of Rome by the well known fable of the belly and limbs. *Liv.* 2, c. 32.—*Flor.* 1, c. 23.

Agrippa (Sylvius,) a son of Tiberinus Sylvius, 12th king of Latium. He reigned 33 years, and was succeeded by his son Remulus Sylvius. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 8.

Agrippina, a wife of Tiberius. The emperor repudiated her to marry Julia, daughter of Augustus. *Sueton. in Tib.* 7.——A daughter of M. Agrippa, and grand daughter to Augustus. She married Germanicus, whom she accompanied in Syria, and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of Tiberius, and starved herself. *Tac.* 1, *Ann.* c. 2, &c.—*Sueton in Tib.* 52.

Agrippina (Julia,) daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Domitius Ænobarbus, by whom she had Nero. After her husband's death she married her uncle the emperor Claudius, whom she destroyed to make Nero succeed to the throne. After many cruelties and much licentiousness, she was assassinated by order of her son, and as she expired, she exclaimed, "strike the belly which could give birth to such a monster". *Tacit. An.* 4. 75. l. 12, c. 7. 22 & 25.——A city on the Rhine, called after Nero's mother, who was born there. *Tac. An.* 12. c. 27.

Agrisius. *Vid.* Acrisius.

Agrisope, the mother of Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 6.

Agrius, son of Parthaon, drove his brother Œneus, from the throne. He was afterwards expelled by Diomedes, the grandson of Œneus, upon which he killed himself. *Hygin.* fab. 175 & 242.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A giant.——A centaur killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2. c. 5.——A son of Ulysses by Circe. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 1013.——The father of Thersites. *Ovid. ex Ponto* 3. el. 9, v. 9.

Agrippa, surrounded the citadel of Athens with walls, except that part which afterwards was repaired by Cimon. *Paus.* 1, c. 28.

Agron, a king of Illyria, who after conquering the Ætolians, drank to such excess that he died instantly. *Polyb.* b. 2, c. 4.

Agrotera, an anniversary sacrifice of goats, offered to Minerva at Athens. It was instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed to sacrifice to the goddess so many goats as there might be enemies killed in a battle which he was going to fight against the troops of Darius, who had invaded Attica. The number of the slain was so great that a sufficient quantity of goats could not be procured, therefore they were limited to 500 every year, till they equalled the number of the Persians slain in battle.

Agyleus and Agyeus, from αγυια, a street, a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens. *Horat.* 4, od. 6.

Agylla, a town of Etruria, called after its founder. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 479.

Agyllæus, a wrestler of Cleonæ, not inferior to Hercules in strength. *Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 837.

Agyrus, a tyrant of Sicily, assisted by Dionysius against the Carthaginians. *Diod.* 14.

Agyrium, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born. The inhabitants were called Agyrinenses. *Diod.* 14.—*Cic. in Verr.* 2, c. 65.

Agyrius, an Athenian general who succeeded Thrasybulus. *Diod.* 14.

Agyrtes, a man who killed his father. *Ovid Met.* 5, v. 148.——A piper. *Sil.* 2. *Ach.* v. 50.

Ahala, the surname of the Servilii at Rome.

Ahenobarbus. *Vid.* Ænobarbus.

Ajax, son of Telamon, by Periboea or Eriboea, daughter of Alcathous, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war, after Achilles. He engaged Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses disputed their claim to the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged, that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses; and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound, was changed into the flower Hyacinth. Some say that he was killed by Paris in battle, others, that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigæum, some say on mount Rhœtus. His tomb was visited by Alexander. Hercules, according to some authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childless, might have a son, with a skin as impenetrable as the skin of the Nemæan lion, which he then wore.

His prayers were heard, and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's skin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole in the skin, through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulnerable part was in the breast, some say behind the neck. *Q. Calab.* 1 & 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10 & 13.—*Philostr. in Heroic.* c. 12.—*Pindar Isthm.* 6.—*Homer. Il.* 1, *Ec. Od.* 11.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares Phry.* 9.—*Ovid Met.* 13.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 197.—*Hygin.* fab. 107 & 242.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 35. l. 5, c. 19.——The son of Oileus king of Locris, was surnamed Locrian in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. He went with 40 ships to the Trojan war, as being one of Helen's suitors. The night that Troy was taken he offered violence to Cassandra, who fled into Minerva's temple, and for this, as he returned home, the goddess, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter and the power of tempests from Neptune, destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and said that he was safe in spite of all the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax tumbled into the sea with part of the rock, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 43.—*Homer. Il.* 2, 13, *Ec. Od.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 116 & 273. *Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 13.—*Senec in Agam.*—*Horat. epist.* 10, v. 19.—*Pausf.* 10, c. 26 & 31.——These two heroes were, as some suppose, placed after death in the island of Leuce, a separate place reserved only for the bravest of antiquity.

AIDŌNEUS, a surname of Pluto.——A king of the Molossi, who imprisoned Theseus because he, and Pirithous attempted to ravish his daughter Proserpine, near the Acheron, whence arose the well known tale of the descent of Theseus and Pirithous into hell. *Plut in Thes.*——A river near Troy. *Pausf.* 10, c. 12.

AIMYLUS, son of Ascanius, was, according to some, the progenitor of the noble family of the Æmylii in Rome.

AIUS LOCUTIUS, a deity to whom the Romans erected an altar from the following circumstance: one of the common people, called Ceditius, informed the tribunes that as he passed one night through one of the streets of the city, a voice more than human, issuing from above Vesta's temple, told him that Rome would soon be attacked by the Gauls. His information was neglected, but the veracity was known by the event, and Camillus, after the conquest of the Gauls, built a temple to that supernatural voice, which had given them warning of the approaching calamity, under the name of Aius Locutius.

ALABANDA, an inland town of Caria abounding with scorpions. This name is derived from Alabandus, a deity worshipped there. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 7, c, 195.—*Strab.* 14.

ALABUS, a river of Sicily.

ALÆSA, a city on a mountain of Sicily.

ALÆA, a surname of Minerva in Peloponnesus. Her festivals are also called Alæa. *Pausf.* 8, c. 4. 7.

ALÆI, a number of islands in the Persian gulf, abounding in tortoises. *Arrian in Persip.*

ALÆUS, the father of Auge, who married Hercules.

ALAGŌNIA, a city of Laconia. *Pausf.* 3, c. 21 & 26.

ALĀLA, the goddess of war, sister to Mars. *Plut. de glor. Athen.*

ALALCOMĒNÆ, a city of Bœotia, where some suppose that Minerva was born. *Plut. Quæst. Gr.*—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 330.

ALALIA, a town of Corsica, built by a colony of Phocæans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 165.—L. C, Scipio destroyed it in the first Punic war, 562 years before the Christian era. *Flor.* 2, c. 2.

ALAMĀNES, a statuary of Athens, disciple of Phidias.

ALAMANNI or ALEMANNI, a people of Germany, near the Hercynian forest. They were very powerful; and inimical to Rome.

ALĀNI, a people of Sarmatia, near the Palus Mæotis.

ALARES, a people of Pannonia. *Tac.* 15, *Ann.* c. 10.

ALARĪCUS, a famous king of the Goths who plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius. He was greatly respected for his military valor, and during his reign, he kept the Roman empire in continual alarms. He died after a reign of 13 years.

ALARŌDII, a nation near Pontus. *Herodot.* 3, c. 94.

ALASTOR, a son of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——An arm bearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 257.——One of Pluto's horses when he carried away Proserpine. *Claud. de rapt. Pros.* 1, v. 286.

ALAUDÆ, soldiers of the legions in Gaul. *Sueton. in Jul* 24.

ALAZON, a river flowing from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus; and separating Albania from Iberia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 101.

ALBA-SYLVIUS, son of Latinus Sylvius, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Latium,

Latium, and reigned 36 years. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 622.

Alba Longa, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, son of Æneas. The descendants of Æneas reigned there in the following order. 1. Ascanius son of Æneas. 2. Sylvius Posthumus, son of Æneas, 29 years. 3. Æneas Sylvius, 31 years. 4. Latinus, five years. 5. Alba, 36 years. 6. Atys or Capetus, 26 years. 7. Capys, 28 years. 8. Calpetus, 13 years. 9. Tiberinus, eight years. 10. Agrippa, 33 years. 11. Romulus, 19 years. 12. Aventinus, 37 years. 13 Procas, 23 years. 14. Numitor and Amulius.

Alba, a city of the Marsi in Italy.

Alba Pompeia, a city of Liguria. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

Albania, a country of Asia between the Caspian sea and Iberia. The inhabitants are said to have their eyes all blue. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from mount Albanus in Italy when he returned from the conquest of Geryon. *Dionys. Hal.* 1. c. 15.—*Justin.* 42, c. 3.—*Strab.* 11.—*Plin.* 8, c. 40.—*Mela.* 3, c. 5.——The Caspian sea is called Albanum mare, as being near the Caspian sea. *Plin.* 6, c. 13.

Albanus, a mountain with a lake in Italy, 16 miles from Rome. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 27.

Albici, a people of Gallia Aquitania. *Cæs. bell. civ.* 1, c. 34.

Albiētæ, a people of Latium. *Dionys. Hal.*

Albigaunum, a town of Liguria. *Mela* 2, c. 4.

Albini, two Roman orators of great merit mentioned by Cicero *in Brut.* This name is common to many tribunes of the people. *Liv.* 2, c. 33, l. 6, c. 30.—*Sallust de Jug. b. ll.*

Albinovānus Celsus, an attendant of Nero in Horace's age. *Horat.* 1, ep. 8.

Albinovānus Pedo, a poet, contemporary with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams and heroic poetry. *Ovid ex Pont.* 4 ep. 10.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 5.

Albintemēlium, a town of Liguria. *Tac. 2 Hist.* c. 13.

Albīnus was born at Adrumetum in Africa. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army, and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was conqueror, & he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off and his body to be thrown into the Rhone. Albinus, according to the exaggerated account of a certain writer called Codrus, was famous for his voracious appetite, and sometimes eat for breakfast, no less than 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20 pounds of dry raisins, 10 melons, and 400 oysters.

Albinus, a pretorian sent to Sylla, as ambassador from the Senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers. *Plut. in Syll.*

L. Albinus, a Roman plebeian who received the Vestals into his chariot, in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome which the Gauls had sacked. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Liv.* 5, c. 40. *Flor.* 1, c. 13.

Albinus, (A. Posthumus) consul with Lucullus, A. U. C. 602, wrote an history of Rome in Greek.

Albion, son of Neptune by Amphitrite came into Britain, where he established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter because he opposed the passage of Hercules. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Albion, now Great Britain, the greatest island of Europe in the ocean. It is called after Albion, who is said to have reigned there, or from its chalky rocks which appear at a great distance. *Plin.* 4, c. 16.—*Tacit. in Agric.*——The ancients compared its figure to a long buckler, or to the iron of a hatchet.

Albis, a river of Germany falling into the German ocean. *Lucan* 2, v. 52.

Albius, a man, father to a famous spendthrift. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4.——A name of the poet Tibullus. *Horat. Od.*

Albucilla, an immodest woman. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 47.

Albūla, the ancient name of the river Tiber. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 332.

Albūnea, a wood near Tybur and the river Anio. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 83.

Albus Pagus, a place near Sidon, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

Albūtius, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio restored his wife. *Arrian.*——A sordid man, father to Canidia. He beat his servants before they were guilty of any offence, lest, said he, I should have no time to punish them when they offend. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 2.

Alcæus, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Lesbos, about 600 years before the christian era. He fled from a battle, and his enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field. He was contemporary to the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Of all his works nothing but a few fragments remain; they are found in Athenæus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 5. c. 95.—*Horat.* 4, od.

g. od. 9.—*Cic.* 4. *Tusc.*——A tragic poets.—A writer of epigrams.—A comic poet.—A son of Androgeus, who went with Hercules into Thrace, and was made king of part of the country. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A son of Hercules by a maid of Omphale.—A son of Perseus, and father of Amphitryon. From him Hercules has been called Alcides. *Apollod.* 2. c. 4.—*Paus.* 8, c. 14

Alcamenes, one of the Agidæ, was the 9th king of Sparta. He succeeded his father Teleclus, and reigned 77 years. The Helots rebelled in his reign. *Paus.* 3, c. 2, l. 4, c. 4 & 5.——A general of the Achæans. *Paus.* 7, c. 15.——A statuary. *Paus.* 5, c. 10.——The commander of a Spartan fleet. He was killed by the Athenians. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 5. &c.

Alcander, an attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulysses. *Ovid. Met.* 13. v. 257.——A Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lyc.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 18.

Alcandre, the wife of Polybius, a rich Theban. *Homer. Od.* 4.

Alcathoe, a name of Megara in Attica.

Alcathous, a son of Pelops, who being suspected of murdering his brother, came to Megara, where he killed a lion which had destroyed the king's son. He succeeded to the kingdom of Megara. In commemoration of this, festivals called Alcathoia, were instituted at Megara. *Paus.* 1, c. 4. &c.——A Trojan who married Hippodamia, daughter of Anchises. He was killed in the Trojan war, by Idomeneus. *Homer. Il.* 12. v. 93.——A son of Parthaon, killed by Tydeus. *Apollod* 1, c. 7, &c.

Alce, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*——A town of Spain which surrendered to Gracchus. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

Alcinor, an Argive, who alone with Chromius survived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 82.

Alceste, or Alcestis, daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. She with her sisters put to death her father, that he might be restored to youth and vigor by Medea, who, however, refused to perform her promise. Upon this, the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste. They were soon pursued by an army headed by their brother Acastus, and Admetus being taken prisoner, was redeemed from death, by the generous offer of his wife, who was sacrificed in his stead to appease the shades of her father. Some say that Alceste laid down her life for her husband, when she had been told by an oracle, that he could never recover from a disease if none of his friends died in his place. According to some authors Hercules brought her back from hell. She had many suitors while she lived with her father. *Vid.* Admetus. *Juv.* 6, v. 651—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 251.—*Eurip. in Alcest.*

Alcetas, a king of the Molossi, descended from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.——A general of Alexander's army, brother to Perdiccas.—The eighth king of Macedonia, who reigned 39 years.——An historian, who wrote an account of every thing that had been dedicated in the temple of Delphi. *Athen.*——A son of Arybas, king of Epirus. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.

Alchidas, a Rhodian, who became enamoured of a naked Cupid of Praxiteles. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

Alchimachus, a celebrated painter, *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Alcibiades, an Athenian general, famous for his enterprising genius and natural foibles. He was disciple to Socrates, whose lessons and example checked, for a while, his vicious propensities. In the Peloponnesian wars he encouraged the Athenians to make an expedition against Syracuse. He was chosen general in that war, and in his absence, his enemies accused him, and confiscated his goods. Upon this he fled to Thebes, stirred up the Spartans to make war against Athens; and when this did not succeed, he retired to Tissaphernes, the Persian general. Being recalled by the Athenians, he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Alcib.*—*Thucyd.* 5. 6. & 7.—*Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* 1. &c.—*Diod.* 13.

Alcidamas, of Cos, father to Ctesilla, who was changed into a dove. *Ovid. Met.* 7, fab. 12.——A celebrated wrestler. *Stat. Theb.* 10, v. 500.——A philosopher and orator. *Quintil.* 3, c. 1.

Alcidamea was mother of Bunus by Mercury.

Alcidamidas a general of the Messenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans. *Strab.* 6.

ALCIDĀMUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who wrote an eulogy on death, &c. *Cic. 1. Tusc.* c. 48.—*Plut. de Orat.*

ALCIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, sent with 23 galleys against Corcyra, in the Peloponnesian war. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 16, &c.

ALCIDES, a name of Hercules, from his strength, ἀλκὴ, or from his grandfather Alcæus.——A surname of Minerva in Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 51.

ALCIDICE, the mother of Tyro by Salmoneus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

ALCIMĒDE, the mother of Jason, by Æson. *Flacc.* 1, v. 296.

ALCIMĒDON, a plain of Arcadia, with a cave where Alcimedon lived. His daughter was ravished by Hercules. *Pauf.* 8. c. 12.——An excellent carver. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

ALCIMĒNES, a tragic poet of Megara.——A comic writer of Athens.——An attendant of Demetrius. *Plut. in Dem.*——A man killed by his brother Bellerophon, *Apolod.* 2. c. 3.

ALCIMUS, an historian of Sicily.——An orator. *Diog.*

ALCINOE, a daughter of Sthenelus. *Apollod.* 2. c. 4.

ALCINŌR. *Vid.* Alcenor.

ALCINOUS, a son of Nausithous king of Phæacia, praised for his love of agriculture. He kindly entertained Ulysses, who had been shipwrecked on his coast, and heard the recital of his adventures; whence arose the proverb of the stories of Alcinous for improbability. *Homer. Od.* 7.—*Orph. in Argon.*—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 87.—*Stat. 1. Sylv.* 3, v. 81.—*Juv.* 5, v. 151.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 10, v. 56.—*Plato. de Rep.* 10.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A son of Hippocoon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A man of Elis. *Pauf.*

ALCIPPE, a daughter of the god Mars, by Agraulos. She was ravished by Halirrhothius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——The wife of Meion, and mother to Eupalimus. *Id.* 3. c. 16.——The daughter of Oenomaus and wife of Evenus, by whom she had Marpessa.——A woman who brought forth an elephant. *Plin.* 7.——A countrywoman. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.

ALCIPPUS, a reputed citizen of Sparta banished by his enemies. He married Democrite of whom *Plut. in Erat.*

ALCIS, a daughter of Egyptus. *Apollod.*

ALCITHOE, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she worked, into a vine and ivy. *Ovid Met.* 4, fab. 1.

ALCMÆON was son of the prophet Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. His father going to the Theban war where he was to perish, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. [*Vid. Eriphyle.*] As soon as he heard of his father's death he murdered his mother, for which crime the furies persecuted him till Phlegeus purified him and gave him his daughter Alphesibœa in marriage. He gave her the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father. He afterwards divorced her and married Callirhoe the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promised the necklace he had given to Alphesibœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alphesibœa's brothers murdered him on account of the treatment he had given their sister, and left his body a prey to wild beasts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers. [*Vid. Alphesibœa, Amphiaraus.*] *Pauf.* 5, c. 17, l. 6, c. 18. l. 8, c. 24.—*Plut. de Exil.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 73 & 245.—*Stat. Theb.* 2 & 4.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 44. *Met.* 9, fab. 10.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*——A philosopher, disciple to Pythagoras. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 6, c. 27.——A son of the poet Æschylus.——A son of Sillus, driven from Messenia with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heraclidæ. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidæ are descended. *Pauf.* 1, c. 18.

ALCMÆONIDÆ, a noble family of Athens descended from Alcmæon. They delivered their country from the tyranny of Pisistratus. *Herodot.* 5 & 6.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 59.—*Plut. in Solon.*

ALCMAN, a very antient Lyric poet before the age of Cyrus, about the 23 *Olymp. Pauf.* 1, c. 41. l. 3, c. 15.—*Aristot. Hist. Anim.* 5, c. 31.

ALCMENA, was daughter of Electrion, king of Argos, by Anaxo, whom *Plut. de reb. Græc.* calls Lysidice, and *Diod.* l. 2, Eurymede. Her father promised his crown and his daughter to Amphitryon if he would revenge the death of his sons, who had been all killed, except Licymnius, by the Teleboans, a people of Ætolia. While Amphitryon was gone against the Ætolians, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, resolved to introduce himself into her bed. The more effectually to insure success in his amour, he assumed the form of Amphitryon, declared that he had obtained a victory over Alcmena's enemies, and even presented her with a cup, which he said he had preserved from the spoils for her sake. Alcmena yielded to her lover what she had promised to her future husband, and Jupiter, to delay the return of Amphitryon, ordered his messenger, Mercury, to stop the rising of Phœbus, or the sun, so that the night he passed with Alcmena was prolonged to three long nights. Amphitryon

tryon returned the next day, and after complaining of the coldness with which he was received, Alcmena acquainted him with the reception of a false lover the preceding night, and even showed him the cup which she had received. Amphitryon was perplexed at the relation, and more so upon missing the cup from among his spoils. He went to the prophet Tiresias, who told him of Jupiter's intrigue, and he returned to his wife, proud of the dignity of his rival. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter, and afterwards by her husband; and when she was going to bring forth, Jupiter boasted in heaven, that a child was to be born that day to whom he would give absolute power over his neighbours, and even over all the children of his own blood. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter's amours with Alcmena, made him swear by the Styx, and immediately prolonged the travails of Alcmena, and hastened the bringing forth of the wife of Sthenelus, king of Argos, who, after a pregnancy of seven months, had a son called Eurystheus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 5, &c. says, that Juno was assisted by Lucina to put off the bringing forth of Alcmena, and that Lucina, in the form of an old woman, sat before the door of Amphitryon with her legs and arms crossed. This posture was the cause of infinite torment to Alcmena, till her servant, Galanthis, supposing the old woman to be a witch, and to be the cause of the pains of her mistress, told her that she had brought forth. Lucina retired from her posture, and immediately Alcmena brought forth two twins, Hercules, conceived by Jupiter, and Iphiclus by Amphitryon. Eurystheus was already born, and therefore Hercules was subjected to his power. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and retired to Ocalea in Beotia. This marriage, according to some authors, was celebrated in the island of Leuce. The people of Megara said that she had been buried in their city, near the temple of Jupiter Olympius. *Paus.* 1, c. 41. l. 5, c. 18. l. 9, c. 26.—*Plut. in Thes. Lys. & Romul.*—*Homer. Od.* 11. *Il.* 19—*Pindar. Pyth.* 9.—*Lucian. Dial. Deor.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4. 7. l. 3. c. 1.—*Plaut. in Amphit.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 43 & 45.——*Vid.* Amphitryon, Hercules, Eurystheus.

Alcon, a famous archer, who one day saw his son attacked by a serpent, and aimed at him so dexterously that he killed the beast without hurting his son.——A silversmith *Ovid. Met.* 13, fab. 5.——A son of Hippocoon. *Paus.* 3. c. 14.——A son of Mars.——A son of Amycus. These two last were at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Hygin.* fab. 173.

Alcyone, or Halcyone, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. The gods apprized Alcyone in a dream of her husband's fate, and when she found, on the morrow, his body washed on the sea shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was with her husband changed into birds of the same name, who keep the waters calm and serene while they build, and sit on, their nests on the surface of the sea. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 65.——One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. She had Arethusa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She with her sisters was changed into a constellation. *Vid.* Pleiades. *Paus.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 157.——The daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her husband pursued the ravisher with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. Upon this, her parents called her Alcyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of Ceyx. *Homer. Il.* 9, v. 558.——The wife of Meleager. *Hygin.* fab. 174.——A town of Thessaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 7. Here Philip, Alexander's father, lost one of his eyes.

Alcyoneus, a youth of exemplary virtue, son to Antigonus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*—*Diog.* 4.——A giant, brother to Porphyrion. He was killed by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themselves into the sea, and were changed into Alcyons, by Amphitrite. *Claudian. de Rap. Pros.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

Alcyona, a pool of Greece, whose depth the emperor Nero attempted in vain to sind. *Paus.* 2, c. 37.

Aldescus, a river of European Sarmatia, rising from the Riphean mountains, and falling into the northern sea. *Dionys. Per.*

Alduabis, *Vid.* Dubis.

Alea, a surname of Minerva, from her temple, built by Alcus, son of Aphidas in Tegæa in Arcadia. The statue of the goddess was of ivory. Augustus carried it to Rome. *Paus.* 8. c. 4 & 46.——A town of Arcadia, built by Alcus. It had three famous temples, that of Minerva, Bacchus, and Diana the Ephesian. When the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated, the women were whipped in the temple. *Paus.* 8. c. 23.

Alebas, a tyrant of Larissa, killed by his own guards for his cruelties. *Ovid. in Ib.* 323.

Alebion and Dercynus, sons of Neptune, were killed by Hercules for stealing

stealing his oxen in Africa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ALECTO, one of the furies. (α, ληγω non desino; She is represented with her head covered with serpents, and breathing vengeance, war, and pestilence. *Vid.* Eumenides. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 324. l. 10, v. 41.

ALECTOR succeeded his father Anaxagoras, in the kingdom of Argos, and was father to Iphis and Capaneus. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

ALECTRYON, a youth whom Mars, during his amours with Venus, stationed at the door, to watch against the approach of the sun. He fell asleep, and Apollo came and discovered the lovers, who were exposed by Vulcan, in each other's arms, before all the gods. Mars was so incensed that he changed Alectryon into a cock, who, still mindful of his neglect, early announces the approach of the sun. *Lucian. in Alect.*

ALĒIUS CAMPUS, a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from the horse Pegasus, and wandered over the country till the time of his death. *Homer. Il.* 6. v. 201.—*Dionys. Perieg.*

ALEMANNI, or Alamanni, a people of Germany.

ALĒMON, the father of Myscellus. He built Crotona in Magna Græcia. Myscellus is often called Alemonides. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19 & 26.

ALEMUSII, inhabitants of Attica, in whose country there is a temple of Ceres and of Proserpine. *Paus. in Attic.*

ALEXI, a place in the island of Cos.

ALEON, or Ales, a river of Ionia, near Colophon. *Paus.* 7, c. 5. l. 8, c. 28.

ALĒSE, a town of Sicily, called afterwards Archonidion, after the founder. The Romans made it an independent city.

ALĒSIA, or Alexia, a famous city of the Mandubri in Gaul, founded by Hercules as he returned from Iberia. It stood on a high hill. J. Cæsar conquered it. *Flor.* 3. c. 12.—*Cæs. bell Gall.* 7, c. 68.

ALĒSIUM, a town and mountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 8, c. 10.

ALETES, a son of Ægisthus, murdered by Orestes. *Hygin.* fab. 122.

ALĒTHES, the first of the Heraclidæ, who was king of Corinth. He was son of Hippotas. *Paus.* 2, c. 4.——A companion of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 125.

ALETHIA, one of Apollo's nurses.

ALETĪDAS, (from αλαομαι, to wander) certain sacrifices at Athens, in remembrance of Erigone, who wandered with a dog after her father Icarus.

ALETRIUM, a town of Latium. The inhabitants are called Aletrinates. *Liv.* 9, c. 42.

ALĒTUM, a tomb near the harbour of Carthage in Spain. *Polyb.* 10.

ALEUĀDÆ, a royal family of Larissa, in Thessaly, descended from Aleus, king of that country. They betrayed their country to Xerxes. The name is often applied to the Thessalians without distinction. *Diod.* 16.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 6. 172.—*Paus.* 3, c. 8. l. 7, c. 10—*Ælian. Anim.* 8, c. 11.

ALĒUS, a king of Arcadia, famous for his skill in building temples. *Paus.* 8, c. 4 & 53.

ALEX, a river in the country of the Brutii. *Dionys. Perieg.*

ALEXAMĒNUS, an Ætolian, who killed Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon. The people murdered him soon after. *Liv.* 35, c. 34.

ALEXANDER 1st, son of Amyntas, was the tenth king of Macedonia. He killed the Persian ambassadors for their immodest behaviour to the women of his father's court. He was the first who raised the reputation of the Macedonians. He reigned 42 years. *Justin.* 7, c. 3.—*Herodot.* 5, 7, 8, & 9.

ALEXANDER 2d, son of Amyntas 2d, king of Macedonia, was treacherously murdered by his younger brother Ptolemy, who held the kingdom for four years, and made way for Perdiccas and Philip. *Justin.* 7, c. 5.

ALEXANDER 3d, surnamed the Great, was son of Philip and Olympias. He was born A. U. C. 398, *Olymp.* 106, on that night in which the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt by Erostratus. This event, according to the magicians, was an early prognostic of his future greatness, as well as the taming of Bucephalus, a horse whom none of the king's courtiers could manage, upon which Philip said with tears in his eyes, that his son must seek another kingdom, as that of Macedonia would not be sufficiently large for the display of his greatness. Olympias during her pregnancy declared, that she was with child by a dragon; and the day that Alexander was born, two eagles perched for some time on the house of Philip, as if foretelling that his son would become master of Europe and Asia. He was pupil to Aristotle during five years, and he received his learned preceptor's instructions with much deference and pleasure, and always respected his abilities. When Philip went to war, Alexander in his 15th year, was left governor of Macedonia, where he

he quelled a dangerous sedition, and soon after followed his father to the field, and saved his life in a battle. He was highly offended when Philip divorced Olympias to marry Cleopatra, and even caused the death of Attalus, the new queen's brother. After this he retired from court to his mother Olympias, but was recalled; and when Philip was assassinated he punished his murderers; and, by his prudence and moderation, gained the affections of his subjects. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and destroyed Thebes, and after he had been chosen chief commander of all the forces of Greece, he declared war against the Persians, A. U. C. 420, who under Darius and Xerxes had laid waste and plundered some of the Grecian cities. With 32.000 foot and 5.000 horse, he invaded Asia, and after the defeat of Darius at Granicus, he conquered all the provinces of Asia minor. He obtained two other celebrated victories over Darius at Issus and Arbela, took Tyre after an obstinate siege, and made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia. From Egypt he visited the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and bribed the priests, who saluted him as the son of their God, and enjoined his army to pay divine honours to him. He built a town which he called Alexandria, in a most eligible situation on the western side of the Nile, near the coast of the Mediterranean. His conquests were extended in India, where he fought with Porus, a powerful king of the country; and after he had invaded Scythia and visited the Indian ocean, he retired to Babylon, loaded with the spoils of the east. His entering the city was foretold by the magicians as fatal, and their prediction was fulfilled. He died at Babylon in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months of continual success, 324 years before the christian era. His death was so premature that some have attributed it to the effects of poison, and excess of drinking. Antipater has been accused of causing the fatal poison to be given him at a feast, and perhaps the resentment of the Macedonians, whose services he seemed to forget, by entrusting the guard of his body to the Persians, was the cause of his death. He was so universally regretted that Babylon was filled with tears and lamentations; and the Medes and Macedonians declared that no one was able or worthy to succeed him. Many conspiracies were formed against him by the officers of his army, but they were all seasonably suppressed. His tender treatment of the wife and mother of king Darius, who were taken prisoners, has been greatly praised, and the latter, who had survived the death of her son, killed herself when she heard that Alexander was dead. His great intrepidity more than once endangered his life; he always fought as if sure of victory, and the terror of his name was often of more effect than his arms. He was always forward in every engagement, and bore the labors of the field as well as the meanest of his soldiers. During his conquests in Asia, he founded many cities, which he called Alexandria after his own name. When he had conquered Darius, he ordered himself to be worshipped as a God, and Callisthenes, who refused to do it, was shamefully put to death. He murdered, at a banquet, his friend Clitus, who had once saved his life in a battle, because he enlarged upon the virtues and exploits of Philip, and preferred them to those of his son. His victories and success increased his pride; he dressed himself in the Persian manner, and gave himself up to pleasure and dissipation. He set on fire the town of Persepolis in a fit of madness. Yet among all his extravagancies, he was fond of candor and of truth, and when one of his officers read to him, as he sailed on the Hydaspes, an history which he had composed of the wars with Porus, and in which he had too liberally panegyrized him, Alexander snatched the book from his hand and threw it into the river, saying, "what need is there of such flattery, are not the exploits of Alexander sufficiently meritorious in themselves, without the colorings of falsehood?"——He in like manner rejected a statuary, who offered to cut mount Athos like him, and represent him as holding a town in one hand, and pouring a river from the other. He forbad any statuary to make his statue except Lysippus, and any painter to draw his picture except Apelles. On his death bed he gave his ring to Perdiccas, and it was supposed that by this singular present, he wished to make him his successor. Some time before his death, his officers asked him whom he appointed to succeed him on the throne, and he answered, the worthiest among you. All his family and infant children, were put to death by Cassander.——The first deliberation that was made after his decease, among his generals, was to appoint his brother Aridæus successor, until Roxane, who was then pregnant by him, brought into the world a legitimate heir. Perdiccas wished to be supreme regent, as Aridæus wanted capacity; and, more strongly to establish himself, he married Cleopatra, Alexander's sister, and made alliance with Eumenes. As he endeavoured to deprive Ptolemy of Egypt, he was defeated in a battle by Seleucus and Antigonus, on the banks of the river Nile, and

and assassinated by his own cavalry. Perdiccas was the first of Alexander's generals who took up arms against his fellow soldiers, and he was the first who fell a sacrifice to his rashness and cruelty. To defend himself against him, Ptolemy made a treaty of alliance with some generals, among whom was Antipater, who had strengthened himself by giving his daughter Phila, an ambitious and aspiring woman, in marriage to Craterus, another of the generals of Alexander.—After many dissensions and bloody wars among themselves, the generals of Alexander laid the foundations of several great empires in the three quarters of the globe.——Ptolemy seized Egypt, where he firmly established himself; his successors were called Ptolemies in honor of the founder of their empire, which subsisted till the time of Augustus. Seleucus and his posterity reigned in Babylon and Syria. Antigonus at first established himself in Asia minor, and Antipater in Macedonia. The descendants of Antipater were conquered by the successors of Antigonus, who reigned in Macedonia till it was conquered by the Romans in the time of king Perseus. Lysimachus made himself master of Thrace, and Leonatus, who had taken possession of Phrygia, meditated for a while to drive Antipater from Macedonia. Eumenes established himself in Cappadocia, but was soon overpowered by the combinations of his rival Antigonus, and starved to death. During his life time, Eumenes appeared so formidable to the successors of Alexander that none of them dared to assume the title of king. *Curt. Arrian & Plut.* have written an account of Alexander's life. *Diod* 17 & 18. —*Paus.* 1, 7, 8, 9.—*Justin* 11 & 12.—*Val. Max.*—*Strab.* 1, &c.

ALEXANDER, a son of Alexander the Great, by Roxane. Cassander put him to death with his mother. *Justin.* 15, c. 2.

ALEXANDER, a man, who, after the expulsion of Telestes, reigned in Corinth. Twenty-five years after, Telestes dispossessed him and put him to death.——A son of Cassander, king of Macedonia. He reigned two years conjointly with his brother Antipater, and was prevented by Lysimachus from revenging his mother Thessalonica, whom his brother had murdered. Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, put him to death. *Justin.* 16, c. 1.—*Paus.* 9, c. 7.

ALEXANDER 1st, king of Epirus, was brother to Olympias, and succeeded Arymbas. He banished Timolaus to Peloponnesus, and made war in Italy against the Romans, and observed that he fought with men, while his nephew, Alexander the Great, was fighting with an army of women (meaning the Persians). He was surnamed Molossus. *Justin.* 17, c. 3.—*Diod.* 16.—*Liv.* 8, c. 17 & 27—*Strab.* 16.

ALEXANDER 2d, son of Pyrrhus, was king of Epirus. He conquered Macedonia, from which he was expelled by Demetrius. He recovered it by the assistance of the Acarnanians. *Justin.* 26, c. 3.—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ALEXANDER 1st, king of Syria, was driven from his kingdom by Nicanor, son of Demetrius Soter, and his father-in-law Ptolemy Philometor. *Justin.* 35, c. 1 & 2. —*Joseph.* 13. *ant. Jud.*—*Strab.* 17.

ALEXANDER 2d, king of Syria, first called Bala, was a merchant, and succeeded Demetrius 14 years before the Christian era. He conquered Nicanor by means of Ptolemy Physcon, and was afterwards killed by Antiochus Grynus, son of Nicanor. *Joseph. ant. Jud.* 13, c. 18

ALEXANDER PTOLEMY 1st, was the ninth of the Ptolemean kings in Egypt. His mother, Cleopatra, made him king in preference to his brother Ptolemy Lathurus, and reigned conjointly with him. Cleopatra, however, expelled him, and soon after recalled him, and Alexander, to prevent being expelled a second time, put her to death, and for this unnatural action was himself murdered by one of his subjects. *Joseph.*—13 *Ant. Jud.* c. 20, &c.—*Justin.* 39, c. 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 1, c. 9.

ALEXANDER PTOLEMY 2d, king of Egypt, was son of the preceding. He was educated in the island of Cos, and falling into the hands of Mithridates, escaped to Sylla, who restored him to his kingdom. He was murdered by his subjects 19 days after his restoration. *Appian.* 1. *bell. Civ.*

ALEXANDER PTOLEMY 3d, was king of Egypt, after his brother Alexander 2. After a peaceful reign of 19 years, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, leaving his kingdom to the Roman people. *Cic. pro Rull.*

ALEXANDER, a youth, ordered by Alexander the Great to climb the rock Aornus with 30 other youths. He was killed in the attempt. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.

ALEXANDER, an historian, mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.*——An Epicurean Philosopher. *Plut.*——A governor of Æolia, who assembled a multitude, on pretence of shewing them an uncommon spectacle, and confined them till they had each bought their liberty with a sum of money. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 10.——A name given to Paris, son of Priam. *Vid.* Paris.

ALEXANDER, a Thessalian, who, as he was going to engage in a naval battle, gave to

to his soldiers a great number of missile weapons, and ordered them to dart them continually upon the enemy to render their numbers useless. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 27.——A son of Lysimachus. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 12. A governor of Lycia, who brought a reinforcement of troops to Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 10.——A son of Polysperchon, killed in Asia by the Dymæans. *Diod.* 18 & 19.——A poet of Pleuron, who said that Theseus had a daughter called Iphigenia, by Helen. *Paus.* 2, c. 22.——A man of Antioch, familiar with M. Antony. *Plut. de Anton.*——A Spartan, killed with two hundred of his soldiers by the Argives, when he endeavoured to prevent their passing through the country of Tegea. *Diod.* 15.

ALEXANDER, a cruel tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly, who made war against the Macedonians and took Pelopidas prisoner. He was murdered by his wife called Thebe, whose room he had carefully searched every night, fearful of some dagger that might have been conceled to take away his life. *Cic. de off.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Pelop.*—*Paus.* 6, c. 5.—*Diod.* 15 & 16.—*Ovid. in Ib.* v. 321.

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, a philological writer in 173 *Olymp.*

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, a Roman Emperor. *Vid.* Severus.—The name of Alexander has been given to some kings of Judæa. *Joseph.*

ALEXANDRA, the name of some queens of Judæa, mentioned by *Joseph.*

ALEXANDRI ARA, the boundaries, according to some, of Alexander's victories, near the Tanais. *Plin.* 6. c. 16.

ALEXANDRIA, the name of some cities which were founded by Alexander, during his conquests in Asia, the most famous are—a great and famous city which became the capital of Egypt, on the western side of the Delta. The commodities of India were brought there, and thence dispersed to the different countries around the Mediterranean. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.—*Strab.* 17—*Plin.* 5, c. 10.——Another in Albania, at the foot of mount Caucasus.——Another in Arachosia, in India.——The capital of Aria, between Hecatompylon and Bactra.——Another of Carmania.——Another in Cilicia, on the confines of Syria ——Another, the capital of Margiana.——Another of Troas, &c. *Curt.* 7.—*Plin.* 6, c. 16, 23, 25.

ALEXANDRIDES, a Lacedæmonian who married his sister's daughter, by whom he had Dorycus, Leonidas, and Cleombrotus. ——A native of Delphi, of which he wrote an history.

ALEXANDRINA AQUA, baths in Rome, built by the emperor Alexander Severus.

ALEXANDROPOLIS, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great. *Plin.* 6, c. 25.

ALEXANOR, a son of Machaon, who built a temple to his grandfather Æsculapius, and received divine honors after death. *Paus.* 2, c. 11.

ALEXARCHUS, a Greek historian.

ALEXAS, of Laodicea, was recommended to M. Antony by Timagenes. He was the cause that Antony repudiated Octavia to marry Cleopatra. Augustus punished him severely after the defeat of Antony. *Plut. in Anton.*

ALEXIA, or Alesia. *Vid.* Alesia.

ALEXICACUS, a surname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues.

ALEXINUS, a disciple of Ebulis, the Milesian, famous for the acuteness of his genius and judgment. He died of a wound he had received from a sharp-pointed reed, as he swam across the river Alpheus. *Diog. in Euclid.*

ALEXIO, a physician, intimate with Cicero. *Cic. ad Att.* 13, ep. 25.

ALEXIPPUS, a physician of Alexander. *Plut. in Alex.*

ALEXIRAES, a son of Hercules by Hebe. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A place of Boeotia, where Alexiraes was born, bears also this name. *Paus.* 9, 25.

ALEXIRHOE, a daughter of the river Granicus. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 763.

ALEXIS, a man of Samos, who endeavoured to ascertain, by his writings, the borders of his country.——A comic poet before the age of Menander.——A servant of Asinius Pollio.——An ungrateful youth of whom a shepherd is deeply enamoured, in Virgil's *Ecl.* 2.——A statuary, disciple to Polycletes, 87 Olymp. *Plin.* 34, c. 8. ——A school-fellow of Atticus. *Cic ad Attic.* 7, ep. 2.

ALEXON, a native of Myndos, who wrote fables. *Diog.*

ALFATERNA, a town of Campania, beyond mount Vesuvius.

ALFENUS, a Roman who was made consul, though originally a cobler. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3, v. 130.

ALGIDUM, a town of Latium near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Horat.* 1, od. 21.

ALIACMON & HALIACMON, a river of Macedonia, separating it from Thessaly. It flows into the Ægean sea. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.

ALIARTUM, a city of Boeotia, taken by M. Lucretius. *Liv.* 42, c. 63.

ALIARTUS & HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, near the river Permessus.——Another in Peloponnesus, on the coast of Messenia. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 274.

ALIEIS, a town of Laconia.——A tribe of Athens. *Strab.*

ALIENUS CÆCINA, a questor in Bœotia, appointed for his services, commander of a legion in Germany, by Galba. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, for which he raised commotions in the empire. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c 52.

ALIFÆ, Alifa, or Alipha, a town of Italy, near the Vulturnus. *Liv.* 8, c. 25.

ALILÆI, a people of Arabia Felix.

ALINDÆ, a town of Caria. *Arrian.*

ALIPHERA, a town of Arcadia, situate on a hill. *Polyb.* 4, c. 77.

ALIRROTHIUS, a son of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been defeated by Minerva, in his dispute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and endeavoured to cut down the olive, which had sprung from the ground, and given the victory to Minerva, but in the attempt he missed his aim, and cut his own legs so severely, that he instantly expired.

T. ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, a Roman knight who married his brother's daughter to please Agrippina.

ALLIA, a river of Italy falling into the Tiber. The Romans were defeated on its banks by Brennus and the Gauls, who were going to plunder Rome. *Plut. in Camil.*—*Liv.* 5, c. 37.—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 717.

ALLIENES, a pretor of Sicily, under Cæsar. *Hirt. Afric.* 2.

ALLOBROGES, a warlike nation of Gaul, near the Rhone. The Romans destroyed their city, because they had assisted Hannibal. Their ambassadors were allured by great promises to join in Catiline's conspiracy against his country, but they scorned the offers, and discovered the plot. *Dio.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Tacit.* 1. *Hist.* c. 66.—*Sallust. in Jug. bell.*

ALLOBRYGES, a people of Gaul, supposed to be the same as the Allobroges *Polib.* 30, c. 56.

ALLOTRIGES, a nation on the southern parts of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

ALMO, a small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 387.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 600.

ALMON, a Rutulian, killed by the Trojans during the wars of Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 532.

ALOA, festivals at Athens, in honor of Bacchus and Ceres, by whose beneficence the husbandmen received the recompence of their labors. The oblations were the fruits of the earth. Ceres has been called from this Aloas and Aloïs.

ALOEUS, a giant, son of Titan and Terra. He married Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two sons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and from that circumstance they have been called Aloides. They made war against the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook their war. They built the town of Ascra, at the foot of mount Helicon. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 582.—*Homer. Il.* 5, *Od.* 11.

ALOIDES & ALOIDÆ, the sons of Aloeus. *Vid.* Aloeus.

ALOPE, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleusis, had a child by Neptune, whom she exposed, and covered with a piece of her gown. The child was preserved, and carried to Alope's father, who upon knowing the gown, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not save his mistress, changed her into a fountain. The child was called Hippothoon, and placed by Theseus upon his grandfather's throne. *Paus.* 1, c. 5 & 39.—*Hygin.* fab. 187.——One of the Harpies. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A town of Thessaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 7.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 682.

ALOPECE, an island in the Palus Mæotis. *Strab.*——Another in the Cimmerian Bosporus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.——Another in the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna. *Id.* 5, c. 31.

ALOPECES, a small village of Attica, where was the tomb of Anchimolius whom the Spartans had sent to deliver Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. Socrates and Aristides were born there. *Æschin. contra. Timarch.*—*Herodot.* 5, c. 64.

ALOPIUS, a son of Hercules and Antiope. *Apollod.*

ALOS, a town of Phthiotis, the capital of a part of the country which is called Achaia. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

ALOTIA, festivals in Arcadia, in commemoration of a victory gained over Lacedæmon, by the Arcadians.

ALPENUS, the capital of Locris, at the north of Thermopylæ. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176. &c.

ALPES, high mountains that separate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhætia, and Germany. They are covered with perpetual snows, and distinguished by different names according to their situation. A traveller is generally five days in reaching the top in some parts. They were supposed for a long time to be impassable. Hannibal marched his army over them, and made his way through rocks by softening, and breaking them

them with vinegar. They were inhabited by fierce uncivilized nations, who were unsubdued till the age of Augustus, who, to eternize the victory he had obtained over them, erected a pillar in their territory. *Strab.* 4 & 6.—*Liv.* 21, c. 35.—*Juv.* 10, v. 151.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 183.—*Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 53.

Albunia, a surname of Diana in Elis. It was given her when the river Alpheus endeavoured to ravish her, without success. ——A surname of the nymph Arethusa. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 487.

Alpheus. *Vid.* Alfenus.

Alphesiboea, daughter of the river Phlegeus, married Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. [*Vid. Alcmæon.*] She received as a bridal present, the famous necklace which Polynices had given to Eriphyle, to induce her to betray her husband Amphiaraus. Alcmæon, being persecuted by the manes of his mother, left his wife by order of the oracle, and retired near the Achelous, whose daughter Callirhoe he married. Callirhoe had two sons by him, and begged of him as a present, the necklace which was then in the hands of Alphesiboea. He endeavoured to obtain it, and was killed by Temenus and Axion, Alphesiboea's brothers, who thus revenged their sister, who had been so innocently abandoned. *Hygin.* fab. 244.—*Propert.* 2, el. 15, v. 15.—*Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Alphesiboeus, a shepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

Alpheus, a famous river of Peloponnesus, which rises in Arcadia, and after passing thro' Elis and Achaia, falls into the sea. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed into a fountain by Diana. The fountain Arethusa is in Ortygia, a small island near Syracuse, and the ancients affirm, that the river Alpheus passes under the sea from Peloponnesus, and, without mingling itself with the salt waters, rises again in Ortygia, and joins the stream of Arethusa. If any thing is thrown into the Alpheus in Elis, according to their traditions, it will re-appear, after some time, swimming in the waters of Arethusa, near Sicily. Hercules made use of the Alpheus to clean the stables of Augias. *Strab.* 6.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 694.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 176.—*Stat. Theb* 1, & 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 5, c. 7. l. 6, c. 21.—*Marcellin.* 25.—*Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Alphius, or Alfius, a celebrated usurer in Horat. *Epod* 2.

Alpinus (Cornelius,) a contemptible poet who wrote a tragedy of Memnon, son of Aurora. He was the author of some other poems, which Horace ridicules 1. *Sat.* 10, v. 36.

Alpinus (Julius,) one of the chiefs of the Helvetii. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 68.

Alsium, a town on the Tiber. *Sil.* 8.

Alsus, a river of Achaia in Peloponnesus, flowing from mount Sipylus. *Paus.* 7, c. 27.——A shepherd. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

Althæa, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married Œneus, king of Calydon, by whom he had many children, among whom was Meleager. When Althæa brought forth Meleager, the Parcæ placed a log of wood in the fire, and said that as long as it was preserved, so long would the life of the child just born, be prolonged. The mother saved the wood from the flames, and kept it very carefully, but when Meleager killed his two uncles, Althæa's brothers, Althæa, to revenge their death, threw the log into the fire, and as soon as it was burnt, Meleager expired. She was afterwards so sorry for the death which she had caused, that she killed herself, unable to survive her son. *Vid.* Meleager.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Paus.* 8, c. 45, l. 10, c. 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.

Althæmenes, a son of Creteus king of Crete. Hearing that either he or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a settlement to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other sons, Creteus went after his son Althæmenes; when he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, supposing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own son. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened and swallowed him up. *Apollod.* 3, c. 2.

Altinum, a flourishing city near Aquileia. *Plin.* 3, c. 18.

Altis, a sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia. *Paus.* 5, c. 20, &c.

Altus, a city of Peloponnesus. *Xenoph. Hist. Graec.*

Alustium, a town of Sicily. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4

Alus, Aluus, & Halus, a village of Arcadia, called also the temple of Æsculapius. *Paus* 8, c. 25.

Alyattes 1st, a king of Lydia, descended from the Heraclidæ.

Alyattes 2d, king of Lydia, was of the family of the Mermnadæ, and was father to Crœsus. He drove the Cimmerians from Asia, and made war against the Medes. He died when engaged in a war against Miletus, A. M. 3496, after a reign of 35 years.

years. A monument was raised on his grave with the money which the women of Lydia had obtained by prostitution. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, 17, &c.

Alyba, a country near Mysia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Alycæa, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

Alycæus, son of Sciron, was killed by Theseus. A place in Megara, received its name from him. *Plut. in. Thes.*

Alyssus, a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters could cure the bite of a mad dog. *Paus.* 8, c. 19.

Alyzothoe, daughter of Dymus, was mother of Æsacus by Priam. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 11.

Amadocus, a king of Thrace defeated by his antagonist Seuthes. *Arist.* 5.—*Polyæn.* 10.

Amage, a queen of Sarmatia remarkable for her justice and fortitude. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 56.

Amalthæa, daughter of Melissus king of Crete, fed Jupiter with a goat's milk. Hence some authors have called her a goat, and have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindnesses, placed her in heaven as a constellation, and gave one of her horns to the nymphs who had taken care of his infant years. This horn was called the horn of plenty and had the power to give the nymphs whatever they desired. *Diod.* 3, 4. & 5.—*Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 113.—*Strab.* 10.—*Hygin. fab.* 139.—*Paus.* 7, c. 26.

Amalthæa, a Sibyl of Cumæ, called also Hierophile and Demophile. She is supposed to be the same who brought nine books of prophecies to Tarquin king of Rome, &c. *Varro.*—*Tibull.* 2, *el.* 5, v. 67. [*Vid.* Sibyllæ.]

Amalthium, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country house, and provided with every thing which could furnish entertainment and convey instruction. *Cic. ad Attic.* 1, ep. 13.

Amana or Amanus, a mountain of Cilicia. *Lucan* 3, v. 244.

Amantes or Amantini, a people of Illyricum descended from the Abantes of Phocis. *Callimach.*

Amanus, one of the deities worshipped in Persia. *Strab* 11

Amardi, a nation near the Caspian sea. *Mela.* 1, c. 3.

Amartus, a city of Greece. *Homer Hymn in Apoll.*

Amaryllis, the name of a country woman in Virgil's Eclogues. Some have supposed that the poet spoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

Amarynceus, a king of the Epeans, buried at Buprasium. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 8, c. 1.

Amarynthus, a village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town Amarynthia.—Eubœa is sometimes called Amarynthus. *Paus.* 1, c. 31.

Amas, a mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3.

Amasia, a city of Pontus where Mithridates the great, and Strabo the geographer were born. *Strab.* 12.

Amasis, a man who, from a common soldier, became king of Egypt. He made war against Arabia, and died before the invasion of his country by Cambyses, king of Persia. He made a law that every one of his subjects should yearly give an account to the public magistrates of the manner in which he supported himself. He refused to continue in alliance with Polycrates the tyrant of Samos, on account of his uncommon prosperity. When Cambyses came in Egypt, he ordered the body of Amasis to be dug up, and to be insulted and burnt, an action which was very inimical to the religious notions of the Egyptians. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.——A man who led the Persians against the inhabitants of Barce. *Herodot.* 4, c. 201, &c.

Amastris, the wife of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily. She was sister to Darius, whom Alexander conquered. *Strab.*——Also, the wife of Xerxes, king of Persia. [*Vid. Amestris.*]——A city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine sea. *Catull.*

Amastrus, one of the auxiliaries of Perses, against Æetes king of Colchis. He was killed by Argus, son of Phryxus. *Flacc.* 6, v. 544.

Amata, the wife of king Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy. She zealously favoured the interest of Turnus, and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, she hung herself to avoid the sight of her son in law. *Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

Amathus, (gen. Amathuntis) a city on the southern side of the island of Cyprus. It was particularly dedicated to Venus. The island is sometimes called Amathusia. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 51. *Ptol.* 5. c. 14

Amaxampeus, a fountain of Scythia whose waters embitter the stream of the river Hypanis. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52.

Amaxia or Amaxita, an ancient town of Troas.—A place of Cilicia abounding with wood fit for building ships. *Plin.* 5, c. 9. *Strab.* 14.

Amazenes or Mazenes, a prince of the island Oarastus who sailed for some time with the Macedonians and Nearchus in

in Alexander's expedition into the east. *Arrian in Indic.*

Amazŏnes, a nation of famous women who lived near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and manly exercises. They never had any commerce with the other sex; but, only for the sake of propagation, they visited the inhabitants of the neighbouring country for a few days, and the male children which they brought forth were given to the fathers. According to Justin, they were strangled as soon as born, and Diodorus says that they maimed them and distorted their limbs. The females were carefully educated as their mothers, in the labours of the field; their right breast was burnt off that they might hurl a javelin with more force and make a better use of the bow; from that circumstance, therefore, their name is derived (α, non, μαζα, mamma). They founded an extensive empire in Asia minor, along the shores of the Euxine and near the Thermodon. They were defeated in a battle near the Thermodon, by the Greeks; and some of them migrated beyond the Tanais, and extended their country as far as the Caspian sea. Themiscyra was the most capital of their towns. Smyrna, Magnesia, Thyatira and Ephesus, according to some authors, were built by them. Diodorus l. 3, mentions a nation of Amazons in Africa, more antient than those of Asia. Some authors, among whom is Strabo, deny the existence of the Amazons, but Justin and Diodorus particularly support it; and the latter says that Penthesilea, one of their queens, came to the Trojan war on the side of Priam, and that she was killed by Achilles, and from that time the glory and character of the Amazons gradually decayed and was totally forgotten. The Amazons of Africa flourished long before the Trojan war, and many of their actions have been attributed to those of Asia. It is said that after they had almost subdued all Asia, they invaded Attica, and were conquered by Theseus. Their most famous actions were their expedition against Priam, and afterwards the assistance they gave him during the Trojan war; and their invasion of Attica to punish Theseus, who had carried away Antiope, one of their queens. They were also conquered by Bellerophon and Hercules. Among their queens, Hyppolite, Antiope, Lampeto, Marpesia, &c. are famous. Curtius says that Thalestris, one of their queens, came to Alexander whilst he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, for the sake of raising children from a man of such military reputation; and that after she had remained 13 days with him, she retired into her country. *Jornand. de Reb. Get.* c. 7.—*Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 5.—*Justin* 2, c. 4.—*Curt.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 7, l. 14, c. 8, l. 36, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 110.—*Strab.* 11.—*Diod.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Paus.* 7, c. 2.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Apolled.* 2, c. 3 & 5.—*Hygin fab.* 14 & 163.

Amazŏnia, a celebrated mistress of the emperor Commodus.—The country of the Amazons, near the Caspian sea.

Amazŏnium, a place in Attica, where Theseus obtained a victory over the Amazons.

Amazŏnius, a surname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

Ambarri, a people of Gallia Celtica; they were related to the Ædui. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 11.

Ambĕnus, a mountain of European Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 85.

Ambarvālia, a joyful procession round the ploughed fields, in honor of Ceres, the goddess of corn. There were two festivals of this name celebrated by the Romans, one about the month of April, the other in July. They went three times round their fields crowned with oak leaves, singing hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preserve their corn. The word is derived, *ab ambiendis arvis*, going round the fields. A sow, a sheep, and a bull, called ambarvaliæ hostiæ, were afterwards immolated, and the sacrifice has sometimes been called suovetaurilia, from sus, ovis, and taurus. *Cato. de R. R.* c. 141.

Ambialītes, a people of Gallia Celtica. *Cæs. bell. G.* 3, c. 9.

Ambianum, a town of Belgium. Its inhabitants conspired against J. Cæsar. *Cæs.* 2, *bell. G.* c. 4.

Ambiatīnum, a village of Germany, where the emperor Caligula was born. *Sueton. in Cal.* 8.

Ambigātus, a king of the Celtæ, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus. Seing the great population of his country, he sent his two nephews, Sigovesus and Bellovesus, with two colonies in quest of new settlements; the former towards the Hercynian woods, and the other towards Italy. *Liv.* 5, c. 34, *&c.*

Ambiōrix, a king of the Eburones in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with J. Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5, c. 11, 26. l. 6. c. 30.

Amblada, a town of Pisidia. *Strab.*

Ambracia, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron. It was the residence of king Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 4, c. 63.—*Strab.* 10.

RACIUS SINUS, a bay of the Ionian ar Ambracia. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Flor.* 1.

EI, an Indian nation. *Justin.* 12,

RONES, certain nations of Gaul, ft their possessions by the inundation ea. They lived upon rapine and r. They were conquered by Marius. *Mario.*

ROSIA, festivals in honor of Bac- n some cities in Greece. They were ie as the Brumalia of the Romans. ne of the daughters of Atlas, changed constellation after death.——The f the gods was called ambrosia, eir drink nectar. The word sig- mmortal. It had the power of giving tality to all those who eat it. It reeter than honey, and of a most rous smell. Berenice, the wife of y Soter, was saved from death by ambrosia, given her by Venus. Ti- was made immortal by Aurora, by ambrosia, and in like manner Tantalus lops, who, on account of their impie- l been driven from heaven, and com- to die upon earth. It had the power ling wounds. Apollo, in Homer's saves Sarpedon's body from putre- by rubbing it with ambrosia; enus heals the wounds of her son, in 's Æneid, with it. The gods used lly to perfume their hair with am- , as Juno when she adorned herself ptivate Jupiter; and Venus when peared to Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 1, 14, 24.—*Lucian de dea Syria.*—*Catull.* o—*Theocrit. Id.* 15 —*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. l. 12, v. 419.—*Ovid. Met.* 2.—*Pindar. ep.*

BRON, a man who wrote the life eocritus of Chios. *Diog.*

BRYSSUS, a city of Phocis, which s its name from a hero of the same *Paus.* 10, c. 35.

CULII, a surname of Castor and , in Sparta.

ELES, a river of hell, whose waters d could contain. *Plut* 10, *de Rep.*

IMANTUS, a river of Sicily, near mount

MIDES, a servant of Darius, the last Persia. Alexander set him over the pi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

NOCLES, a Corinthian, said to be t Grecian who built a three-oared t Samos and Corinth. *Thucyd.* 1, c.

RIA, a city of Umbria. *Plin.* 3, c. ence Amerinus. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 265.

AMESTRATUS, a town of Sicily, near the Halesus. The Romans besieged it for seven months, and it yielded at last, after a third siege, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves. *Polyb.* 1, c. 24.

AMESTRIS, queen of Persia, was wife to Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiante, her husband's mistress, and cut off her nose, ears, lips, breast, tongue, and eyebrows. She also sacrificed 14 noble Persian youths to appease the deities under the earth. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61. l. 9, c. 111. ——A daughter of Oxyartes, wife to Lysimachus. *Diod.* 20.

AMIDA, a city of Mesopotamia, besieged and taken by Sapor, king of Persia. *Ammian.* 19.

AMILCAR, a Carthaginian general of great eloquence and cunning. He was surnamed Rhodanus. When the Athenians were afraid of Alexander, Amilcar went to his camp, gained his confidence, and secretly transmitted an account of all his schemes to Athens. *Trogus.* 21, c. 6.

AMILCAR, a Carthaginian, whom the Syracusans called to their assistance against the tyrant Agathocles, who besieged their city. Amilcar soon after favored the interest of Agathocles, for which he was accused at Carthage. He died in Syracuse. *Diod.* 20.—*Justin* 22, c. 2 & 3.

AMILCAR, the Carthaginian, surnamed Barchas, was father to the celebrated Annibal. He was general in Sicily during the first Punic war, and after a peace had been made with the Romans, he destroyed a rebellion of slaves, who had besieged Carthage, and taken many towns of Africa, and rendered themselves so formidable to the Carthaginians that they begged and obtained assistance from Rome. After this, he passed into Spain with his son Annibal, who was but nine years of age, and subdued the greatest part of the country. He was killed in a battle against the Vettones. He had formed the plan of an invasion of Italy, by crossing the Alps, which his son afterwards carried into execution. His great enmity to the Romans was the cause of the second Punic war. He used to say of his three sons, that he kept three lions to devour the Roman power. *C. Nep. in Vit.*—*Liv.* 21, c. 1.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Annib.*

AMILCAR, a Carthaginian general, who assisted the Insubres against Rome, and was taken by Cn. Cornelius. *Liv.* 32, c. 30. l. 33, c. 8.

AMILCAR, a son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles. He burnt himself that his body might not be

be found among the slain. Sacrifices were offered to him. *Herodot.* 7, c. 165, &c.

Amilos, or Anĕlus, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants go to wash themselves by moonshine. *Plin.* 8, c. 1.——A town of Arcadia. *Paus. in Arcadic.*

Amimŏne, or Amymŏne, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain which is near Argos, and flows into the lake Lerna. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

Aminēa, a part of Campania, where the inhabitants are great husbandmen. *Virg. G* 2, v. 97.

Aminias, a famous pirate whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea. *Polyæn.* 4. c. 18.

Aminius, a river of Arcadia, *Paus.* 8, c. 30.

Amisēna, a country of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

Amisias, a comic poet whom Aristophanes ridiculed for his insipid verses.

Amissas, an officer in Alexander's army. *Curt.* 10, c. 8.

Amiternum, a town of Italy, where Sallust was born. *Plin.* 3. c. 5.

Amithāon or Amythāon, was father to Melampus the famous prophet. *Stat. Theb.* 3, v. 451.

Ammālo, a festival in honour of Jupiter in Greece.

Ammiānus. *Vid.* Marcellinus.

Ammon & Hammon, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. He appeared under the form of a ram to Bacchus, who with his army suffered the greatest extremities for want of water, in the deserts of Africa, and shewed him a fountain. Upon this Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, i. e. sandy, with the horns of a ram. The ram according to some, was made a constellation. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was in the deserts of Libya, nine days' journey from Alexandria. It had a famous oracle which, according to antient tradition, was established about 18 centuries before the time of Augustus, by two doves who flew away from Thebais in Egypt, and came one to Dodona, and the other in Libya, where the people were soon informed of their divine mission. The oracle of Hammon was consulted by Hercules, Perseus, and others, but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its long established reputation, and in the age of Plutarch it was scarce known. The situation of the temple was pleasant, and according to *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 310.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 847.—*Herodot. in Melpom.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 7. there was near it a fountain whose waters were cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening. There were above 100 priests in the temple, but only the elders delivered oracles. There was also an oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Æthiopia. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Strab.* 1, 11 & 17.—*Plut. cur orac. edi deferant, & in Isid.*—*Curt.* 6, c. 10. l. 10, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 6. l. 2, c. 32 & 55. l. 4, c. 44.—*Paus.* 3, c. 18. l. 4, c. 23.—*Hygin.* fab. 133. *Poet. astr.* 2, c. 20. *Justin* 1, c. 9. l. 11, c. 11.——A king of Libya, father to Bacchus. He gave his name to the temple of Hammon according to Diod. 8.

Ammōnia, a name of Juno in Elis. *Paus.* 5, c. 15.

Ammōnii, a nation of Africa, who derived their origin from the Egyptians and Æthiopians. Their language was a mixture of that of the two people from whom they were descended. *Herodot.* 2, 3 & 4.

Ammōnius, a philosopher in the age of Nero and Vespasian. He was master to Plutarch.

Ammōnius, an Athenian general surnamed Barcas. *Polyb.* 3.

Ammothea, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog.*

Amnias, a river of Bithynia. *Appian de bell. Mithr.*

Amnīsus, a port of Gnossus in Crete, with a small river of the same name. *Callim.*

Amœbæus, an Athenian player of great reputation, who sang at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 6.

Amomētus, a Greek historian. *Plin.* 6, c. 17.

Amor, the son of Venus, was the God of Love. *Vid.* Cupido.

Amorges, a Persian general killed in Caria, in the reign of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 5, c. 121.

Amorgos, an island among the Cyclades, where Simonides was born. *Strab.* 10.

Ampĕlus, a promontory of Samos.—A town of Crete,—Macedonia.—Liguria—& Cyrene.——A favourite of Bacchus.

Ampelūsia, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania. *Mela.* 1. c. 5 & 6.

Amphēa, a city of Messenia, taken by the Lacedæmonians. *Paus.* 4, c. 5.

Amphialāus, a famous grave in the island of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.* 8.——

Amphiānax, a king of Lycia in the time of Acrisius & Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2. c. 2.

Amphiarāus, son of Oicleus, or according to others of Apollo, by Hypermnestra, was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He was famous for his knowledge of futurity. He married Eriphyle, the sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, by whom

whom he had two sons, Alcmæon & Amphilochus. When Adrastus, at the request of Polynices, declared war against Thebes, Amphiaraus secreted himself not to accompany his brother-in-law in an expedition in which he knew he was to perish. But Eriphyle who knew where he had conceled himself, was prevailed upon to betray him by Polynices, who gave her, as a reward for her perfidy, a famous golden necklace set with diamonds. Amphiaraus being thus discovered, went to the war, but previously obliged his son Alcmæon to put to death his mother Eriphyle, as soon as he was informed that he was killed. The Theban war was fatal to the Argives, and Amphiaraus was swallowed up in his chariot by the earth as he attempted to retire from the battle. The news of his death was brought to Alcmæon, who immediately executed his father's command and murdered Eriphyle. Amphiaraus received divine honors after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropios in Attica. His statue was made of white marble, and near his temple was a fountain, whose waters were reverenced. They only who had consulted his oracle, or had been delivered of a disease, were permitted to bathe in it, after which they threw pieces of gold and silver into the stream. Those who consulted the oracle of Amphiaraus, first purified themselves, and abstained from food for 24 hours and three days from wine, after which they sacrificed a ram to the prophet, and spread the skin upon the ground, upon which they slept in expectation of receiving in a dream the answer of the oracle. Plutarch *de Orac. defect.* mentions that the oracle of Amphiaraus was once consulted in the time of Xerxes, by one of the servants of Mardonius, for his master, who was then with an army in Greece, and that the servant, when asleep, saw in a dream the priest of the temple, who upbraided him and drove him away, and even threw stones at his head when he refused to comply. This oracle was verified in the death of Mardonius, who was actually killed by the blow of a stone he received on the head. *Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 40.—*Philostr. in vit. Apollon.* 2, c. 12.—*Homer. Od.* 15, v. 243. &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 70. 73. 128 & 150.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid* 9. fab. 10.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 34. l. 2, c. 3. l. 9. c. 8 & 19.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8 & 9. l. 3, c. 6. &c.—*Strab.* 8.

Amphiarides, a patronymic of Alcmæon, as being son of Amphiaraus. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, c. 43.

Amphicrates, an historian who wrote the lives of illustrious men. *Diog.*

Amphictyon, son of Deucalion & Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and first attempted to give the interpretation of dreams, and to draw omens. Some say that the deluge happened in his age. *Justin* 2, c. 6.

Amphictyon, son of Helenus, first established the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, which was composed of the wisest and most virtuous of some cities of Greece. This august assembly consisted of 12 persons, originally sent by the following states; the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bœotians, Magnesians, Pithians, and Æniniens. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were encreased to the number of 30. They generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopylæ. They took into consideration all matters of difference which might exist between the different states of Greece. When the Phocians plundered the temple of Delphi, the Amphictyons declared war against them, and this war was supported by all the states of Greece, and lasted 10 years. The Phocians with their allies, the Lacedæmonians, were deprived of the privilege of sitting in the council of the Amphictyons, and the Macedonians were admitted in their place, for their services in support of the war. About 60 years after, when Brennus with the Gauls invaded Greece, the Phocians behaved with such courage that they were reinstated in all their former privileges. Before they proceeded to business, the Amphictyons sacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his flesh into small pieces, intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the several cities which they represented. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even armies were taken up to inforce them. *Pauf. in Phocic. & Achaic.*—*Strab.* 8.—*Suidas.*—*Hesych.*

Amphidamus, a son of Aleus, brother to Lycurgus. He was of the family of the Inachidæ. *Pauf* 8, c. 4.——One of the Argonauts. *Flac.* 1, v. 376.——A son of Busiris, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Amphidromia, a festival observed by private families at Athens the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was customary to run round the fire with a child in their arms, whence the name of the festivals.

Amphigenia, a town of Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 278.

Amphilochus, a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war he left Argos his native country, and built Amphilochus, a town of Epirus. *Strab.* 7. —*Pauf.*

—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 18 ——An Athenian philoſopher who wrote upon agriculture. *Varro. de R. R.* 1.

Amphilŭtus, a ſoothſayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Piſiſtratus to ſeize the ſovereign power of Athens. *Herodot.* 1, c. 62.

Amphimăchus, one of Helen's ſuitors. He went to the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab, 97.

Amphimĕdon, a Libyan killed by Perſeus in the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 75.——One of Penelope's ſuitors killed by Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 22, v. 283.

Amphinŏme, the name of one of the attendants of Thetis. *Homer. Il.* 18, v. 44.

Amphinŏmus, one of Penelope's ſuitors, killed by Telemachus. *Homer. Il.* 22, v. 89.

Amphinŏmus & Anapus, two brothers of Sicily, who when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames, by an eruption from mount Ætna, ſaved their parents upon their ſhoulders. Pluto to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the iſland of Leuce, and they received divine honors in Sicily. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.—*Ital.* 14, v. 197.—*Seneca de Benef.*

Amphīon, was ſon of Jupiter, by Antiope, daughter of Nycteus, who had married Lycus, and had been repudiated by him when he married Dirce. Amphion was born at the ſame birth as Zethus, on mount Cytheron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the reſentiment of Dirce, and the two children were expoſed in the woods, but preſerved by a ſhepherd. [*Vid Antiope*] When Amphion grew up, he cultivated poetry, and made ſuch an uncommon progreſs in muſic, that he is ſaid to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes at the ſound of his lyre. Mercury taught him muſic, and gave him the lyre. He was the firſt who raiſed an altar to this God.—Zethus and Amphion united to avenge the wrongs which their mother had ſuffered from the cruelties of Dirce. They beſieged and took Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied his wife to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her thro' precipices till ſhe expired. The fable of Amphion's moving ſtones and raiſing the walls of Thebes at the ſound of his lyre, has been explained by ſuppoſing that he perſuad d by his eloquence, a wild and uncivilized people to unite together and build a town to protect themſelves againſt the attacks of their enemies. *Homer. Od.* 11.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5 & 10.—*Pauſ.* 6, c. 6. l. 6, c. 20. l. 9, c. 5 & 17.—*Propert.* 3, el. 15.—*Ovid. de Art. Am.* 3, v. 328.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11. *Art Poet.* v. 394.—*Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 10.——A ſon of Jaſus, king of Orchomenos, by Perſephone, daughter of Minus. He married Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children, among whom was Chloris, the wife of Neleus. He has been confounded by the Mythologiſts with the ſon of Antiope, tho' Homer in his Odyſſey ſpeaks of them both, and diſtinguiſhes them beyond contradiction. The number of Amphion's children, according to Homer, was 12, ſix of each ſex; according to Ælian 20; and according to Ovid 14, ſeven males and ſeven females. When Niobe boaſted herſelf greater, and more deſerving of immortality than Latona, all her children, except Chloris, were deſtroyed by the arrows of Apollo and Diana; Niobe herſelf was changed into a ſtone, and Amphion killed himſelf in a fit of deſpair. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 261 & 282.—*Ælian V. H.* 12, v. 36.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 5.——One of the Argonauts. *Hygin.* fab. 14.——A famous painter and ſtatuary. *Plin.* 36. c. 10. ——One of the Greek generals in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 13, v. 694.

Amphipŏlis, magiſtrates appointed at Syracuſe, by Timoleon, after the expulſion of Dionyſius the younger. They exiſted for above 300 years. *Diod.* 16.

Amphipŏlis, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace. An Athenian colony under Agnon, ſon of Nicias, drove the antient inhabitants, called Edonians, from the country, and built a city, which they called Amphipolis, i. e. a town ſurrounded on all ſides, becauſe the Strymon flowed all around it. It has been alſo called Acra, Strymon, Myrcin, Eion, and the town of Mars. It was the cauſe of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans. *Thucyd.* 4. c. 102, &c.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 126. l. 7, c. 114.—*Diod.* 11, 12, &c.

Amphipyros, a ſurname of Diana, becauſe ſhe carries a torch in both her hands. *Sophocles in Trach.*

Amphirĕtus, a man of Acanthus, who artfully eſcaped from pirates who had made him priſoner. *Polyæn.* 6.

Amphiroe, one of the Oceanides. *Heſiod. Theog.* v, 361.

Amphis, a Greek comic poet of Athens. He was contemporary with Plato. Beſides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now loſt. *Suidas.*—*Diog.*

Amphisbæna, a two-headed ſerpent in the deſerts of Libya. His bite is venomous and deadly. *Lucan.* 9, v. 719.

Amphissa, a daughter of Macareus, beloved by Apollo. She gave her name to a city of Locris near Phocis, in which was a temple of Minerva. *Liv.* 37, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 703.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 172.

Amphissēne, a country of Armenia.

Amphisthenes, a Lacedæmonian who fell delirious in sacrificing to Diana. *Paus.* 3, c. 16.

Amphistides, a man so naturally destitute of intellects, that he seldom remembered he ever had a father. He wished to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4. *Aristot.*

Amphistratus & Rhecas, two Laconian persons, charioteers to Castor and Pollux. Jason appointed them over many different places. *Strab.* 11.—*Justin* 42, c. 3.

Amphitea, the mother of Ægialeus, by Cynippus, and of three daughters, Argia, Deipyle and Ægialea, by Adrastus, king of Argos. She was daughter to Pronax. *Apollod.* 1.——The wife of Autholycus, by whom she had Anticlea, the wife of Laertes. *Homer. Od.* 19.

Amphitheatrum, a large round or oval building at Rome, where the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts and other exhibitions. It was generally built with wood; Statilius Taurus was the first who made one with stones under Augustus.

Amphithemis, a Theban general who involved the Lacedæmonians into a war with his country. *Plut. in Lys.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 9.

Amphithoe, one of the Nereides.

Amphitrite, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Neptune, though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy. She had by him Triton, one of the sea deities. She had a statue at Corinth in the temple of Neptune. She is sometimes called Salacia, and is often taken for the sea itself. *Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 3.—*Claudian de Rapt. Pros.* 1, v. 104.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 14.

Amphitryon, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus, and Hypponome. His sister Anaxo had married Electryon, king of Mycenæ, whose sons were all killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promised his crown and daughter Alcmena to him who could revenge the death of his sons upon the Teleboans, and Amphitryon offered himself and was received, on condition that he should not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. Jupiter, who was captivated with the charms of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon, when he was gone to the war, and introduced himself to Electryon's daughter, as her husband returned victorious. Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter, and of Iphicles by Amphitryon after his return. [*Vid. Alcmena.*] When Amphitryon returned from the war, he brought back to Electryon, the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him. One of the cows having strayed from the rest, Amphitryon, to bring them together, threw a stick which struck the horns of the cow and rebounded with such violence upon Electryon that he died on the spot. After this accidental murder, Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, seized the kingdom of Mycenæ and obliged Amphitryon to leave Argolis and retire to Thebes with Alcmena. Creon, king of Thebes, purified him of the murder. Hercules has been called Amphitryoniades, though he was not in reality the son of Amphitryon. *Apollod.* 2, c 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 213.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10, v. 1.—*Hesiod in Scut. Hercul.*—*Hygin. fab.* 29.—*Paus.* 8, c. 14.

Amphoterus was appointed commander of a fleet in the Hellespont by Alexander. *Curt.* 3, c. 1.

Amphrysus, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus. *Lucan.* 6, v. 367.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 2.

Ampia Labiena Lex, was enacted by T. Ampius and T. Labienus, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 693. It gave Pompey the Great the privilege of appearing in triumphal robes, and with a golden crown at the Circensian games, and with a prætexta and golden crown at theatrical plays.

Ampracia. [*Vid.* Ambracia.]

Ampycides, a patronymic of Mopsus, son of Ampyx. *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 316.

Ampyx, a son of Pelias. *Paus.*——A man mentioned by *Ovid Met.* 5. v. 184.——The father of Mopsus. *Orph. in Argon.*—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.

Amsanctus, a place about the middle of Italy, whose waters are so sulphurous that they infect and destroy whatever comes near the place. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 563.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 36.

Amulius, king of Alba, was son of Procas, and youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth, but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Laufus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. Yet in spite of all these precautions, Rhea became pregnant by the God Mars, and brought forth two twins, Romulus and Remus. Amulius, who was informed of this, ordered the mother to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children were thrown into the river as soon as born. They were providentially saved by some shepherds, or, as others say, by a she wolf; and when they had attained the years of manhood, they put to death the

the usurper, Amulius, and restored the crown to their grandfather. *Ovid Fast.* 3, v. 6[illegible].—*Liv.* 1, c. 3 & 4.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 1.—*Dionys. Hal.*——A celebrated painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Amycī Portus, a place in Pontus, famous for the death of Amycus king of the Bebryces. His tomb was covered with laurels whose boughs, as is reported, when carried on board a ship, caused uncommon dissentions among the sailors. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Arrian.*

Amycla, a daughter of Niobe, who with her sister Melibœa was spared by Diana, when her mother boasted herself greater than Diana. *Paus.* 2, c. 22.——Homer says that all the daughters perished. *Il* 24. [*Vid.* Niobe.]

Amyclæ, a town of Italy between Caieta and Tarracina, built by the companions of Castor and Pollux. The inhabitants were strict followers of the precepts of Pythagoras, and therefore abstained from flesh. They were killed by serpents, which they thought impious to destroy, though in their own defence. *Plin.* 8. c. 29. Once a report prevailed in Amyclæ, that the enemies were coming to storm it, upon which the inhabitants made a law that forbad such a report to be credited, and when the enemy really arrived, no one mentioned it, or took up arms in his own defence, and the town was easily taken. From this circumstance the epithet of *tacitæ* has always been given to Amyclæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 564—*Sil* 8, v. 529.

Amyclæ, a city of Peloponnesus, built by Amyclas. Castor and Pollux were born there. The country was famous for its dogs. Apollo, called Amyclæus, had a rich and magnificent temple at Amyclæ, surrounded with delightful groves. *Paus.* 3. c. 18.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 223.—*Strab.* 8. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 345.—*Ovid. de art am.* 2, v. 5.

Amyclæus, a statuary. *Paus.* 10. c. 13.——A surname of Apollo.

Amyclas, son of Lacedæmon and Sparta, built the city of Amyclæ. His sister, Eurydice, married Acrisius, king of Argos, by whom she had Danae. *Paus.* 3, c. 1, l. 7, c. 18.

Amyclas, the master of a ship in which Cæsar embarked in disguise. When Amyclas wished to put back to avoid a violent storm, Cæsar, unveiling his head, discovered himself, and bidding the pilot pursue his voyage, exclaimed, *Cæsarem vehis. Cæsariique fortunam.* *Lucan.* 5. v. 520.

Amycus, son of Neptune, by Melia, was king of the Bebryces. He was famous for his skill in the battle of the cestus, and he challenged all strangers to a trial of strength. When the Argonauts, in their expedition, stopped on his coasts, he treated them with great kindness, and Pollux accepted his challenge, and killed him when he attempted to overcome him by fraud. *Apollon.* 2 *Argon.*—*Theocrit. Id.* 22.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——One of the companions of Æneas. He perished in a storm on the coast of Africa. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 225.——A son of Ixion and the cloud. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 245.

Amydon, a city of Macedonia, which sent auxiliaries to Priam during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Amymone, daughter of Danaus and Europa, married Enceladus, son of Ægyptus, whom she murdered the first night of her nuptials. She wounded a Satyr with an arrow which she had aimed at a stag. The Satyr pursued her, and even offered her violence, but Neptune delivered her. It was said, that she was the only one of her 50 sisters who was not condemned to fill a leaky tub with water in hell, because she had been continually employed, by order of her father, in supplying the city of Argos with water, in a great drought. Neptune saw her in this employment and was enamoured of her. He carried her away, and, in the place where she stood, he raised a fountain, by striking a rock. The fountain has been called Amymone. She had Nauplius by Neptune. *Apollod.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, 37.—*Ovid. Amor.* 3, v. 515.—*Hygin.* fab. 169. A fountain and rivulet of Peloponnesus, flowing through Argolis into the lake of Lerna. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

Amyntas 1st, was king of Macedonia after his father Alcetas. His son Alexander murdered the ambassadors of Megabyzus, for their wanton and insolent behaviour to the ladies of his father's court. Bubares, a Persian general was sent with an army to revenge the death of the ambassadors, but instead of making war, he married the king's daughter, and defended his possessions. *Justin.* 7, c. 3. *Herodot.* 5, 7, & 8.

Amyntas 2d, son of Menelaus, was the fourth king of Macedonia, after his murder of Pausanias. He was expelled by the Illyrians, and restored by the Thessalians, and Spartans. He made war against the Illyrians and Olynthians, and lived to a great age. His wife, Eurydice, conspired against his life, but her snares were seasonably discovered by one of his daughters, by a former wife. He had Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, Alexander the Great's father, by his first wife; and by the other he had Archelaus, Aridæus, and Menelaus.

Menelaus. He reigned 24 years, and after his death his son Philip murdered all his brothers, and ascended the throne. *Justin.* 7, c. 4 & 5.—*Diod.* 14, &c.—*C. Nep. & Plut. in Pelopid.* There are other kings of Macedonia of the same name, but of their lives few particulars are recorded in history.

Amyntas, succeeded Dejotarus, in the kingdom of Gallogræcia. After his death it became a Roman province under Augus. *Strab.* 12.

Amyntas, one of Alexander's officers.—Another officer who deserted to Darius, and was killed as he attempted to fly to Egypt. *Curt.* 3, c. 9.——A son of Antiochus who withdrew himself from Macedonia because he hated Alexander.—An officer in Alexander's cavalry. He had two brothers called Simmias and Polemon. He was accused of conspiracy against the king, on account of his great intimacy with Philotas, and acquitted. *Curt.* 4, c. 15. l. 6, c. 9. l. 8, c. 12.——A shepherd's name in Virgil's *Eclog.*—A Greek writer who composed several works quoted by Athenæus.

Amyntor, a king of Argos, son of Phrastor. He deprived his son Phœnix of his eyes, to punish him for the violence he had offered to Clytia, his concubine. *Hygin.* fab. 173.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 307.—*Apollod.* 3. *Homer Il.* 9.——A general of the Dolopes. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 364.——A son of Ægyptus, killed by Damone the first night of his marriage. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

Amyrius Campus, a plain of Thessaly. *Polyb.* 3.

Amyrius, a king by whom Cyrus was killed in a battle. *Ctesias.*

Amyrus, a town of Thessaly.—A river mentioned by *Val. Flacc.* 2, v. 11.

Amystis, a river of India falling into the Ganges. *Arian in Indic.*

Amythaon, a son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos, by Tyro. He married Idomene, by whom he had Bias and Melampus. After his father's death he established himself in Messenia, with his brother Neleus. He re-established or regulated the Olympic games.—Melampus is called Amythaonius, from his father Amythaon. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.—*Ovid.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Homer Od.* 11.——A son of Hippasus, who assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Lycomedes. *Homer. Il.* 17.

Anaces, a name given to Castor and Pollux. Their festivals were called Anacia. *Plut. in Thes.*

Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher, who on account of his wisdom, temperance and extensive knowledge, has been called one of the seven wise men. He made use of a cart instead of a house. He lived in the age of Solon, with whom he was intimate. He used to compare laws to cobwebs, which can stop only small flies, and are unable to resist the superior force of large insects. When he returned to Scythia, from Athens, where he had spent some time in study, he attempted to introduce there the laws of the Athenians, which so irritated his brother, who was then on the throne, that he killed him with an arrow. *Herodot.* 4, c. 46, 76 & 77.—*Plut. in Consol.*—*Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 32.

Anacium, a mountain with a temple sacred to the Anaces in Peloponnesus. *Polyæn.* 1, c. 21.

Anacreon, a famous lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, about the 60th olympiad. He was highly favoured by Polycrates; and Hipparchus, son of Philostratus, and was contemporary with Solon and Æsopus. He was of a lascivious and intemperate disposition, and much given to drinking. He was deeply enamoured of a youth called Bathyllus. His odes are still extant, and the uncommon sweetness and elegance of his poetry is well known. He lived to his 85th year, and after much pleasure and debauchery, choaked himself with a grape stone, and expired. Plato says that he was descended of an illustrious family, and that Codrus, the last king of Athens, was one of his progenitors. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens; it represented him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. *Paus.* 1, c. 2, c. 25.—*Strab.* 14.—*Elian. V. H.* 9, c. 4.—*Cic. in Tusc.* 4, c. 33.—*Horat. epod.* 14, v. 10.—*Plin.* 7, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 121.

Anactoria & Anactorium, a town of Epirus, in a peninsula towards the gulf of Ambracia. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and was the cause of many quarrels between the Corcyreans and Corinthians.—Augustus carried the inhabitants to the city of Nicopolis, after the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 10.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 55.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.

Anactoria, a town of the Molossi. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.——An antient name of Miletus.

Anadyomene, a valuable painting of Venus rising from the sea, by Apelles. Augustus bought it, and placed it in the temple of J. Cæsar. The lower part of it was a little defaced, and there were found no painters in Rome able to repair it. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Anagnia, a city of the Hernici in Latium, where Antony struck a medal when he divorced Octavia, and married Cleopatra.

tra. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 684.—*Strab.* 5.—*Ital.* 8, v. 392.

ANAITIS, a goddess of Armenia. The virgins who were consecrated to her service, esteemed themselves more dignified by public prostitution. The festivals of this deity are called Sacarum Festa, and when they are celebrated, both sexes assist at the ceremony, and inebriate themselves to such a degree, that the whole is concluded by a scene of the greatest lasciviousness and intemperance. They were first instituted by Cyrus, when he marched against the Sacæ, and covered tables with the most exquisite dainties, that he might detain the enemy by the novelty and sweetness of food to which they were unaccustomed, and thus easily destroy them *Strab.* 11. ——Diana is also worshipped under this name by the Lydians. *Plin.* 33, c. 4.

ANAGYRONTUM, a small village of Attica.

ANĂPIE, an island that rose out of the sea. It receives this name from the Argonauts, who, in the middle of a storm, suddenly saw the new moon. Apollo was worshipped there and called Anaphæus. *Apollonius.*

ANAPHLYSTUS, an Athenian tribe called after an ancient hero of the same name who was son of Troezen.——A small village near Athens.

ANĂPUS, a river of Epirus. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 82.——Of Sicily. *Id.* 6, c. 96.

ANARTES, a people of lower Pannonia. *Cæs.* 6, *bell. G.* c. 25.

ANAS, a river of Spain. *Strab.* 3.

ANATŎLE, one of the Horæ or hours. *Hygin. fab.* 183.——A mountain near the Ganges, where Apollo ravished a nymph called Anaxibia.

ANAUCHIDAS, a Samian wrestler. *Paus.* 8, c. 27.

ANAURUS, a river of Thessaly, near the foot of mount Pelion.

ANAX, a son of Cœlus and Terra, from whom Miletus has been called Anactoria. *Paus.* 1, c. 36. l. 7, c. 2.

ANAXAGŎRAS succeeded his father Megapenthes on the throne of Argos. He shared the sovereign power with Bias & Melampus, who had cured the women of Argos of madness. He lived about 1,300 years before Augustus. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.

ANAXAGŎRAS, a Clazomenian philosopher, son of Hegesibulus, disciple to Anaximenes and preceptor to Socrates, Pericles, and Euripides. He disregarded wealth and honours to indulge his fondness for meditation and philosophy. He applied himself to astronomy, was acquainted with eclipses, and predicted that one day a stone would fall from the sun, which really fell into the river Ægos. He died in the 62d year of his age. *Olymp.* 88, A. U. C. 326, at Lampsacus. Being asked by the Lampsacenians before his death, whether he wished any thing to be done in commemoration of him, Yes, says he, let the boys be allowed to play on the anniversary of my death. This was carefully observed, and that time dedicated to relaxation, was called Anaxagoreia. *Diog. in vita.*—*Plut. in Nicia & Pericl.*—*Cic. Acad Q.* 4, c. 23. *Tusc.* 1, c. 43.——A statuary of Ægina. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.——A grammarian, disciple to Zenodotus. *Diog.*——An orator, disciple to Socrates. *Diog.*——A son of Echeanax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Diodorus, destroyed Hegesias, tyrant of Ephesus.

ANAXANDER, of the family of the Heraclidæ, was son of Eurycrates, and king of Sparta. The second Milesian war began in his reign in which Aristomenes so egregiously signalized himself. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204. —*Plut. in Apoph.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 3. l. 4, c. 15 & 16.——A general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

ANAXANDRIDES, son of Leon and father to Cleomenes 1st, and Leonidas, was king of Sparta. By the order of the Ephori, he divorced his wife, of whom he was extremely fond, on account of her barrenness; and he was the first Lacedæmonian who had two wives. *Herodot.* 1, 5 & 7.—*Plut. in Apoph.* 1.—*Paus.* 3, c. 3, &c. ——A son of Theopompus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.——A comic poet of Rhodes in the age of Philip and Alexander. He was the first poet who introduced intrigues and rapes upon the stage. He was of such a passionate disposition that he tore to pieces all his compositions which met with no success. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize. Some fragments of his poetry remain in Athenæus. *Aristot.* 3 *Rhet.*

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus. He was seized by his enemy Nicocreon, tyrant of Cyprus, and pounded in a stone mortar with iron hammers. He bore this with much resignation, and exclaimed, "Pound the body of Anaxarchus, for thou dost not pound Anaxarchus himself or his virtues. Upon this, Nicocreon threatened to cut his tongue, and Anaxarchus cut it off with his teeth, and spit it out in the tyrant's face. *Ovid. in Ib.* v. 571.—*Plut. in Symp.* 7.—*Diog. in Vitâ.*—*Cic. in Tusc.* 2, c. 22.——A Theban general. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 100.

ANAXARĒTE, a girl of Salamis, who so arrogantly despised the addresses of Iphis,

Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that the lover hung himself at her door. She saw this sad spectacle without emotion or pity, and was changed into a stone. *Ovid Met.* 14 v. 748.

Anaxānor, a musician, whom M. Antony greatly honored, and presented with the tribute of four cities. *Strab.* 14.

Anaxias, a Theban general. *Pauf.* 2, c. 22.

Anaxibia, a sister of Agamemnon. *Pauf.* 2, c. 29.—A daughter of Bias, brother to the physician Melampus. She married Pelias, king of Iolchos, by whom she had Acastus, and four daughters, Pisidice, Pelopia, Hippothoe, and Alceste. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. She is called daughter of Dymas by *Hygin*, fab. 14.

Anaxicrātes, an Athenian archon. *Pauf.* 10, c. 23.

Anaxidāmus, succeeded his father Zeuxidamus on the throne of Sparta. Aristomenes lived in his reign. *Pauf.* 3. c. 7. l. 4 c. 15.

Anaxilas & Anaxilāus, a Messenian, tyrant of Rhegium. He took Zancle, and was so mild and popular during his reign, that when he died he left his infant sons to the care of one of his servants, and the citizens chose rather to obey a slave, than revolt from their benevolent foreign's children. *Justin.* 3. c. 2.—*Pauf.* 4. c. 23. l. 5, c. 26.—*Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 23. l. 7. c. 167.

Anaxilāus, a magician of Larissa, banished from Italy by Augustus.——A Pythagorean philosopher.——A physician.——An historian, who began his history with bitter invectives against former writers. *Dionys. Hal.*——A Lacedæmonian. *Plut. in Alcib.*

Anaxilīdes, wrote some treatises concerning philosophers. He mentioned that Plato's mother became pregnant by a fantom of the god Apollo, from which circumstance her son was called the prince of wisdom. *Diog. in Plat.*

Anaximander, a Milesian philosopher. He was a companion and disciple of Thales. He lived about the reign of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. He was the first who constructed spheres, asserted that the earth was of a cylindrical form, and taught that men were born of earth and water mixed together, and heated by the beams of the sun. He made the first geographical maps and sun dials. *Cic. acad. Quæst.* 4. c. 37.—*Diog. in vit.*—*Plin.* 2. c. 79. He had a son who bore his name. *Strab.* 1.

Anaximenes, a philosopher, son of Eurystratus. He was the disciple of Anaximander, and succeeded him in his school. He died the same day that Sardes was taken by Cyrus, and Crœsus made prisoner. He said that the air was the cause of every created being, and a self-existent divinity, and that the sun, the moon, and the stars, had been made from the earth. *Cic. acad. Quæst.* 4, c. 37, *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 10.—*Plin.* 2, c. 76.——A native of Lampsacus, son of Aristocles. He was pupil to Diogenes the Cynic, and preceptor to Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote the history. When Alexander, in a fit of anger, threatened to put to death all the inhabitants of Lampsacus, because they had maintained a long siege against him, Anaximenes was sent by his countrymen to appease the king, who, as soon as he saw him, swore he would not grant the favor he was going to ask. Upon this, Anaximenes begged the king to destroy the city, and enslave the inhabitants, and by this artful request the city of Lampsacus was saved from destruction. *Pauf.* 6, c. 18.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 3.

Anaxipōlis, a comic poet of Thasos. *Plin.* 14, c. 14.

Anaxippus, a comic writer, in the age of Demetrius. He used to say, that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions. *Athen.*

Anaxirhoe, a daughter of Coronus, who married Epeus. *Pauf.* 5, c. 1.

Anaxis, a Bœotian historian, who wrote an history down to the age of Philip, son of Amyntas. *Diod.* 25.

Anaxo, a virgin of Trœzene carried away by Theseus. *Plut. in. Thes.*

Ancæus, the son of Lycurgus and Antinoe, was in the expedition of the Argonauts. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar, in which he perished. *Hygin.* fab. 173 & 248.

Ancæus, the son of Neptune and Astypalea. He went with the Argonauts, and succeeded Tiphis as pilot of the ship Argo. He reigned in Ionia, where he married Samia, daughter of the Mæander, by whom he had four sons, Perilas, Enudus, Samus, Alitherses, and one daughter, called Parthenope. *Orpheus Argon.* He was once told by one of his servants, whom he pressed with hard labour in his vineyard, that he never would taste of the produce of his vines. He had already the cup in his hand, and called the prophet to convince him of his falsehood; when the servant, yet firm in his prediction, uttered this well-known proverb,

——Πολλα μεταξυ πελει κυλικος και χειλεος ακρου.

——Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.

and that very moment Ancæus was told that a wild boar had entered his vineyard, upon which, he threw down the cup and ran to drive away the wild beast. He was killed in the attempt.

Ancalites, a people of Britain near the Trinobantes. *Cæs. bell G.* 5, c. 21.

Ancarius, a god of the Jews. *Martial.* 11, ep. 95.

Ancharia, a family of Rome.——The name of Octavia's mother. *Plut. in Anton.*

Ancharius, a noble Roman, killed by the partizans of Marius during his civil wars with Sylla. *Plut. in Mario.*

Anchemolus, son of Rhetus, king of the Marrubii in Italy, ravished his mother-in-law, Casperia, for which he was expelled by his father. He fled to Turnus, and was killed by Pallas, son of Evander, in the wars of Æneas against the Latins. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 389.

Anchesites, a wind which blows from Anchisa, a harbour of Epirus *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 1.—*Dionys. Hal.*

Anchesmus, a mountain of Attica, where Jupiter Anchesmius has a statue.

Anchiale & Anchiala, a city on the sea coast of Cilicia. Sardanapalus, the last king of Assyria, built it with Tarsus in its neighbourhood, in one day. *Strab.* 14. *Plin.* 5, c. 27. The founder was buried there, and had a statue, under which was a famous inscription, denoting the great intemperance, and dissipation which distinguished all his life. There was a city of the same name in Thrace, called by Ovid the city of Apollo. There was another in Epirus. *Ovid. Trist.* 1. el. 10, v. 36. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.—*Mela.* 2. c. 2.

Anchialus, a famous astrologer.——A great warrior.——One of the Phæacians. *Homer. Od.*——A god of the Jews, as some suppose, in *Martial's* epigrams. 11, ep. 95.

Anchimolius, a Spartan general sent against the Pisistratidæ, and killed in the expedition. *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——A son of Rhetus. *Vid.* Anchemolus.

Anchinoe, a daughter of Nilus and wife of Belus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Anchion. *Vid.* Chion.

Anchise, a city of Italy. *Dionys. Hal.*

Anchises, a son of Capys by Themis, daughter of Ilus. He was of such a beautiful complexion that Venus came down from heaven on mount Ida to enjoy his company. The goddess became pregnant, and forbad Anchises ever to mention the favors he had received, on pain of being struck with thunder. The child which Venus brought forth was called Æneas; he was educated as soon as born by the nymphs of Ida, and, when of a proper age, was entrusted to the care of Chiron the centaur. When Troy was taken, Anchises was become so infirm that Æneas, to whom the Greeks permitted to take away whatever he esteemed most, carried him through the flames upon his shoulders, and thus saved his life. He accompanied his son in his voyage towards Italy, and died in Sicily in the 80th year of his age. He was buried on mount Eryx, by Æneas and Acestes, king of the country, and the anniversary of his death was afterwards celebrated by his son and the Trojans on his tomb. Some authors have maintained that Anchises had forgot the injunctions of Venus, and boasted at a feast, that he enjoyed her favors on mount Ida, upon which he was struck with thunder and killed. Others say, that the wounds he received from the thunder were not mortal, and that they only weakened and disfigured his body. Virgil, in the 6th book of the Æneid, introduces him in the Elysian fields, relating to his son the fates that attended him, and the fortune of his descendants, the Romans. [*Vid.* Æneas.] *Virg. Æn.* 1, 2. &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 94, 254, 260, 270.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 1010.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 34.—*Homer. Il.* 20. & *Hymn. in Ven.* v.—*Xenoph. Cyneg.* c. 1.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, *de Antiq. Rom.*——*Pausanias* 8, c. 12. says, that Anchises was buried on a mountain in Arcadia, which, from him, has been called Anchisia.

Anchises, an Athenian Archon *Dionys. Hal.* 8.

Anchisia, a mountain of Arcadia, at the bottom of which is a monument of Anchises. *Paus.* 8, c. 12 & 13.

Anchisiades, a patronymic of Æneas, as being son of Anchises. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 348, &c.

Anchior, a place near the mouth of the Cephisus, where there is a lake of the same name. *Strab.*

Anchoka, a fortified place in Galatia.

Anchurus, a son of Midas, king of Phrygia, who sacrificed himself for the good of his country, when the earth had opened and swallowed up many buildings. The oracle had been consulted, and gave for answer, that the gulf would never close, if Midas did not throw into it whatever he had most precious. Though the king had parted with many things of immense value, yet the gulf continued open, till Anchurus, thinking himself the most precious of his father's possessions, took a tender leave of his wife and family, and leaped into the earth, which closed immediately over his head. Midas erected there an altar of stones to Jupiter, and that altar was

were the 11th object which he turned into gold when he had received his fatal gift from the gods. This unpolished lump of gold existed still in the age of Plutarch. *Plut. in Parall.*

Ancile & Ancyle, a sacred shield, which, according to the Roman authors, fell from heaven in the reign of Numa, when the Roman people laboured under a pestilence. Upon the preservation of this shield depended the fate of the Roman empire, and therefore Numa ordered 11 of the same size and form to be made, that if every attempt was made to carry them away, the plunderer might find it difficult to distinguish the true one. They were made with such exactness, that the king promised Veturius Mamurius, the artist, whatever reward he desired. [*Vid. Mamurius.*] They were kept in the temple of Vesta, and an order of priests was chosen to watch over their safety. These priests were called Salii, and were twelve in number; they carried every year, on the first of March, the shields in a solemn procession round the walls of Rome, dancing and singing praises to the god Mars. This sacred festival continued three days, during which every important business was stopped. It was deemed unfortunate to be married on those days, or to undertake any expedition. and *Tacitus* in 1 *Hist.* has attributed the unsuccessful campaign of the emperor Otho, against Vitellius, to his leaving Rome during the celebration of the Ancilorum festum. These two verses of Ovid explain the origin of the word Ancyle, which is applied to these shields:

Idque ancyle vocat, quod ab omni parte recisum est,
Quemque notes oculis, angulus omnis abest. *Fasti.* 3. v. 377. *&c.*

Varro de L. L. 5. c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.—*Fest.* 2. v. 124.—*Plut. in Num.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 663.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2.—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

Ancon & Ancona, a town of Picenum, built by the Sicilians, with a harbour in the form of a crescent. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Lucan.* 2. v. 402.—*Val.* 8. v. 437.

Ancus Martius, the 4th king of Rome, was grandson to Numa, by his daughter. He waged a successful war against the Latins, and joined mount Janiculum to the city by a bridge, and inclosed mount Martius and Aventine within the walls of the city. He extended the confines of the Roman territories to the sea where he built the town of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. He inherited the valor of Romulus with the moderation of Numa. He died A. U. C. 138, after a reign of 24 years. *Dionys. Hal.* 3, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 32, *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 815.

Ancyræ, a town of Sicily.——A town of Phrygia. *Paus.* 1.

Anda, a city of Africa. *Polyb.*

Andabatæ, certain gladiators who fought blindfolded. *Cic.* 7, *ad. famil.* ep. 10.

Andania, a city of Arcadia, where Aristomenes was educated. *Paus.* 4, c. 1, *&c.* It received its name from a gulf of the same name. *Id* 4, 33.

Andecavia, a country of Gaul, near the Turones and the Ocean. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 41.

Andes, a nation among the Celtæ. *Cæs.* 2 *bell. Gall.* c. 35.——A village of Italy, near Mantua, where Virgil was born—hence Andinus. *Ital.* 8, v. 595.

Andocides, an Athenian orator, son of Leogoras. He lived in the age of Socrates the philosopher, and was intimate with the most illustrious men of his age. He was often banished, but his dexterity always restored him to favor. *Plut.* has written his life *in* 10 *Orat.*

Andomatis, a river of India, falling into the Ganges. *Arrian.*

Andromon, the father of Thoas. *Hygin.* fab. 97.——The son-in-law and successor of Oeneus. *Apollod.* 1.

Androcatius, a man bribed by Lysimachus to betray his country, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 12.

Andrœbras, a man who died a sudden death. *Martial.* 6, ep. 53.

Andromytes, a king of Lydia, who castrated women, and made use of them as of eunuchs. *Athen.*

Andreas, a statuary of Argos. *Paus.* 6, c. 16.——A man of Panormum who wrote an account of all the remarkable events that had happened in Sicily. *Athen.*——A son of Peneus. Part of Greece was called Andreis after him. *Paus.* 9, c 34, *&c.*

Andricus, a mountain of Cilicia. *Strab.* 14.——A river of Troas, falling into the Scamander. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

Andriscus, a man who wrote an history of Naxos. *Athen.* 1.——A worthless person called Pseudophilippus, on account of the likeness of his features to king Philip. He incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome. He was conquered and led in triumph by Metellus. *Flor.* 2, c. 14.

Androbius, a famous painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

Androclea, a daughter of Antipoenus of Thebes. She, with her sister Alcida, sacrificed herself in the service of her country,

try, when the oracle had promised the victory to her countrymen who were engaged in a war against Orchomenos, if any one of noble birth devoted himself for the glory of his nation. Antipoenus refused to do it, and his daughters chearfully accepted it. They received great honours after death. Hercules, who fought on the side of Thebes, dedicated to them the image of a lion in the temple of Diana. *Paus.* 9, c. 17.

ANDRŌCLES, a son of Phintas who reigned in Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 5, &c.

ANDROCLĪDES, a noble Theban who defended the democratical, against the encroachments of the oligarchical power. He was killed by one of his enemies.

ANDROCLUS, a son of Codrus who reigned in Ionia and took Ephesus and Samos. *Paus.* 7, c. 2.

ANDROCYDES, a physician, who wrote the following letter to Alexander:—Vinum potaturus, Rex, memento te bibere sanguinem terræ, sicuti venenum est homini cicuta, sic et vinum. *Plin.* 14, c. 5.

ANDRODAMUS, a man of Rhegium who gave laws to the Thracians. *Arist.*

ANDRŌGEUS, son of Minos & Pasiphae, was famous for his skill in wrestling. He overcame every antagonist at Athens, and became the favorite of the people. Ægeus king of Athens grew jealous of his popularity, and caused him to be assassinated as he was going to Thebes. Some say that he was killed by the wild bull of Marathon. Minos declared war against Athens to revenge the death of his son, and peace was at last re-established on condition that Ægeus sent yearly seven boys and seven girls from Athens to Crete to be devoured by the minotaur. [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] The Athenians established festivals by order of Minos, in honour of his son, and they were called Androgeia. *Hygin fab.* 41.—*Diod.* 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 20.—*Paus.* 1, c. 1, & 27.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3, c. 1 & 15.—*Plut. in Thes.*

ANDROGYNÆ, a nation of Africa, beyond the Nasamones. Every one of them bears the characteristics of the male and female sex, and one of their breasts is that of a man and the other that of a woman. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

ANDROMACHE, daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Cilicia, married Hector son of Priam, king of Troy, by whom she had Astyanax. She was so fond of her husband that she even fed his horses with her own hand. During the Trojan war she remained at home employed in her domestic concerns. Her parting with Hector who was going to a battle in which he perished, has always been deemed the best, most tender and pathetic of all the passages in Homer's Iliad. She received the news of her husband's death with extreme sorrow, and after the taking of Troy, she had the misfortune to see her only son Astyanax, after she had saved him from the flames, thrown headlong from the walls of the city, by the hands of the man whose father had killed her husband. *Senec. in Troad.*——Andromache, in the division of the prisoners by the Greeks, fell to the share of Neoptolemus, who treated her as his wife, and carried her to Epirus. He had by her three sons, Molossus, Pielus & Pergamus, and afterwards repudiated her. After this divorce she married Helenus son of Priam, who, as herself, was a captive of Pyrrhus. She reigned with him over part of the country, and became mother by him of Cestrinus. Some say that Astyanax was killed by Ulysses, and Euripides says that Menelaus put him to death. *Homer Il.* 6, 20 & 24.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 480.—*Hygin. fab.* 123.—*Dares Phryg.*—*Ovid Ar.* 1, el. 9, v. 35. *Trist.* 5, el. 6, v. 43.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Paus.* 1, c. 11.

ANDROMAGUSIDÆ, a nation who presented to their king all the virgins who were of nubile years, and permitted him to use them as he pleased.

ANDROMACHUS, an opulent person of Sicily, father to the historian Timæus. *Diod.* 16. He assisted Timoleon in recovering the liberty of the Syracusans.—A general of Alexander to whom Parmenio gave the government of Syria. He was burnt alive by the Samaritans. *Curt.* 4, c. 5 & 8.——An officer of Seleucus the younger. *Polyæn.* 4.

ANDROMĀDAS, a native of Rhegium who made laws for the Thracians, concerning the punishment of homicide, &c. *Arist.*

ANDRŌMĒDA, a daughter of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by Cassiope. She was promised in marriage to Phineus, her uncle, when Neptune drowned the kingdom and sent a sea monster to ravage the country, because Cassiope had boasted herself fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was consulted, and nothing could stop the resentment of Neptune, if Andromeda was not exposed to the sea monster. She was accordingly tied naked on a rock, and at the moment that the monster was going to devour her, Perseus, who returned through the air from the conquest of the Gorgons, saw her and was captivated with her beauty. He promised to deliver her and destroy the monster, if he received her in marriage as a reward for his trouble. Cepheus consented, and Perseus changed the sea monster into a rock,

by

by shewing him Medusa's head, and united Andromeda and married her. He had by her many children, among whom were Sthenelus, Ancæus, and Electryon. The marriage of Andromeda with Perseus was opposed by Phineus, who after a bloody battle was changed into a stone by Perseus. Some say that Minerva made Andromeda a constellation in heaven after her death. *Vid.* Medusa. Perseus. *Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Ov. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apolod.* 2, c. 4.—*Manil.* 5, v. 533.—*Propert.* 3 el. 11.——According to *Pliny*, l. 5, c. 3, it was at Joppa in Judæa that Andromeda was exposed on a rock. He mentions that the skeleton of the huge sea monster, to whom she had been exposed, was brought to Rome by Scaurus, and carefully preserved. The fable of Andromeda and the sea monster has been explained, by supposing that she was courted by the captain of a ship, who attempted to carry her away, but was prevented by the interposition of another more faithful lover.

ANDRON, an Argive, who travelled all over the deserts of Libya without drink. *Aulot.* 1, *d. ebriet.*——A man set over the citadel of Syracuse by Dionysius. Hermocrates advised him to seize it and revolt from the tyrant, which he refused to do. The tyrant put him to death for not discovering that Hermocrates had invited him to rebellion. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 2.——A man of Halicarnassus. *Plut. in Dif.*——A native of Ephesus, who wrote an account of the fierce wild men of Greece. *Diog.*——A man of Argos.——Another of Alexandria, &c. *Apolon. Hist. mirab.* c. 25.——*Ath.* 5.

ANDRONICUS LIVIUS. *Vid.* Livius.

ANDRONICUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes. He was the first who published and revised the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus. *Plut. in Sull.*——A Latin poet in the age of Cæsar.——A Latin Grammarian, whose life Suetonius has written.——A king of Lydia, surnamed Ar[illegible].——One of Alexander's officers.

ANDRONOPHAGI, a savage nation of Europe [illegible]. *Herodot.* 4, c. 18, 102.

ANDROPOMPUS, a Theban who killed Varbas in single combat by fraud. *Pausf.* c. 25.

ANDROS, an island in the Ægean sea, known by the different names of Epagrys, Antandros, Lasia, Cauros, Hydrussa, Nonacria. Its chief town was called Andros. It had a harbour, near which Bacchus had a temple, with a fountain, whose waters during the ides of January called like wine. It received the name of Andros from Andreus, son of Anius, one of its kings. Andros lived in the time of the Trojan war. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 638.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80. *Just.* 3, v. 70.—*Plin.* 4, c. 103.—*Mela* 2, c. 2.

ANDROSTHENES, one of Alexander's generals, sent with a ship on the coast of Arabia. *Arrian.* 7, c. 20.—*Strab.* 16.——A governor of Thessaly, who favored the interest of Pompey. He was conquered by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. 3. civ. Cæs.* c. 8.——A historian of Thebes. *Pausf.* 10, c. 10.——A geographer in the age of Augustus.

ANDROTION, a Greek writer, who wrote a history of Attica, and a treatise on agriculture. *Plin.*—*Pausf.* 1, c. 8.

ANEBONIS, a river in the Colchian. *Pausf.* 8, c. 28.

ANEMOLIA, a city of Phocis, afterwards called Hyampolis. *Strab.*

ANEMOSA, a village of Arcadia. *Pausf.* 8, c. 35.

ANGELIA, a daughter of Mercury.

ANGELION, a history written in Apollo's temple at Delphi. *Pausf.* [illegible]

ANGELUS, a son of Neocles from Chios, of a nymph called, name is unknown. *Pausf.* [illegible], c. 4.

ANGITES, a river of Thrace, falling into the Strymon. *Herodot.* 7, c. 110.

ANGITIA, a wood in the country of the Marsi, between the Lake Fucinus and Alba. Serpents could not injure the inhabitants, because they were descended from Circe, whose power over the venomous creatures has been much celebrated. *Sil.* 8.——*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 750.

ANGITES, a river of Elysium. [illegible] in a northern direction. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90.

ANIA, a Roman widow celebrated for her beauty. One of her friends advised her to marry again; No, said she, I know a man as affectionate as my first husband, I shall be [illegible] Ulysses, and if he is bad, why [illegible] such a kind and indulgent [illegible].

ANICETUS, a [illegible] Hercules by Hebe, the goddess of youth. *Apollod.* 2.

ANICIA, a family at Rome, which, in the flourishing time of the republic, produced many [illegible].

ANICIUM, a town of Gaul. *C. Iul. Gall.* 7.

ANICIUS GALLUS, triumphed over the Illyrians and their king Gentius, and was proprætor of Rome. A. U. C. 585.

L. ANICIUS GALLUS, a consul with Corn. Cethegus. A. U. C. 503.

ANIGRUS, a river of Thessaly, where the Centaurs washed the wounds which they had received from Hercules, and made the waters unwholesome. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 281.

v. 281. The nymphs of this river are called Anigriades. *Pausan.* 5. c. 6.

ANIO & ANIENS, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of Tiburs, and falling into the river Tiber, about five miles at the north of Rome. It receives its name, as some suppose, from Anius, a king of Etruria, who drowned himself there, when he could not recover his daughter, who had been carried away. *Mart.* 1. *Sylv.* 3, v. 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 683. *Strab* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, v. 13.—*Plut. de fort. Rom.*

ANITORGIS, a city of Spain, near which a battle was fought between Asdrubal and the Scipios. *Liv.* 25, c. 33.

ANIUS, son of Apollo and Rhea, was king of Delos, and father of Andrus. He had three daughters, Oeno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus had given the power of changing whatever they pleased into wine, corn, and oil. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he wished to carry them with him to supply his army with provisions; but they complained to Bacchus, who changed them into doves. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 632.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 80.

ANNA, a goddess, in whose honour the Romans have instituted festivals. She was, according to some, Anna the daughter of Belus and sister of Dido, who, after her sister's death, fled from Carthage which Jarbas had besieged, and came to Italy, where Æneas met her, as he walked on the banks of the Tiber, and gave her an honorable reception, for the kindnesses she had shewn him when he was at Carthage. Lavinia, the wife of Æneas, was jealous of the tender treatment which was shewn to Anna, and meditated her ruin. Anna was apprized of this by her sister, in a dream, and she fled to the river Numicus, of which she became a deity, and ordered the inhabitants of the country to call her Anna Perenna, because she would remain for ever under the waters. Her festivals were performed with much rejoicings, and the females often in the midst of their cheerfulness, forgot their natural decency. They were introduced into Rome, and celebrated the 15th of March. The Romans generally sacrificed to her to obtain a long and happy life. Hence the words *Annare & Perennare.* Some have supposed Anna to be the moon, *quia mensibus imperat annum*; others call her Themis, or Io, the daughter of Inachus, and sometimes Maia. Another more received opinion maintains, that Anna was an old industrious woman of Bovillæ, who, when the Roman populace had fled from the city to mount Sacer, brought them cakes every day, for which kind treatment the Romans, when peace was re-established, decreed immortal honors to her, whom they called Perenna, *ob severitate cultûs*, and who, as they suppose, was become one of their deities. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 653, &c.—*Sil.* 8, v. 79—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 9, 20, 421, & 500.

ANNĀLES, a chronological history which gives an account of all the important events of every year in a state, without entering into the causes which produced them. The annals of Tacitus may be considered in this light. In the first ages of Rome, the writing of the annals was one of the duties and privileges of the high priest, whence they have been called Annales Maximi, from the priest Pontifex Maximus, who consecrated them, and gave them as truly genuine and authentic.

ANNĀLIS LEX settled the age at which among the Romans, a citizen could be admitted to exercise the offices of the state. This law originated in Athens, and was introduced in Rome. No man could be a knight before 18 years of age, nor be invested with the consular power before he had arrived to his 43th year.

ANNĪBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was educated in his father's camp, and inured from his early years to the labours of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and at the request of his father, took a solemn oath he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain, and some time after, upon the death of Asdrubal, he was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage, though not yet in the 25th year of his age. In three years of continual success he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum after a siege of eight months, A. U. C. 535. This city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Annibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a consummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of the third towards Italy. This army some have calculated at 20,000 foot and 6,000 horse; others say that it consisted of 100,000 foot and 20,000 horse. *Liv.* 21, c. 38. He came to the Alps, which were deemed almost inaccessible, and had never been passed over before him but by Hercules, and after much trouble gained the top in nine days. He conquered the uncivilized inhabitants that opposed his passage, and made his way so easy by softening

ing the rocks with fire and vinegar, that even his armed elephants descended the mountains without danger or difficulty, where a man without his arms could not walk before in safety. He was opposed by the Romans as soon as he entered Italy, and after he had defeated the consul P. Corn. Scipio, near the Rhone, the Po and the Trebia, he crossed the Apennines and invaded Etruria. He defeated the army of the consul Flaminius, near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two consuls C. Terentius and L. Æmilius at Cannæ. His army consisted of 40,000 foot and 10,000 horse, when he engaged the Romans at the celebrated battle of Cannæ. The slaughter was so great that no less than 40,000 Romans were killed, and the conqueror made a bridge with the dead carcases, and as a sign of his victory, he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, which had been taken from the Roman knights slain in the battle. Had Annibal immediately after the battle marched his army to the gates of Rome, it must have yielded amidst the general consternation, if we believe the opinions of some writers; but his delay gave the enemy spirit and boldness, and when at last he approached the walls, he was informed that the piece of ground on which his army then stood, was selling at a high price in the Roman forum. After hovering for some time round the city, he retired to Capua, where the Carthaginian soldiers soon forgot to conquer in the pleasures and riot of this luxurious city. From that circumstance it has been said, and with propriety, that Capua was a Cannæ to Annibal. After the battle of Cannæ the Romans became more cautious, and when the dictator Fabius Maximus had defied the artifice as well as the valor of Annibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who succeeded Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Annibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the senate, it was decreed that war should be carried into Africa, to remove Annibal from the gates of Rome, and Scipio, who was the first proposer of the plan, was empowered to put it into execution. When Carthage saw the enemy on her coasts, she recalled Annibal from Italy; and that great general is said to have left with tears in his eyes, a country, which during 16 years he had kept under continual alarms, and which he could almost call his own. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and after a parley in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama; Scipio made a great slaughter of the enemy, 20,000 were killed and the same number made prisoners. Annibal after he had lost the day, fled to Adrumetum. Soon after this decisive battle the Romans granted peace to Carthage on hard conditions, and afterwards Annibal, who was jealous and a pretender of the Roman power, fled to Syria, to king Antiochus, whom he advised to make war against Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus distrusted the fidelity of Annibal, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on condition of his delivering their immortal enemy into their hands. Annibal, who was apprised of this, left the court of Antiochus and fled to Prusias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war against Rome, and even assisted him in weakening the power of Eumenes king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The senate received intelligence that Annibal was in Bithynia, and immediately sent ambassadors, amongst whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Prusias. The king was unwilling to betray Annibal and violate the laws of hospitality, and at the same time he dreaded the power of Rome; but Annibal extricated him from his embarrassment, and when he heard that his house was besieged on every side, and every means of escape fruitless, he took a dose of poison which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger, and as he breathed his last he exclaimed, *Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem senis exspectare longum censet.* He died in his 70th year, according to some, in the year of Rome 571, 182 years before the christian era. That year was famous for the death of the three greatest generals of the age, Annibal, Scipio, and Philopoemen. The death of that great man must have been the cause of great rejoicings in Rome, he had always been a professed enemy to the Roman name, and always endeavoured to destroy its power. If he shone in the field, he also distinguished himself by his studies. He was taught the Greek language by Sosilus, a Lacedæmonian, and he even wrote some books in Greek on different subjects. It is remarkable that the life of Annibal, whom the Romans wished so many times to destroy by perfidy, was never attempted by any of his soldiers or countrymen. He made himself as conspicuous in the government of the state as at the head of the armies, and though his enemies reproached him with the rudeness of laughing in the Carthaginian senate, while every senator was bathed in tears for the misfortunes of their country, Annibal defended

fended himself by saying, that he, who had been bred all his life in a camp, ought to be depended with all the more polished feelings of a capital. He was so apprehensive for his safety that when he was in Bithynia his house was fortified like a castle, and on every side there were secret doors which could give immediate escape if his life was ever attempted. When he quitted Italy and embarked on board a vessel for Africa, he so strongly suspected the fidelity of his pilot who told him that the lofty mountain which appeared at a distance was a promontory of Sicily, that he killed him on the spot, and when he was convinced of his fatal error, he gave a magnificent burial to the man whom he had so falsely murdered, and called the promontory by his name. The labors which he sustained, and the inclemency of the weather to which he exposed himself in crossing the Alps, so weakened one of his eyes that he ever after lost the use of it. The Romans have celebrated the humanity of Annibal, who, after the battle of Cannæ, sought the body of the Roman consul amidst the heaps of slain and honoured it with a funeral which become a general. He performed the same friendly offices to the remains of Marcellus and of Tib. Gracchus, who had fallen in battle. He often blamed the unsettled measures of his country, and when the enemy had thrown into his camp the head of his brother Asdrubal whom the Romans had conquered as he came from Spain with a reinforcement into Italy, Annibal said that the Carthaginian arms would no longer meet with their usual success. Juvenal, in speaking of Annibal, observes that the ring which caused his death made a due atonement to the Romans for the many thousand rings which had been sent to Carthage from the battle of Cannæ. Annibal when in Spain, married a woman of Castulo. The Romans entertained such a high opinion of him as a commander, that Scipio who conquered him, calls him the greatest general that ever lived, and gives the second rank to Pyrrhus the Epirot, and places himself the next to the latter in merit and abilities. *C. Nep. in vit. Hann. Liv.* 21, 22, &c.—*Lucan.* 2 *Punic.* &c. *Tacit.* 4, c. 4.—*Val. Max.* 1, &c.—*Sil. Ital.* 1, &c.—*Florus.*—*Dion.*—*Juv.* 10, v. 147, &c.—*Cic. Nat. Deor.*—*Herodot.* 4. *Odi.* 4. *Liv.* 16.

Annibal, son of the great Annibal, was sent by his father to Italy, which was laid waste by the Romans, to keep the Sicilians in their duty. *Polyb.* 1.

Annibal of Rhodes, a Carthaginian general, son of Asdrubal. He died the 12th year of the Sicilian war, 01 olymp. Above 160 years elapsed between his death and the birth of the great Annibal. *Justin* 19, c. 2.—*Xenoph. Hist. Græc.*

Annibal, son of Gisco, and grandson of Amilcar, was sent by the Carthaginians to the assistance of Ægesta, a town of Sicily. He was overpowered by Hermocrates, an exiled Syracusan. *Justin* 22 & 23.

Annibal, a Carthaginian surnamed Senior. He was conquered by the consul, C. Sulpit. Paterculus in Sardinia, and hung on a cross by his countrymen for his ill success.

Anniceris, an excellent charioteer of Cyrene, who exhibited his skill in driving a chariot before Plato and the Academy. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 27.——A disciple of Aristippus, who freed Plato from captivity, and was founder of a sect at Cyrene. *Diog. in Plat. & Aristip.*

Annius Scapula, a Roman of great dignity, put to death for conspiring against Caesius. *Hirt. Alex.* 55.

Annon & Hanno, a Carthaginian general conquered in Spain by Scipio, and sent to Rome. He was son of Bomilcar whom Annibal sent privately over to the Rhone to conquer the Gauls. *Liv.* 21, c. 27.

Annon, a Carthaginian who taught birds to sing "Annon is a god," after which he restored them to their native liberty, but the birds lost with their slavery what they had been taught. *Ælian V. H. vult. lib.* c. 30.——A Carthaginian who wrote in the Punic language the account of a voyage he had made round Africa. This book was translated into Greek, and is still extant.——Another banished from Carthage for taming a lion for his own amusement, which was interpreted as if he wished to aspire to sovereign power. *Plin.* 8, c. 16.—This name has been common to many Carthaginians who have signalized themselves among their countrymen during the Punic wars against Rome, and in their wars against the Sicilians. *Liv.* 26, 27, &c.

Anopea, a mountain and road near the river Asopus near Locris. *Herodot.* 7, v. 216.

Ansar, a Roman poet whom Ovid *Trist.* 2, el. 1, v. 425, calls bold and impertinent.

Ansibarii, a people of Germany. *Tacit. An.* 13, c. 55.

Antaeus, a king of Scythia, who said that the neighing of a horse was far preferable to the music of Timotheus, a famous musician who had been taken captive. *Plut.*

Antaeus, the wife of Proteus. *Homer. Il.*——A goddess worshipped by the inhabitants of Antæum.

Antaeus, a giant of Libya, son of Terra and Neptune. He was so strong in wrestling, that he boasted that he would erect a temple

his father with the skulls of his con-
antagonists. Hercules attacked him,
; he always received new strength
its mother as often as he touched the
, the hero lifted him up in the air
ueezed him to death in his arms.
4, v. 508.—*Stat.* 6. *Theb.* v. 893.
3, v. 88.——A servant of Atticus.
Attic. 13, ep. 44.

AGŎRAS, a man of Cos. *Pauf.* 3.
—A Rhodian poet much admired
igonus, *Id.* 1, c. 2. One day as he
king some fish, the king asked him
r Homer ever dressed any meals
e was recording the actions of Aga-
m, and do you think, replied the
at he φλαυοτ τ' ἐπιτιτραφατοι και
μαμαλι ever enquired whether any
al dressed fish in his army. *Plut.*
Apoph.

ALCĬDES of Sparta, son of Leon,
t into Persia, where he made a peace
rtaxerxes, very disadvantageous to
ntry. *Pauf.* 9, c. 1. &c.—*Diod.* 14.
Artax.

ANDER, a general of Messenia,
the Spartans. *Pauf.* 4, c. 7.——A
of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily.
12, c. 7.

ANDROS, a city of Troas, inhabited
Leleges. It has been called Edonis,
ris, Assos, and Apollonia. There
l in its neighbourhood called Alex-
, where Paris sat, as some suppose,
e three rival goddesses appeared be-
m when contending for the prize of
Strab. 13.—*Virg.* *Æn.* 3, v. 6.—
. c. 18.

EBRONIUS, an ambassador to Cæsar
e Rhemi, a nation of Gaul. *Cæs.*
l. 2, c. 3.

EIUS PUBLIUS was appointed over
Nero. He was accused of sedition
spiracy, and drank poison, which
g slowly, obliged him to open his
Tacit. an. 13, &c.

EMNE, a city of the Sabines be-
Rome and the Anio. *Virg.* *Æn.*
1.—*Dionys. Hal.*

ENOR, a Trojan prince related to
It is said that during the Trojan
always kept a secret correspondence
e Greeks, and chiefly with Mene-
l Ulysses. In the council of Priam,
introduces him as advising the
to restore Helen and conclude the
e advised Ulysses to carry away
an Palladium, and encouraged the
to fabricate the wooden horse,
e his persuasion was brought into
of Troy by a breach made in the
Æneas has been accused of being
partner of his guilt, and the night that Troy was taken, they had a number of Greeks stationed at the doors of their houses to protect them from harm. After the destruction of his country, Antenor migrated to Italy near the Adriatic, where he built the town of Padua. His children were concerned in the Trojan war, and displayed much valor against the Greeks. Their names were Polybius, Acamas, Agenor, and according to others, Polydamas & Helicaon. *Liv.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Virg.* *Æn.* 1, v. 242.—*Tacit.* 16, c. 21.—*Homer Il.* 3, 7, 8, 11.—*Ovid Met.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5.—*Dares Phryg.* 6.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Pauf.* 10, c. 27.

ANTĒNOR, a statuary. *Pauf.* 1.

ANTĒROS, (αντι ερως, against love) a son of Mars & Venus. He was not, as the derivation of his name implies, a deity that presided over an opposition to love, but he was the god of mutual love and of mutual tenderness. Venus had complained to Themis that her son Cupid always continued a child, and was told that if he had another brother, he would grow up in a short space of time. As soon as Anteros was born, Cupid felt his strength increase, and his wings enlarge, but if ever his brother was at a distance from him, he found himself reduced to his antient shape. From this circumstance it is seen, that return of passion gives vigor to love. He had a temple at Athens raised to his honor when Meles had experienced the coldness and disdain of Timagoras whom he passionately esteemed, and for whom he had killed himself. *Vid. Meles.* Cupid & Anteros are often represented striving to seize a palm-tree from one another, to teach us that true love always endeavours to overcome by kindness and gratitude. They were always painted in the Greek academies to inform the scholars that it is their immediate duty to be grateful to their teachers, and to reward their troubles with love and reverence. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 30. l. 6, c. 23.

ANTHĒA, a town of Achaia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 18.—Of Messenia. *Id.* 4, c. 31.—Of Troezene. *Id.* 2, c. 30.

ANTHEAS, a son of Eumelus killed in attempting to sow corn from the chariot of Triptolemus drawn by dragons. *Pauf.* 7, c. 18.

ANTHĒDON, a city of Bœotia which receives its name from the flowery plains that surround it, or Anthedon, a certain nymph. *Pauf.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 22.——It was formerly inhabited by Thracians. *Homer Il.* 2.—*Ovid Met.* 13, v. 905.——A port of Peloponnesus. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

ANTHĒLA, a town near the Asopus. Ce-

res & Amphictyon had a temple in its neighbourhood. *Herodot.* 7, c. 176.

ANTHEMIS, an island in the Mediterranean, the same as the Ionian Samos. *Strab.* 10.

ANTHEMION, a Trojan. *Homer Il.* 4.

ANTHEMUS, a city of Macedonia at Thermæ.——A city of Syria. *Strab.*

ANTHEMUSIA, the same as Samos—a city of Mesopotamia. *Strab.*

ANTHENE, a town of Peloponnesus. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 41.

ANTHERMUS, a Chian sculptor, son of Micciades, and grandson to Malas. He and his brother Bupalus made a statue of the poet Hipponax, which caused universal laughter, on account of the deformity of its countenance. The poet was so incensed upon this, and inveighed with so much bitterness against the statuaries that they hung themselves. *Plin.* 36, c. 5.

ANTHES, a native of Anthedon, who first invented hymns. *Plut. de Mus.*——A son of Neptune.

ANTHESPHORIA, festivals celebrated in Sicily, in honor of Proserpine, who was carried away by Pluto as she was gathering flowers. *Claudian de Rapt. Pros.*——Festivals of the same name were also observed at Argos in honor of Juno, who was called Antheia. *Pers. Corinth.*—*Pollux Onom.* 1, c. 1.

ANTHESTERIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. They were celebrated in the month of February called Anthesterion, whence the name it derived. They continued 3 days, the first day was called Πιθοιγια, απο του πιθους οιγειν, because they tapped their barrels of liquor. The second day was called Χοες from the measure χοα because every individual drank of his own vessel, in commemoration of the arrival of Orestes, who after the murder of his mother, came without being purified to Demophoon, or Pandion, king of Athens, and was obliged with all the Athenians to drink by himself, for fear of polluting the people by drinking with them before he was purified of the parricide. It was usual on that day to ride out in chariots and ridicule those that passed by. The best drinker was rewarded with a crown of leaves, or rather of gold, and with a cask of wine. The third day was called χυτροι from χυτρα, a vessel which was brought out full of all sorts of seed and herbs, deemed sacred to Mercury, and therefore not touched. The slaves had the permission of being merry and free during these festivals, and at the end of the solemnity a herald proclaimed, θυραζε, Καρες, ουκ ετι Ανθεστηρια. i. e. Depart, ye Carian slaves, the festivals are at an end. *Meurs. Gr. H.* 2, c. 41.

ANTHEUS, a son of Antenor, much esteemed by Paris.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 514.

ANTHIA, a sister of Priam, served by the Greeks. She compelled the people of Pallene to burn their ships and build Scione. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 47.——A town. *Ibid.* Anthea.——A daughter of Thespius, mistress to Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

ANTHIAS. *Ibid.* Antheas.

ANTHIUM, a town of Thrace, afterwards called Apollonia. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.——A city of Italy.

ANTHIUS, (flowery) a name of Bacchus worshipped at Athens. He had also a statue at Patræ.

ANTHO, a daughter of Amulius, king of Alba.

ANTHORES a companion of Hercules, who followed Evander, and settled in Italy. He was killed in the war of Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 328.

ANTHRACIA, a nymph. *Pans.* 8, c. 31.

ANTHROPINUS, Tisarchus, and Diocles, three persons who laid snares for Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily. *Polyæn.* 5, c. 3.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, a people of Scythia that feed on human flesh. They live near the country of the Massagetæ. *Plin.* 4, c. 12. l. 6, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.

ANTHYLLA, a city of Egypt, on the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It maintained the queens of the country in shoes or according to Athenæus 1. in girdles. *Herodot.* 2, c. 98.

ANTIA LEX was made for the suppression of luxury at Rome. Its particulars are not known. The enacter was Antius Restio, who afterwards never supped abroad for fear of being himself a witness of the profusion and extravagance which his law meant to destroy, but without effect.

ANTIANIRA, the mother of Lemon.

ANTIAS, the goddess of fortune, chiefly worshipped at Antium.

ANTICLEA, a daughter of Autolycus and Amphithea. Her father, who was a famous robber, permitted Sisyphus, son of Æolus, to enjoy the favors of his daughter, and Anticlea was really pregnant of Ulysses when she married Laertes, king of Ithaca. Laertes was nevertheless the reputed father of Ulysses. Ulysses is reproached by Ajax in *Ovid. Met.* as being the son of Sisyphus. It is said that Anticlea killed herself when she heard a false report of her son's death. *Homer. Od.* 11, 19.—*Hesiod. Theog.* 291, 243.—*Pausan.* 10, c. 29.——

——A woman who had Periphetes by Vulcan. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Diocles who married Machaon, the son of Æsculapius, by whom she had Nicomachus and Gorgasus. *Paus.* 4, c. 30.

ANTICLES, an Athenian archon. 103 *Olym.*——A man who conspired against Alexander with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——An Athenian victor at Olympia. 110 *Olym.*

ANTICLIDES, a Greek historian whose works are now lost. They are often quoted by *Athenæus, & Plut. in Alex.*

ANTICRAGUS, a mountain of Lycia, opposite mount Cragus. *Strab.* 4.

ANTICRATES, a Spartan, who stabbed Epaminondas, the Theban general, at the battle of Mantinea. *Plut. in Ages.*

ANTICYRA, two towns of Greece, the one in Phocis and the other near mount Œta. They were both famous for the ellebore which they produced. This plant was of infinite service to cure diseases, and particularly insanity; hence the proverb *navigare Anticyram.* The Anticyra of Phocis was anciently called Cyparissa. It had a temple of Neptune, who was represented holding a trident in one hand and resting the other on his side, with one of his feet uncovered. There were three islands of the name. *Pers.* 10, c. 36.—*Horat.* 2 *Sat.* 3, v. 166. *De art. Poet.* v. 300.—*Persius.* 1, v. 16.—*Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 3, v. 53.——A mistress of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demetr.*

ANTIDOTUS, an excellent painter, pupil to Eupharanor. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

ANTIGENES, a warlike soldier of king Philip at the siege of Perinthus.

ANTIGENES, one of Alexander's generals, liberally rewarded for his valor. *Curt.* 5, c. 14.

ANTIGENIDAS, a famous musician of Thebes, disciple to Philoxenus. He taught his pupil Ismenias to despise the judgment of the populace. *Cic. in Brut.*

ANTIGONE, a daughter of Berenice, was married to Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

ANTIGONE, a daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by his mother Iocasta. She buried by night her brother Polynices, against the positive orders of Creon, who when he heard of it, ordered her to be buried alive. She however killed herself before the sentence was executed, and Hæmon, the king's son, who was passionately fond of her, and had not been able to obtain her pardon, killed himself on her grave. The death of Antigone is the subject of one of the tragedies of Sophocles. The Athenians were so pleased with it at the first representation, that they presented the author with the government of Samos. This tragedy was represented 32 times at Athens without interruption. *Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Hygin.* fab. 67, 72. 243, 254.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 3.—*Philostrat.* 2, c. 29.—*Stat. Theb.* 12.——A daughter of Eurytion, king of Phthia in Thessaly. *Apollod.*—A daughter of Laomedon. She was the sister of Priam, and was changed into a stork for comparing herself to Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 93.

ANTIGONIA, an inland town of Epirus. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.——One of Macedonia, founded by Antigonus, son of Gonatas. *Id.* 4, c. 10.——One in Syria on the borders of the Orontes. *Strab.* 16.——Another in Bithynia, called also Nicæa. *Id.* 12.——Another in Arcadia, anciently called Mantinea. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.——One of Troas in Asia minor. *Strab.* 13.

ANTIGONUS, one of Alexander's generals, universally supposed to be the illegitimate son of Philip, Alexander's father. In the division of the provinces after the king's death he received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He united with Antipater and Ptolemy to destroy Perdiccas and Eumenes, and after the death of Perdiccas he made continual war against Eumenes, whom after three years of various fortune he took prisoner, and ordered to be starved. He afterwards declared war against Cassander, whom he conquered, and had several engagements by his generals with Lysimachus. He obliged Seleucus to retire from Syria and fly for refuge and safety to Egypt. Ptolemy, who had established himself in Egypt, promised to defend Seleucus, and from that time all friendship ceased between Ptolemy and Antigonus, and a new war was begun, in which Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, conquered the fleet of Ptolemy near the island of Cyprus, and took 16,000 men prisoners, and sunk 200 ships. After this famous naval battle, which happened 16 years after Alexander's death, *Olymp.* 118. Antigonus and his son assumed the title of kings, and their example was followed by all the rest of Alexander's generals. The power of Antigonus was now become so formidable that Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus, combined together to destroy him, yet Antigonus despised them, and said, that he would disperse them as birds. He attempted to enter Egypt in vain, and gained many victories over them, but at last he received so many wounds in a battle that he could not survive them, and died in the 80th year of his age, A. U. C. 453. During his life he was master of all Asia Minor as far as Syria, but after his death his

his son Demetrius lost Asia, and established himself in Macedonia, after the death of Cassander, and some time after attempted to recover his former possessions, but died in captivity in the court of his son-in-law, Seleucus. Antigonus was concerned in the different intrigues of the Greeks. He made a treaty of alliance with the Ætolians and was highly respected by the Athenians, to whom he shewed himself very liberal and indulgent. Antigonus discharged some of his officers because they spent their time in taverns, and he gave their commissions to common soldiers who performed their duty with punctuality. A certain poet called him divine, but the king despised his flattery, and bade him go and enquire of his servants whether he was really what he supposed him. *Strab.* 13.—*Diod.* 17, *&c.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 6, *&c.*—*Justin.* 13, 14, *&* 15.—*C. Nep. in Eumen.*—*Plut. in Demetr. Eumen. & Arat.*

Antigonus, surnamed Gonatas, was son of Demetrius and grandson to Antigonus. He was king of Macedonia, A. M. 3778. He restored the Armenians to liberty, conquered the Gauls, and at last was expelled by Pyrrhus, who seized his kingdom. After the death of Pyrrhus he recovered Macedonia, and died after a reign of 36 years, leaving his son Demetrius to succeed. *Justin* 21 & 25.—*Polyb.*—*Plut. in Demetr.*

Antigonus was guardian to his nephew, Philip, the son of Demetrius. He married the widow of Demetrius and usurped the kingdom. He was called Doson, from his promising much and giving nothing. He conquered Cleomenes king of Sparta, and obliged him to retire into Egypt because he favoured the Ætolians against the Greeks. He died A. U. C. 533, after a reign of 12 years, leaving his crown to the lawful possessor, Philip. This Philip distinguished himself by his cruelties and the war he made against the Romans. He killed his own son Demetrius upon the false accusation of Perseus who succeeded him as being his son. This is the Perseus whom Paulus Æmylius conquered. *Justin* 28 & 29.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Plut. in Cleom.*

Antigonus, a son of Aristobulus 2d, king of Judæa. He obtained an army from the king of Parthia, by promising him 1000 talents and 500 women, and with these foreign troops he attacked his country, and cut the ears of Hyrcanus to make him unfit for the priesthood. Herod. with the aid of the Romans, took him prisoner, and he was put to death by Antony, A. U. C. 717. *Joseph.* 14.—*Dion. & Plut. in Anton.*

Antigonus Carystius, an historian in the age of Philadelphus. He wrote the lives of some of the ancient philosophers. *Diog. Athen.*

Antileo, a tyrant of Chalcis. After his death, oligarchy prevailed in that city. *Aristot.* 5, *Polit.*

Antilibanus, a mountain of Syria opposite mount Libanus. The Orontes flows near it. *Strab.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 20.

Antilochus, a king of Messenia.—The eldest son of Nestor by Eurydice. He went to the Trojan war with his father, and was killed by Memnon the son of Aurora. *Homer. Od.* 4.——Ovid *Heroid* says he was killed by Hector.—A poet who wrote a panegyric upon Lysander, and received a hat filled with silver. *Plut. in Lys.*——An historian commended by *Dionys. Hal.*

Antimachus, a lascivious person.—An historian.—A Greek poet of Ionia in the age of Socrates. He wrote a treatise on the age and genealogy of Homer and proved him to be a native of Colophon. He repeated one of his compositions before a large audience, but his diction was so obscure and unintelligible, that all retired except Plato; upon which he said, *Legam nihilominus, Plato enim mihi est unus instar omnium.* He was reckoned the next to Homer in excellence, and the emperor Adrian was so fond of his poetry that he preferred him to Homer. He wrote a poem upon the Theban war, and before he had brought his heroes to the city of Thebes, he had filled 24 volumes. He was surnamed Clarius from Claros, a mountain near Colophon, where he was born. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.—*Plut. in Lysand. & Timol.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 34, v. 45.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——Another poet of the same name surnamed Pisecas because he praised himself.—A Trojan, whom Paris bribed to oppose the restoring of Helen to Menelaus and Ulysses, who had come as ambassadors to recover her. His sons, Hippolochus and Pisander were killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11 & 12.——A son of Hercules by a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Antimenes, a son of Deiphon. *Paus.* 9, c. 28.

Antinoeia, annual sacrifices and quinquennial games in honor of Antinous. They were instituted by the emperor Adrian at Mantinea, where Antinous was worshipped as a divinity.

Antinopolis, a town of Egypt, built in honor of Antinous.

Antinous, a youth of Bithynia, of whom the emperor Adrian was so extremely fond, that at his death he erected a temple to him and supposed him to be changed into a constellation.

Antinous, a native of Ithaca, son of Eupeithes,

Eupeithes. He was one of Penelope's suitors. He was brutal and cruel in his manners; he advised his companions to destroy Telemachus, whose advice comforted his mother Penelope. When Ulysses returned home he came to the palace in a beggar's dress and begged for bread, which Antinous refused, and even struck him. After Ulysses had discovered himself to Telemachus and Eumæus, he attacked the suitors who were ignorant who he was, and killed Antinous among the first. *Homer. Od.* 1, 16. 17 & 22.—*Propert.* 2. el. 5.

Antiochia, the name of a Syrian province. *Mela* 1, c. 14.

Antiochia, a city of Syria, once the 3d city of the world for beauty, greatness, and population. It was built by Antiochus and Seleucus Nicanor. It is situate partly on a hill and partly in a plain, and on the river Orontes in its neighbourhood, with a celebrated grove called Daphne; whence, for the sake of distinction it has been called Antiochia near Daphne. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Antiochia, called also Nisibis, is a city of Mesopotamia, built by Seleucus, son of Antiochus.—The capital of Pisidia, 92 miles at the east of Ephesus.—A city on mount Cragus.—Another near the river Tragus, 25 leagues from Seleucia, on the west.—Another in Margiana called Alexandria & Seleucia.—Another near mount Taurus on the confines of Syria.—Another of Caria, on the river Meander.

Antiochis, the name of the mother of Antiochus the son of Seleucus.—A tribe of Athens.

Antiochus, surnamed Soter, was son of Seleucus and king of Syria and Asia. He made a treaty of alliance with Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. He fell into a lingering disease which none of his father's physicians could cure for some time, till it was discovered that his pulse was more irregular than usual when Stratonice his stepmother entered his room, and that love for her was the cause of his illness. This was told to the father, who willingly gave Stratonice to his son, that his immoderate love might not cause his death. He reigned 19 years, and lived about the 125 Olymp. *Justin* 17, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5.—*Polyb.* 4.—*Appian.*

Antiochus 2d, surnamed Theos (God) by the Milesians, because he put to death their tyrant Timarchus, was son and successor of Antiochus Soter. He put an end to the war which had been begun with Ptolemy, and to strengthen the peace he married Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy. This so offended his former wife Laodice, by whom he had two sons, that she poisoned him and suborned Artemon who perfectly resembled him, to represent him as king. Artemon, subservient to her will, pretended to be indisposed, and, as king, called all the ministers and recommended to them Seleucus, surnamed Callinicus, son of Laodice, as his successor. After this ridiculous imposture, it was made public that the king had died a natural death, and Laodice placed her son on the throne and dispatched Berenice and her son, 247 years before the Christian era. *Appian.*

Antiochus 3d, surnamed the Great, brother to Seleucus Ceraunus, was king of Syria and Asia, and reigned 37 years. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopator at Raphia, after which he made war against Persia and took Sardes. After the death of Philopator, he endeavoured to crush his infant son Euphranes, but his guardians solicited the aid of the Romans, and Antiochus was compelled to resign his pretensions. He conquered the greatest part of Greece, of which some cities implored the aid of Rome, and Annibal, who had taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to make war against Rome. He was glad to find himself so well supported by the abilities of such a general; but his measures were dilatory, and not agreeable to the advice of Annibal, and he was conquered and obliged to retire beyond mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine of 2000 talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants that they killed him with his followers after a reign of 29 years, A. M. 3867, 187 years before the Christian era. He had 3 sons, Seleucus Philopator, Antiochus Epiphanes, and Demetrius. The first succeeded, and the two others were kept as hostages by the Romans. *Justin* 31 & 32.—*Strab.* 16.—*Liv.* 34, c. 59.—*Flor.* 2, c. 1.—*Appian. bell. Syr.*

Antiochus Epiphanes or Illustrious, was king of Syria, after the death of his brother Seleucus. He reigned 12 years. He destroyed Jerusalem, and was so cruel to the Jews, that they called him *Epimanes* or Furious, and not *Epiphanes*. He attempted to plunder Persepolis without effect. He was of a voracious appetite, and fond of childish diversions. He used for his pleasure to empty bags of money in the streets, to see the people's eagerness to gather it; he bathed in the public baths with the populace, and was fond of perfuming himself to excess. He invited all the Greeks he could at Antioch, and waited upon them as a servant, and danced with such indecency among the stage players, that

that even the most dissipate and shameless blushed at the sight. *Polybius. Justin* 34, c. 3.

Antiochus 5th, firnamed Eupator, succeeded his father Epiphanes on the throne of Syria. He made a peace with the Jews, and in the second year of his reign was assassinated by his uncle Demetrius, who said that the crown was lawfully his own, and that it had been seized from his father. *Justin* 34.—*Joseph.* 12.

Antiochus 6th, king of Syria, was firnamed *Eupheus*, or noble. His father Alexander Bala, entrusted him to the care of Malcus, an Arabian, and he received the crown from Tryphon, in opposition to his brother Demetrius, whom the people hated. Before he had been a year on the throne, Tryphon murdered him and reigned in his place for three years. *Joseph.* 13.

Antiochus, 7th, called Sidetes, reigned 11 years, and was the 15th king of Syria. In the beginning of his reign he was afraid of Tryphon, and conceled himself, but he soon obtained the means of destroying him. He was killed in a war he had undertaken against the Parthians. *Justin* 36. c. 1.—*Appian bell. Syr.*

Antiochus 8th, firnamed Grypus, from his aquiline nose, was son of Demetrius Nicanor by Cleopatra. His brother Selencus was destroyed by Cleopatra, and he himself would have shared the same fate, had not he discovered his mother's artifice, and compelled her to drink the poison which was prepared for himself. He killed Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had set to oppose him on the throne of Syria. He reigned 29 years, and was assassinated. *Justin* 39. &c—*Joseph. Appian.*

Antiochus 9th, firnamed Cyzenicus, from the city of Cyzicus, where he received his education, was son of Antiochus Sidetes, by Cleopatra. He disputed the kingdom with his brother Grypus, and was overcome. Seleucus his brother's son took him prisoner, and he died, A. M. 3959. *Appian. Joseph.*

Antiochus 10th, was ironically firnamed Pius, because he married Selena, the wife of his father and of his uncle. He was the son of Antiochus 9th, and he expelled Seleucus the son of Grypus from Syria, and was killed in a battle he fought against the Parthians, in the cause of the Gelenians. *Justin. Appian.*

Antiochus 11th, was son of Grypus, and brother of Seleucus, to whom he succeeded. He was killed by Antiochus Pius, with his brother.

Antiochus 12th, firnamed Dionysus, was the youngest son of Grypus. He wished to be proclaimed king of Damascus in his brother Philip's absence. He was killed in a battle against the Arabians. *Joseph.*

Antiochus 13th, son of Antiochus 9th, was restored to his father's kingdom by Lucullus, after the expulsion of the usurper Tigranes. Pompey deposed him, and observed, that he who hid himself while an usurper sat upon his throne ought not to be a king. From that time Syria became a Roman province, and the race of Antiochus was extinguished. He was firnamed Asiaticus. *Justin* 40.

Antiochus, a philosopher of Ascalon, famous for his writings, and the respect with which he was treated by his pupil Lucullus. He was also preceptor to Cicero and Brutus. *Plut. in Lucull.*——An historian of Syracuse, son of Xenophanes. He wrote an history of Sicily, in 9 books, in which he began at the age of king Cocalus. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 12.——A rich king tributary to the Romans in the age of Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 81.——A sophist who refused to take upon himself the government of a state, on account of the vehemence of his passions.——A king conquered by Antony, &c. *Caes.* 3. *bell. civ.* 4.——A king of Messenia. *Paus.* 4.——A commander of the Athenian fleet, under Alcibiades. He was conquered by Lysander. *Xenoph. Hist. Graec.*——A writer of Alexandria who wrote a treatise on Comic poets. *Athen.*——A sceptic of Laodicea. *Diog. in Pyrrh.*——A learned sophist. *Philostra.*——A servant of Atticus. *Cic. at Attic.* 13, ep 33.——A hair-dresser mentioned by *Martial*, 11 ep 85.——A son of Hercules by Medea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Antiope, daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes, by Polyxo, was beloved by Jupiter, who to deceive her changed himself into a Satyr. She became pregnant, and to avoid the resentment of her father, she fled to mount Cytheron, where she brought forth two twins, Amphion and Zethus. She exposed them to prevent discovery, but they were preserved.—After this she fled to Epopeus, king of Sicyon, who married her. Some say that Epopeus carried her away, for which action Nycteus made war against him, and at his death left his crown to his brother Lycus, entreating him to continue the war and punish the ravisher of his daughter. Lycus obeyed his injunctions, killed Epopeus, and recovered Antiope, whom he loved and married though his niece. His first wife Dirce, was jealous of his new connection: she prevailed upon her husband, and Antiope was delivered into her hands and confined in a prison, where she was daily tormented. Antiope, after

ty years of imprisonment, obtain-
s to escape, and went after her
o undertook to avenge her wrongs
ycus and his wife Dirce. They
ebes, put the king to death, and
ce to the tail of a wild bull, who
her till she died. Bacchus changed
a fountain, and deprived Antiope
se of her senses. In this forlorn
she wandered all over Greece, and
ound relief from Phocus, son of
n, who cured her of her disorder
rried her. Hyginus, *fab.* 7, says
iope was divorced by Lycus, be-
e had been ravished by Epopeus,
e calls Epaphus, and that after her
ion, she became pregnant by Jupi-
ean while Lycus married Dirce,
pected that her husband still kept
pany of Antiope, upon which she
ed her. Antiope however escaped
r confinement, and brought forth
nt Cytheron. Some authors have
er daughter of Asopus, because she
n on the banks of that river. *Paus.*
l. 9, c. 17.—*Ovid.* 6 *Met.* v. 110.
3, c. 5.—*Propert.* 3, el. 15.—*Homer*
v. 259.—*Hygin.* fab. 7, 8 & 155.

ĭŏpe, daughter of Thespius or Thes-
l Alopius by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2,

ĭŏpe, a daughter of Mars, queen
Amazons. She was taken prisoner
ules, and given in marriage to The-
he is also called Hippolyte. *Vid.*
te.

ĭŏpe, a daughter of Æolus, mother
us and Hellen by Neptune. *Hygin.*
7.——A daughter of Pilon, who
Eurytus. *Id.* fab. 14.

ŏrus, a son of Lycurgus. *Plut. in*

ipăter, son of Iolaus, was soldier
ing Philip, and raised to the rank
eral under Alexander the Great.
lexander went to invade Asia, he
pater supreme governor of Mace-
nd of all Greece. Antipater ex-
nself in the cause of his king: he
r against Sparta, and was soon sent
l into Persia with a reinforcement
ander. He has been suspected of
oison to Alexander, to raise him-
power.—After Alexander's death,
rals divided the empire among
es, and Macedonia was allotted to
r. The wars which Greece, and
Athens, had meditated during Alex-
ife, now burst forth with uncommon
oon as the news of his death was
. The Athenians levied an army
20 men, and equipped 200 ships
against Antipater, who was master of Macedonia. Their expedition was attended with much success, Antipater was routed in Thessaly, and even besieged in the town of Lamia. But when Leosthenes the Athenian general was mortally wounded under the walls of Lamia, the fortune of the war was changed, Antipater forced the enemy to raise the siege, and soon after received a reinforcement from Craterus from Asia, with which he conquered the Athenian forces at Cranon, a town of Thessaly. After this defeat Antipater and Craterus marched into Bœotia, and conquered the Ætolians, and granted peace to the Athenians, on the conditions which Leosthenes had proposed to Antipater when besieged in Lamia, i. e. that he should be absolute master over them. Besides this he demanded from their ambassadors Demades, Phocion, and Xenocrates, that they should deliver into his hands the orators Demosthenes and Hyperides, whose eloquence had inflamed the minds of their countrymen, and had been the primary causes of the war. The conditions were accepted. a Macedonian garrison was stationed in Athens, but the inhabitants still were permitted the free use of their laws and privileges. He and Craterus were the first who made hostile preparations against Perdiccas, and during that time Polyperchon was appointed over Macedonia. Polyperchon defeated the Ætolians, who had made an invasion upon Macedonia. Antipater gave assistance to Eumenes, in Asia, against Antigonus, according to Justin 14, c. 2. At his death, A. U. C. 433, Antipater appointed Polyperchon master of all his possessions, and as he was the oldest of all the generals and successors of Alexander, he recommended that he might be the supreme ruler in their councils, that every thing might be done according to his judgment. As for his son Cassander, he left him in a subordinate station under Polyperchon. But Cassander was of too aspiring a disposition tamely to obey his father's injunctions. He recovered Macedonia, and made himself absolute. *Curt.* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10.—*Justin* 11, 12, 13, &c.—*Diod.* 17, 18, &c.—*C. Nep. in Phoc. & Eumen.*—*Plut. in Eumen. Alexand. &c.*

Antipater, son of Cassander, was king of Macedonia, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. He killed his mother because she wished his brother Alexander to succeed to the throne. Alexander to revenge the death of his mother, solicited the assistance of Demetrius, but peace was re-established between the two brothers by the advice of Lysimachus, and soon after Demetrius killed

led Antipater, and made himself king of Macedonia. *Justin* 16, c. 1.

Antipater, son of Cassander, was the 3rd king of Macedonia. He reigned only 45 days.—A king of Cilicia.——A powerful prince, father to Herod. He was appointed governor of Judæa, by Cæsar, whom he had assisted in the Alexandrine war. *Joseph.*——An Athenian archon. *Olymp.* 97.——One of Alexander's soldiers who conspired against his life with Hermolaus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.——A celebrated sophist of Hierapolis, preceptor to the children of the emperor Severus.

Antipater, a poet of Sidon, who could compose a number of verses extempore, upon any subject. He ranked Sappho among the muses in one of his epigrams. He had a fever every year on the day of his birth, of which he died. *Plin.* 7, c. 51.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 10.—*Cic. de Orat.* 3. *de Offic.* 3. *de Quæst. Acad.* 4.——A philosopher of Phœnicia, preceptor to Cato of Utica. *Plut. in Cat.*——A Stoic philosopher, disciple to Diogenes of Babylon. *Cic.* 3, *de Offic.* c. 12.

Antipatria, a city of Daretis. *Polyb.* 5, c. 108.——Of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 27.

Antipatridas, a governor of Telmessus. *Polyæn.* 5.

Antipatris, a city of Palestine.

Antiphanes, an ingenious statuary of Argos. *Paus.* 5. c. 17.——A Comic poet of Rhodes, or rather of Smyrna. *Athen.*

Antiphates, a king of the Læstrygones, descended from Lamus, who founded Formiæ. Ulysses returning from Troy came upon his coasts, and sent three men to examine the country. Antiphates devoured one of them, and pursued the others, and sunk the fleet of Ulysses with stones, except the ship in which Ulysses was. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 232.——A son of Sarpedon. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 696.——The grandfather of Amphiaraus. *Homer. Od.*——A man killed in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

Antiphili Portus, a harbour on the African side of the Red Sea. *Strab.* 16.

Antiphilus, an Athenian who succeeded Leosthenes at the siege of Lamia against Antipater. *Diod.* 18.

Antiphilus, a noble painter who represented a youth leaning over a fire and blowing it, from which the whole house seemed to be illuminated. He was an Egyptian by birth: he imitated Apelles, and was disciple to Ctesidemus. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Antiphon, a poet.—An orator who promised Philip, king of Macedonia, that he would set on fire the citadel of Athens, for which he was put to death at the instigation of Demosthenes. *Cic. de Div.* 2. *Plut. in Alcib. & Demosth.*——A poet who wrote on agriculture. *Athen.*——An author who wrote a treatise on peacocks.—A rich man introduced by Xenophon as disputing with Socrates.—An Athenian who interpreted dreams. He wrote an history on his art. *Cic. de Div.* 1. & 2.——A foolish rhetorician.—A poet of Attica who wrote tragedies, epic poems, and orations. Dionysius put him to death because he refused to praise his compositions. Being once asked by the tyrant, what brass was the best? he answered that with which the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton are made. *Plut.*—*Aristot.*

Antiphonus, a son of Priam, who went with his father to the tent of Achilles to redeem Hector. *Homer. Il.* 24.

Antiphus, a son of Priam, killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.—A son of Thessalus, grandson to Hercules. He went to the Trojan war in 30 ships. *Homer. Il.*——An intimate friend of Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 17.

Antiphus, brother of Ctimenus, was son of Ganyctor the Naupactian. These two brothers murdered the poet Hesiod on the false suspicion that he had offered violence to their sister. They threw his body into the sea. The poet's dog discovered them, and they were seized and convicted of the murder. *Plut. de Solert. Anim.*

Antiponus, a noble Theban, whose daughters sacrificed themselves for the public safety. *Vid.* Androclea.

Antipolis, a city of Gaul, built by the people of Marseilles. *Tacit.* 2 *Hist.* c. 15.

Antissa, a city at the North of Lesbos.—An island near it. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 287.—*Plin.* 2, c. 89.

Antisthenes, a philosopher, born of an Athenian father, and of a Phrygian mother, A. U. C. 350. He taught rhetoric, and had among his pupils the famous Diogenes, but when he had heard Socrates he shut up his school and told his pupils "Go seek for yourselves a master, I have now found one." He went every day 40 stadia to hear the lessons of Socrates. He was the head of the sect of the Cynic philosophers. One of his pupils asked him, what philosophy had taught him? "To live with myself," said he. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 35.—*Diog.* 6.—*Plut. in Lyc.*——A disciple of Heraclitus.—An historian of Rhodes. *Diog.*

Antistius Labeo, an excellent lawyer at Rome, who defended the liberties of his country against Augustus, for which he is taxed of madness by Horat. 1 *Sat.* 3, v. 82.—*Sueton. in Aug.* 54.

'IUS PETRO of Gabii, was the
a celebrated treaty between
his country, in the age of Tar-
quud. *Dionys. Hal.* 4.
ISTIUS REGINUS, a lieutenant
i Gaul. *Caes. bell. G.* 6 & 7.
IUS, a soldier of Pompey's army,
t of his valor, that he challenged
erents of Cæsar. *Hirt.* 25, *Hisp.*

IEUS, an Athenian archon, 166
Dion. 7, c. 17.
a, a maritime town of Italy,
scanius, or according to others,
f Ulysses and Circe, upon a pro-
32 miles from Ostium. It was
of the Volsci, who made war
Romans for above 200 years.
ook it, and carried all the beaks
ips to Rome, and placed them
rum on a tribunal, which from
called *Rostrum*. This town was
to the goddess of Fortune, whose
en consulted, gave oracles by a
f the head, or other different
ro was born there. *Cic. de Div.*
1, od. 35.
INES, the last king of Corinth.
death magistrates with regal au-
re annually chosen.
IA LEX was enacted by M. An-
consul, A. U. C. 709. It abro-
lex Atia, and renewed the lex
by taking away from the people
ge of chusing priests, and restor-
the college of priests, to which it
belonged. *Dio.* 44.——Another
ne A. U. C. 703. It ordained
decury of judges should be ad-
two former, and that they should
from the Centurions. *Cic. in*
5.——Another by the same. It
appeal to the people, to those
condemned *de majestate*, or of
measures against the state. Ano-
e same, during his triumvirate.
a capital offence to propose ever
lection of a dictator, and for any
accept of the office. *Appian de*

IA, a daughter of M. Antony, by
She married Domitius Ænobar-
was mother of Nero, and two
—A sister of Germanicus.—A
of Claudius and Ælia Petina.
the family of the Tuberoni, and
iated for her levity. *Sueton in*
Tacit. Ann. 11.
IA, the wife of Drusus, and the
Germanicus, commended for her
lection by *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.
IA, a castle of Jerusalem, [illegible]

received its name in honor of M. Antony.

ANTONII, a patrician and plebeian family, which derived their origin from Antones, a son of Hercules, as *Plut. in Anton.* informs us.

ANTONINUS, surnamed PIUS, was born A. D. 86, and adopted by the emperor Adrian, to whom he succeeded A. D. 138. This prince is remarkable for all the virtues that can form a perfect statesman, philosopher, and king. He re-built whatever cities had been destroyed by wars in former reigns. He built a wall in Britain to defend it against the incursions of the barbarians. He waged no wars during his reign, but only repulsed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field, and he often repeated this saying of Scipio, *Malle se unum civem servare quam mille hostes occidere*. He died in the 75th year of his age, after a reign of 23 years. He was succeeded by his adopted son M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the philosopher. This prince was as virtuous as his father. He raised to the imperial dignity his brother L. Verus, whose voluptuousness and dissipation were as conspicuous as the moderation of the philosopher. During their reign the Quadi, Parthians, and Marcomanni were defeated. Antoninus wrote a book in Greek, intitled τα καθ' ἑαυτον, concerning himself. After the war with the Quadi had been finished, Verus died of an apoplexy, and Antoninus survived him only eight years, and died in his 61st year, after a reign of 19 years and ten days. *Dio. Cassius.*

ANTONINUS BASSIANUS CARACALLA, was son of the emperor Septimus Severus. Oppian dedicated his poems to him. He was celebrated for his cruelties. He killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms. He attempted to destroy the writings of Aristotle, observing that Aristotle was one of those who sent poison to Alexander. He married his mother and publicly lived with her, which gave occasion to the people of Alexandria to say that he was an Œdipus and his wife a Jocasta. This joke was fatal to them, and the emperor to punish their ill language, slaughtered many thousands in Alexandria. He was assassinated for his cruelties, in the 43d year of his age, A. D. 220, and his body was sent to his wife Julia, who stabbed herself at the sight.

ANTONIOPOLIS, a city of Mesopotamia. *Marcell.* 8.

M. ANTONIUS GNIPHO, a poet of Gaul who taught rhetoric at Rome, in the house of J. Cæsar. Cicero and other illustrious men frequented his school. He never asked

any thing for his lectures, whence he received more from the liberality of his pupils. He lived 50 years. *Sueton. de Illust. Gr.* 7.

Antōnius, an orator, grandfather to the triumvir of the same name. He was killed in the civil wars of Marius. His head was hung in the Forum. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 121.

Antonius Marcus, the eldest son to the orator of the same name. By means of Cotta and Cethegus he obtained from the senate the office of managing the corn on the maritime coasts of the Mediterranean with unlimited power. This gave him many opportunities of plundering the provinces and enriching himself. He died in Crete. *Sallust. Frag.*

Antōnius Caius, a son of the orator of that name. He obtained a troop of horse from Sylla, and plundered Achaia. He was carried before the pretor M. Lucullus, and banished from the senate by the censors, for pillaging the allies, and refusing to appear when summoned before justice.

Antōnius Caius, son of Antonius Caius, was consul with Cicero, and went to destroy the conspiracy of Catiline in Gaul. He went to Macedonia, as his province, and fought with ill success against the Dardani. He was accused at his return and banished.

M. Antōnius, the triumvir was grandson to the orator M. Antonius, and son of Antonius, surnamed Cretensis, from his wars in Crete. He was augur and tribune of the people, in which he distinguished himself by his ambitious views. He always entertained a secret resentment against Cicero. This arose because Cicero had put to death Corn. Lentulus, for his being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. This Lentulus had married Antonius's mother after his father's death. When the senate was torn by the factions of Pompey's and Cæsar's adherents, Antony proposed that both should lay aside the command of their armies in the provinces, but as this proposition met not with success, he privately retired from Rome to the camp of Cæsar, and advised him to march his army to Rome. When Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house, his friend Antony spoke an oration over his body, and to ingratiate himself and his party with the populace he reminded them of the liberal treatment they had received from Cæsar. He besieged Mutina, which had been allotted to D. Brutus, for which the senate judged him an enemy to the republic, at the remonstration of Cicero. He was conquered by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa and by young Cæsar, who soon after joined his interest with that of Antony, and formed the celebrated triumvirate, which was established with such cruel proscriptions that Antony did not even spare his own uncle that he might strike off the head of his enemy Cicero. The triumvirate divided the Roman empire among themselves, Lepidus was over all Italy, Augustus the west, and Antony retired into the east, where he enlarged his dominions by different conquests. Antony had married Fulvia, whom he repudiated to marry Octavia, the sister of Augustus, and by this connection to strengthen the triumvirate. He assisted Augustus at the battle of Philippi against the murderers of J. Cæsar, and he buried the body of M. Brutus, his enemy, in a most magnificent manner. During his residence in the east, he became enamoured of the fair Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, and repudiated Octavia to marry her. This divorce incensed Augustus, who now prepared to deprive Antony of all his power. Antony assembled all the forces of the east, and with Cleopatra marched against Octavius Cæsar. These two enemies met at Actium, where a naval engagement soon began, and Cleopatra, by flying with 60 sails, drew Antony from the battle, and ruined his cause. After the battle of Actium, Antony followed Cleopatra into Egypt, where he was soon informed of the defection of all his allies and adherents, and saw the conqueror on his shores. He stabbed himself, and Cleopatra likewise killed herself with the bite of an asp. Antony died in the 56th year of his age, 12 years after the murder of Cæsar, A. U. C. 724, and the conqueror shed a tear when he was informed that his enemy was no more. Antony left seven children by his three wives. He has been blamed for his great effeminacy, for his uncommon love of pleasures, and his fondness of drinking. It is said that he wrote a book in praise of drunkenness. He was fond of imitating Hercules, from whom according to some accounts, he was descended, and he is often represented as Hercules, with Cleopatra in the form of Omphale, dressed in the arms of her submissive lover, and beating him with her sandals. *Plutarch* has written an account of his life. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 685.—*Horat.* ep. 9.—*Juv.* 10, v. 122.—*C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Cic. in Philip.*—*Justin.* 41 & 42.

Antōnius, (Julius) son of Antony the triumvir, was consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus. He was surnamed Africanus, and put to death by order of Augustus. Some say that he killed himself. *Tacit. 4. Ann.* c. 44.

L. Antonius

ANTŌNIUS, the triumvir's brother, ieged in Pelusium by Augustus. He liged to surrender himself with 300 y famine. The conqueror spared Some say that he was killed at the f J. Cæsar.

ŌNIUS, (LUCIUS) a noble, but unte youth. His father, Julius, was death by Augustus, for his criminal ce with Julia, and he himself was d by the emperor to Marseilles, on e of finishing his education. *Tacit.* c. 44.

ŌNIUS FELIX, a freedman of Claupointed governor of Judæa. He Drusilla, the daughter of Antony opatra. *Tacit.* 4, *Hist.* 9.

ŌNIUS FLAMMA, a Roman, conl for extortion, under Vespasian. *st.* 4, c. 45.

ŌNIUS MUSA, a physician of Au- *Plin.* 29, c. 1.

ANTONIUS MERENDA, was de- at Rome, A. U. C. 303. *Liv.* 3, c.

NTONIUS MERENDA, a military, , A. U. C. 333. *Liv.* 4, c. 42.

ORIDES, a painter, disciple to pus. *Plin.*

YLLA. *Vid.* Anthylla.

BIS, an Egyptian deity, represented he form of a man with the head of a because when Osiris went in his ion against India, Anubis acied him, and cloathed himself in a skin. His worship was introduced gypt, into Greece, and Italy. He osed by some to be Mercury, bee is sometimes represented with a s. Some make him son of Osiris, his brother. *Diod.* 1.—*Lucan.* 8, v. *vid. Met.* 9, v. 686.—*Plut. de Isid.* l.—*Herodot.* 4.

SUS, a river of Armenia falling into hratea.

UR, a city of the Volsci, taken by mans, A. U. C. 318. It was sacred ter, who is called Jupiter Anxur. c 59.—*Horat* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 26.— v 84.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 799.

TUS, an Athenian rhetorician, who elitus and Lycon, accused Socrates ety, and was the cause of his con- ion. These false accusers were af- s put to death by the Athenians. *Æliax. V. H.* 2, c. 13.—*Plut. in Alcib.*

ABE, a river near the Tigris. *Mar-*

LIUS, a son of Romulus by Hersilia. afterwards called Abillius.

, a son of Neptune, who came to and Bœotia, from Apulia, where he gathered the inhabitants, and reigned over them. They were called Aones, and the country Aonia from him.

AŌNES, the inhabitants of Aonia, called afterwards Bœotia. They came there in the age of Cadmus, and obtained his leave to settle with the Phœnicians. The muses have been called Aonides, because Aonia was more particularly frequented by them. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, 7, 10. 13. *Trist.* el. v. 10. *Fast.* 3, v. 456. l. 4, v. 245.— *Virg. G.* 3, v. 11.

AŌRIS, a famous hunter, son of Aras, king of Corinth. He was so fond of his sister Arathyræa, that he called part of the country by her name. *Paus.* 2, c. 22.—— The wife of Neleus, called more commonly Chloris. *Id.* 9, c. 36.

AORNOS, Aornus, Aornis, a lofty rock in India, taken by Alexander. Hercules had besieged it, but was never able to conquer it. *Curt.* 8, c. 11.—*Arrian* 4.—*Strab.* 15.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A place in Epirus with an oracle. *Paus.* 9, c. 80.——A certain lake near Tartessus.——Another near Baiæ and Puteoli. It is also called Avernus.

AŌTI, a people of Thrace near the Getæ, on the Ister. *Plin.* 4.

APAĬTÆ, a people of Asia Minor. *Strab.*

APĀMA, a daughter of Artaxerxes, who married Pharnabazus satrap of Ionia.—— A daughter of Antiochus. *Paus.* 1, c. 8.

APAMĒ, the mother of Nicomedes by Prusias, king of Bithynia.—The mother of Antiochus Soter, by Seleucus Nicanor. Soter founded a city which he called by his mother's name.

APAMĪA, Apamēa, a city of Phrygia, on the Marsyas.——A city of Bithynia.— Of Media.——Mesopotamia——and near the Tigris.

APANNI, a nation of shepherds near the Caspian sea. *Strab.*

APATŪRIA, a festival at Athens which received its name from ἀπάτη, deceit, because it was instituted in memory of a stratagem, by which Xanthus, king of Bœotia was killed by Melanthus, king of Athens, upon the following occasion: when a war arose between the Bœotians and Athenians about a piece of ground which divided their territories, Xanthus made a proposal to the Athenian king to decide the battle by single combat. Thymœtes who was then on the throne of Athens, refused and his successor Melanthus accepted the challenge. When they began the engagement Melanthus exclaimed, that his antagonist had some person behind him to support him; upon which Xanthus looked behind, and was killed by Melanthus. Upon

priests gave these distinguishing characteristics to the animal, on which their credit and even prosperity depended. The festival of Apis lasted seven days, the ox was led in solemn procession by the priests, and every one was anxious to receive him into his house, and it was believed that the children who smelt his breath received the knowledge of futurity. The ox was conducted to the banks of the Nile with much ceremony, and if he had lived to the time which their sacred books allowed, they drowned him in the river, and embalmed his body, and buried it in solemn state in the city of Memphis. After his death, which sometimes was natural, the greatest cries and lamentations were heard in Egypt, as if Osiris was just dead; the priests shaved their heads, which was a sign of the deepest mourning. This continued till another ox appeared with the proper characteristics to succeed as the deity, which was followed with the greatest acclamations as if Osiris was returned to life. This ox, which was found to represent Apis, was left 40 days in the city of the Nile before he was carried to Memphis, during which time none but women were permitted to appear before him, and this they performed according to their superstitious notions, in a wanton and indecent manner. There was also an ox worshipped at Heliopolis, under the name of Mnevis, some suppose that he was Osiris, but others maintain that the Apis of Memphis was sacred to Osiris, and Mnevis to Isis. When Cambyses came into Egypt, the people were celebrating the festivals of Apis with every mark of joy and triumph, which the conqueror interpreted as an insult upon himself. He called the priests of Apis, and ordered the deity itself to come before him. When he saw that an ox was the object of their veneration, and the cause of such rejoicings, he wounded it on the thigh, ordered the priests to be chastised, and commanded his soldiers to slaughter such as were found celebrating such riotous festivals. The god Apis had generally two stables or rather temples. If he eat from the hand it was a favourable omen, but if he refused the food that was offered him, it was interpreted as an unlucky event. From this Germanicus, when he visited Egypt, drew the omens of his approaching death. When his oracle was consulted incense was burnt on an altar, and a piece of money placed upon it, after which they applied their ear to the mouth of the God, and immediately retired, stopping their ears till they had departed from the temple. The first sounds that were heard, were taken as the answer of the oracle to their questions. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 38. *etc.*—*Strab.* 7. *Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 1.—*Mela.* 1. c. 9.—*Plin.* 8, c. 39, *&c.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Elian V. H.* 4 & 6.—*Diod.* 1.

Apitius Galba, a celebrated buffoon in the time of Tiberius. *Juv.* 5, v. 4.

Apollinares ludi, games celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo. They originated from the following circumstance: an old prophetic poem informed the Romans that if they instituted yearly games to Apollo, and made a collection of money for his service, they would be able to repel the enemy whose approach already signified their destruction. The first time they were celebrated, Rome was alarmed by the approach of the enemy, and instantly the people rushed out of the city, and saw a cloud of arrows discharged from the sky on the troops of the enemy. With this heavenly assistance they easily obtained the victory. The people generally sat crowned with laurel at the representation of these games. They were usually celebrated at the option of the pretor, till the year U. C. 545, when a law was passed to settle the celebration yearly on the same day about the nones of July. When this alteration happened, Rome was infested with a dreadful pestilence, which however seemed to be appeased by this act of religion. *Liv.* 25, c. 12.

Apollinides, a Greek in the wars of Darius and Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

Apollinis arx, a place at the entrance of the Sibyl's cave. *Virg. Æn.* 6.

Apollinis promontorium, a promontory of Africa. *Liv.* 30, c. 24.

Apollinis templum, a place in Thrace, —in Lycia. *Elian. V. H.* 6, c. 9.

Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, is often confounded with the Sun. According to Cicero, 3 *de Nat. Deor.* there were four persons of this name. The first was son of Vulcan, and the tutelary god of the Athenians. The second was son of Corybas, and was born in Crete, for the dominion of which he disputed even with Jupiter himself. The third was son of Jupiter and Latona, and came from the nations of the Hyperboreans to Delphi. The fourth was born in Arcadia, and called Nomion, because he gave laws to the inhabitants. To the son of Jupiter and Latona all the actions of the others seem to have been attributed. The Apollo, son of Vulcan, was the same as the Orus of the Egyptians, and was the most antient, from whom the actions of the others have been copied. The three others seem to be of

igin. The tradition that the na was born in the floating los, is taken from the Egyp- gy, which asserts that the son hich is supposed to be Orus, his mother Isis from the per- Typhon, and entrusted to the ma, who concealed him in the hemmis.—When Latona was Jupiter, Juno, who was ever r husband's amours, raised the ron to torment Latona, who a place to give birth to her l Neptune was moved at the er fate, and raised the island of the bottom of the sea, where ght forth Apollo and Diana. accounted the god of all the medicine, music, poetry, and f all of which he was deemed He had received from Jupi- er of knowing futurity, and he one of the gods whose oracles eral repute over the world. His h Leucothoe, Daphne, Issa, nis, Clymene, Cyrene, Chione, Calliope, &c. are well known, ious shapes he assumed to gra- tion. He was very fond of ynthus, whom he accidentally a quoit, as also of Cyparissus, changed into a cypress tree. on Æsculapius had been killed nders of Jupiter, for raising the le, Apollo in his resentment Cyclops who had fabricated the s. Jupiter was incensed at this ce, and he banished Apollo from deprived him of his dignity. deity came to Admetus king of nd hired himself to be one of ds, in which ignoble employ- nained nine years, from which e he was called the god of shep- nt his sacrifices a wolf was gene- l, as that animal is the declared he sheepfold. During his resi- nessly, he rewarded the tender of Admetus. He gave him a awn by a lion and a bull, with as able to obtain in marriage daughter of Pelias, and soon rcæ granted at Apollo's request, tus might be redeemed from nother person laid down his life He assisted Neptune in building of Troy, and when he was re- omised reward from Laomedon the country, he destroyed the by a pestilence.—As soon as he Apollo destroyed, with arrows, Python, whom Juno had sent to persecute Latona, hence he was called Pythius. He was not the inventor of the lyre as some have imagined, but Mercury gave it him, and received as a reward the famous caduceus with which Apollo was wont to drive the flocks of Admetus. His contest with Pan and Marsyas, and the punishment inflicted upon Midas are well known. He received the surnames of Phœbus, Delius, Cynthius, Pæan, Delphicus, Nomius, Lycius, Clarius, Ismenius, Vulturius, Smanthens, &c. which are explained under those words. Apollo is generally represented with long hair, and the Romans were fond of imitating his figure, and therefore in their youth they were remarkable for their fine head of hair, which they cut short at the age of 17 or 18. He is always represented as a tall beardless young man with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre; his head is generally surrounded with beams of light. He was the deity who, according to the notion of the antients, inflicted plagues, and in that moment he appeared surrounded with clouds. His worship and power were universally acknowleged; he had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His statue which stood upon mount Actium, as a mark to mariners to avoid the dangerous coasts, was particularly famous, and it appeared at a great distance on the sea. Augustus before the battle of Actium addressed himself to it for victory. The cock, the grasshopper, the wolf, the crow, the swan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c. were sacred to him, and in his sacrifices, wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he presided. Bullocks and lambs were also immolated to him. As he presided over poetry, he was often seen on mount Parnassus with the nine Muses. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha and Patara. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, where every nation and individual made considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. Augustus after the battle of Actium built him a temple on mount Palatine, which he enriched with a valuable library. He had a famous Colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. Apollo has been taken for the Sun, but it may be proved by different passages in the antient writers, that Apollo, the Sun, Phœbus, and Hyperion, were all different characters and deities, though confounded together. When once Apollo, was addressed as the sun, and represented with a crown of rays on his head,

senate house, and by his authority dissuaded them from granting a peace which would prove dishonorable to the Roman name. *Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 203.—*Cic. in Brut. & Tusc.* 4.

Appius, a Roman, who, when he heard that he had been proscribed by the triumvirs, divided his riches among his servants, and embarked with them for Sicily. In their passage the vessel was shipwrecked, and Appius alone saved his life. *Appian.* 4.

Appius Claudius Crassus, a consul with Sp. Naut. Rutulius. He conquered the Celtiberians and was defeated by Perseus king of Macedonia. *Liv.*

Appius Claudius Pulcher, a grandson of Ap. Cl. Cæcus. He was consul in the age of Sylla, and he retired from grandeur to enjoy the pleasures of a private life.

Appius Clausus, a general of the Sabines, who, upon being ill treated by his countrymen, retired to Rome with 5,000 of his friends, and was admitted into the senate in the early ages of the republic. *Plut. in Poplic.*

Appius Herdonius seized the Capitol with 4,000 exiles, A. U. C. 292, and was soon after overthrown. *Liv.* 3, c. 15.—*Flor.* 3, c. 19.

Appius Claudius Lentulus, a consul with M. Perpenna.—A dictator who conquered the Hernifci.—The name of Appius was common in Rome, and particularly to many consuls whose history is not marked by any uncommon event.

Apries & Aprius, one of the kings of Egypt in the age of Cyrus; he took Sidon, and lived in great prosperity till his subjects revolted to Amasis, by whom he was conquered. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159. &c.—*Diod.* 1.

Apsinthii, a people of Thrace; they received their name from a river called Apsinthus, which flowed through their territory. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Apsus, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian sea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia. *Lucan* 5, v. 461.

Aptĕra, an inland town of Crete. *Ptol.*

Apuleia Lex, was enacted by L. Apuleius the tribune, A. U. C. 652, for inflicting a punishment upon such as were guilty of raising seditions, or showing violence in the city.

Apuleia Varilia, a grand daughter of Augustus condemned of adultery with a certain Manlius in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* c. 50.

Apŭlia, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria. It was part of the ancient Magna Græcia, and generally divided into Apulia Daunia, and Apulia Peucetia. It was famous for its wools. Some suppose that it is called after Apulus, an ancient king of the country before the Trojan war. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 43.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2.—*Martial in Apoph.* 155.

Apuscidāmus, a lake of Africa. All bodies, however heavy, were said to swim on the surface of its waters. *Plin.* 32, c. 2.

Aquarius, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

Aquilaria, a place of Africa. *Cæs.* 2. *bell civ.* 23.

Aquileia & Aquilegia, a town founded by a Roman colony. It was called from its grandeur Roma secunda. It was at the north of the Adriatic sea, on the confines of Italy. The Romans built it chiefly to oppose the frequent incursions of the barbarians. The Roman emperors enlarged and beautified it and often made it their residence. *Ital.* 8, v. 605.—*Martial* 4, ep. 25.—*Mela* 2. c. 4

Aquilius Niger, an historian mentioned by *Sueton in Aug.* 11.

M. Aquilius, a Roman consul who succeeded Perpenna in the government of Asia minor. A. U. C. 619. *Justin* 36. c. 4.

Aquilia & Aquilia, a patrician family at Rome, from which few illustrious men rose.

Aquilo, a wind blowing from the north. Its name is derived, according to some, from *Aquila*, on account of its keenness and velocity.

Aquilonia, a city of the Hirpini in Italy. *Liv.* 10, c. 38.

Aquinius, a poet of a moderate capacity. *Cic.* 5. *Tusc.*

Aquīnum, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born. *Strab.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 404.—*Juv.* 3, v. 319.

Aquitania, a country of Gaul, bounded on the west by Spain, north by the province of Lugdunum, south by the province called Gallia Narbonensis. Its inhabitants are called Aquitani. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.

Ara, a constellation, consisting of seven stars, near the tail of the scorpion. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 138.

Ara Lugdunensis, a place at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone. *Juv.* 1, v. 44.

Arabarches, a vulgar person among the Egyptians, or perhaps an usual expression for the leaders of the Arabians, who resided in Rome. *Juv.* 1, v. 130.

Arabia, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs. It is generally divided into three different parts, Petræa, Deserta, and Felix. It is famous for its frankincense and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were

were formerly under their own chiefs. The country has often been invaded, but never totally subdued. Alexander the great expressed his wish to place the seat of his empire in their territories. They worshipped the sun and moon, and even serpents. The soil is rocky and sandy, the inhabitants are scarce, the mountains rugged, and the country without water. The inhabitants had their wives in common, and whatever woman they convicted of adultery was capitally punished. They circumscribed their children, and were of uncivilized manners. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3. & *Diod.* 1 & 2.—*Plin.* 12 & 14.—*Strab.* 16.—*Xenet.*—*Tibull.* 2, el. 2.—*Curt.* 5, c. 1.—*Virg.* 6. 1, v. 57.——Also the name of the side of Ægyptus. *Apolled.*

Arabicus sinus, a sea between Egypt and Arabia, different, according to some authors, from the Red Sea, which they suppose to be between Æthiopia and India, and the Arabian gulf further above, between Egypt and Arabia. It is about 40 days sail in length, and not half a day's in its most extensive breadth. *Plin.* 5, c. 11.—*Strab.*

Arabis, Arabius Arbis, an Indian river. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Arabs & Arabus, a son of Apollo and Babylone, who first invented medicine, and taught it in Arabia, which is called after his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.

Arbela & Arbeca, a city of Susiana. *Strab.* 4. el. 1.

Arachne, a woman of Colophon, daughter to Idmon, a dyer. She was so skilful in working with the needle, that she challenged Minerva, the goddess of the art, to a trial of skill. She represented on her work the amours of Jupiter with Europe, Antiope, Leda, Asteria, Danae, Alcmena, &c. but tho' her piece was so perfect and masterly, she was defeated by Minerva, and she hanged herself in despair, and was changed into a spider by the goddess. *Ovid Met.* 6, fab. 1, &c. ——A city of Thessaly.

Arachosia, a city of Asia, near the Massagetæ. It was built by Semiramis.—One of the Persian provinces beyond the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Strab.* 11.

Arachōtæ & Arachōti, a people of India, who receive their name from the river Arachotus, which flows down from mount Caucasus. *Dionys. Perieg.* *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Arachthias, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis, falling into the bay of Ambracia. *Strab.* 7.

Aracillum, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

Aracosii, an Indian nation. *Justin.* 13, c. 4.

Aracynthus, a mountain of Acarnania. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 24.

Arādus, an island near Phœnicia, joined to the continent by a bridge. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Aræ, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sardinia, where the Romans and Africans ratified a treaty. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 112.

Aræ Philænorum, a maritime city of Africa, on the borders of Cyrene. *Sallust. Jug. bell.*

Arar, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Rhone. Cæsar's soldiers made a bridge over it in one day. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 1, c. 12.—*Silv.* 3, v. 452.

Arārus, a Scythian river flowing through Armenia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 48.

Arathyrea, a small province of Achaia, afterwards called Asophus. It had a city of the same name. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.

Arātus, a Greek poet of Cilicia, about the 124th olympiad. He was greatly esteemed by Antigonus Gonatas king of Macedonia, at whose court he passed much of his time. He wrote a poem on astronomy, entitled Phænomena, which Cicero, when young, translated into Latin verse. The same task was also undertaken by Claudius & Germanicus Cæsar. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2. c. 41.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, c. 2.—*Ovid. Im.* 1, el. 15, v. 16.

Arātus, son of Clinias & Aristodama, was born at Sicyon in Achaia, near the river Asopus. When he was but seven years of age his father who held the government of Sicyon, was assassinated by Abantidas who made himself absolute. After some revolutions the sovereignty came into the hands of Nicocles, whom Aratus murdered and restored his country to liberty. He was so jealous of tyrannical power that he even destroyed a picture in which was a painting of a tyrant. He joined the republic of Sicyon in the Achæan league, which he strengthened by making a treaty of alliance with the Corinthians, and with Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He was chosen chief commander of the forces of the Achæans, and drove away the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth. He made war against the Spartans, but was conquered in a battle by their king Cleomenes. To repair the losses he had sustained, he solicited the assistance of king Antigonus, and drove away Cleomenes from Sparta, who fled to Egypt where he killed himself. The Ætolians soon after attacked the Achæans, and Aratus, to support his character, was obliged to call to his aid, Philip, king of Macedonia. His friend,

without filling it, though it contained no more than an obolus.

Archetimus, the first philosophical writer in the age of the seven wise men of Greece. *Diog.*

Archia, one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus. *Hygin.* fab. 143.

Archias, a Corinthian, descended from Hercules. He founded Syracuse, A. U. C. 23. Being told by an oracle to make choice of health or riches, he chose the latter. *Dionys. Hal.* 2.——A poet of Antioch, intimate with the Luculli. He obtained the rank and name of a Roman citizen by the means of Cicero, who defended him in an elegant oration, when his enemies had disputed his privileges of citizen of Rome. He wrote a poem on the Cimbrian war, and began another concerning Cicero's consulship, which are now lost. *Cic. pro Arch.*——A Polemarch of Thebes, assassinated in a conspiracy, which he could have prevented if he had not deferred to the morrow the reading of a letter which gave him information of his danger. He lived in the age of Epaminondas. *Plut. in Pelop.*——A high priest of Athens, contemporary and intimate with the Polemarch of the same name. *Id. ibid.*——A Theban taken in the act of adultery. He was punished according to the law, and tied to a post in the public place, for which punishment he abolished the Oligarchy. *Aristot.*

Archibiades, a philosopher of Athens, very inimical to the views and measures of Phocion. *Plut. in Phoc.*——An ambassador of Byzantium, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 44.

Archidamia, a priestess of Ceres, who on account of her affection for Aristomenes, restored him to liberty, when he had been taken prisoner, by her female attendants at the celebration of their festivals. *Paus.* 4, c. 17.——A daughter of Cleadas, who upon hearing that her countrymen, the Spartans, were debating whether they should send away their women, against the hostile approach of Pyrrhus, seized a sword and ran to the senate house, exclaiming that the women were as able to fight as the men. Upon this the decree was repealed. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Polyæn.* 8, c. 49.

Archidamus, son of Theopompus, king of Sparta, died before his father. *Paus.*—Another king of Sparta, son of Anaxidamus. He was succeeded by Agesicles.——Another, son of Agesilaus. He was of the family of the Proclidæ.——Another, grandson of Leotychidas by his son Zeuxidamus. He succeeded his grandfather and reigned in conjunction with Pleistoanax. He conquered the Argives and Arcadians, and privately assisted the Phocians in plundering the temple of Delphi. He was called to the aid of Tarentum against the Romans, and killed there in a battle, after a reign of 33 years. *Diod.* 16.—*Xenoph.*——Another, son of Eudamidas.——Another, who conquered the Helots after a violent earthquake. *Diod.* 11.——A son of Agesilaus, who led the Spartan auxiliaries to Cleombrotus at the battle of Leuctra, and was killed as he commanded one of the wings.——A son of Xenius Theopompus. *Paus.*

Archidas, a tyrant of Athens killed by his troops.

Archidemus, a Stoic philosopher who willingly exiled himself among the Parthians. *Plut. de exil.*

Archidius, a son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. *Justin.* 7, c. 4.

Archidium, a city of Crete, named after Archidius, son of Tegeates. *Paus.* 8, c. 53.

Archigallus, the chief of the priests of Cybele.

Archigenes, a physician, born at Apamea, in Syria. He lived in the reign of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and died in the 73d year of his age. *Juv.* 6, v. 235.

Archilochus, a poet of Paros, who wrote elegies, satyrs, odes, and epigrams. He was the first who introduced iambics in his verses. He had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, and had received promises of marriage, but the father gave her to another, superior to the poet in rank and fortune. Upon which Archilochus wrote such a bitter satyr, that Lycambes hanged himself in a fit of despair. He lived in the age of Romulus. The Spartans condemned his verses on account of their petulance, and banished him. *Cic. Tusc.* 4.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 12.—*Horat. art. poet.* v. 79.—*Athen.* 1, 2, &c.——A son of Nestor killed by Memnon in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A Greek historian, who wrote a chronological table and other works. He lived about the 27th, or according to others, the 30th Olymp.

Archimedes, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, in the second Punic war, about 220 years before the Christian era. He invented a machine of glass which faithfully represented the motion of all the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman consul, besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed machines which suddenly raised in the air the ships of the enemy from the bay before the city, and then let them fall with such violence into the water that they sunk. He set them also on fire with his burning

ıſſes. When the town was taken, ı general gave ſtrict orders to his ɪ to hurt Archimedes, and even reward to him who brought him ſate into his preſence. All theſe s were uſeleſs, he was ſo deeply ı ſolving a problem, that he was rant that the enemy were in poſ- the town, and a ſoldier, with- ng who he was, killed him be- fuſed to follow him. The place was buried remained long un- ll Cicero, during his queſtorſhip found his tomb near one of the racuſe, ſurrounded with thorns es. *Cic. Tuſc.* 1. c. 25. *De Nat.* ɪ.—*Liv.* 24. c. 34.—*Quintil.* 1, c. v. 9. c. 3.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Plut. in Val. Max.* 8. c. 7.

ſus, a man, who, when he was to diſtribute new arms among ice of Argos, armed a mercenary made himſelf abſolute. *Polyæn.* —A rhetorician of Athens.

PELAGUS, a part of a ſea where mber of iſlands are interſperſed, ɪ part of the Mediterranean, which en Greece and Aſia Minor, and y called Mare Ægeum.

PŌLIS, a ſoldier who conſpired lexander with Dymnus. *Curt.*

PPE, a city of the Marſi. It was by an earthquake, and loſt in the cinus. *Plin.* 3. c. 19.

PPUS, a king of Italy, from rhaps, the town of Archippe re- name. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 752.—— pher of Thebes, pupil to Pytha-

TIS, a name of Venus, worſhip- ɪunt Libanus.

N, one of Alexander's generals, ved the provinces of Babylon at l diviſion after the king's death.

NTES, the name of the chief s of Athens. They were nine in ınd none were choſen but ſuch as ended from anceſtors who had citizens of the republic for three s; they were alſo to be without in all the parts and members of y, and were obliged to produce s of their dutiful behaviour to nts, of the ſervices they had ren- ir country, and the competency ɪtune to ſupport their dignity. . a ſolemn oath that they would e laws, adminiſter juſtice with y, and never ſuffer themſelves to ed. If they ever received bribes they were compelled by the laws to dedi- cate to the god of Delphi a ſtatue of gold of equal weight with their body. They all had the power of puniſhing malefactors with death. The chief among them was called Archon, the year took its denomination from him; he determined all cauſes between man and wife, and took care of legacies, and wills; he provided for orphans, pro- tected the injured, and puniſhed drunken- neſs with uncommon ſeverity. If he ſuf- fered himſelf to be intoxicated during the time of his office, the miſdemeanor was puniſhed with death. The ſecond of the Archons was called Baſileus, it was his office to keep good order, and to deſtroy all cauſes of quarrel in the families of thoſe who were dedicated to the ſervice of the gods. The profane and the impious were brought be- fore his tribunal, and he offered public ſacri- fices for the good of the ſtate. He aſſiſted at the celebration of the Eleuſinian feſtivals and other religious ceremonies. His wife was to be related to the whole people of Athens, and of a pure and unſullied life. He had a vote among the Areopagites, but was obliged to ſit among them without his crown. The Polemarch was another Archon of inferior dignity. He had the care of all foreigners, and provided a ſuffi- cient maintenance from the public treaſury for the families of thoſe who had loſt their lives in the defence of their country. Theſe three chief Archons generally choſe each of them two perſons of reſpectable character, and of an advanced age, whoſe counſels and advice might aſſiſt and ſupport them in their public capacity. The ſix other Archons were indiſcriminately called Theſmo- thetæ. They received complaints againſt perſons accuſed of impiety, bribery, and ill behaviour. They ſettled all diſputes between the citizens, redreſſed the wrongs of ſtrangers, and forbad any laws to be enforced, but ſuch as were conducive to the ſafety of the ſtate. Theſe officers of ſtate were choſen after the death of king Codrus, their power was originally for life, but afterwards it was limited to 10 years, and at laſt to one year. After ſome time the qualifications which were required to be an Archon were not ſtrictly obſerved. Adrian, before he was elected emperor of Rome, was made Archon at Athens, though a foreigner; and the ſame honors were conferred upon Plutarch. *Ariſtoph. in Nub. & Avib.*—*Plat. Sympoſ.* 1.—*Demoſth.* —*Pollux.*—*Lyſias.*

ARCHĬLUS THURIUS, a general of Dionyſius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

ARCHĬTAS, a muſician of Mitylene, who wrote a treatiſe on agriculture. *Diog.*

ARCHYTAS,

Archytas, son of Hestiæus of Tarentum, was a follower of the Pythagorean philosophy, and an able astronomer and geometrician. He redeemed his master, Plato, from the hands of the tyrant Dionysius, and for his virtues he was seven times chosen, by his fellow citizens, governor of Tarentum. He invented some mathematical instruments, and made a wooden pigeon which could fly. He perished in a shipwreck. He flourished about 350 years before the Christian era. *Horat.* 1, od. 28.—*Cic.* 3 *de Orat.*—*Diog. in vit.*

Arctinus, a Milesian poet, pupil to Homer. He lived, according to some, about the 2d Olympiad. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

Arctophylax, a star near the great bear, called also Bootes. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

Arctos, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monsters.——Two celestial constellations near the north pole, commonly called Ursa Major, and Minor. They are supposed to be Arcas and his mother, who were made constellations. *Virg. G.* 1.—*Aratus.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 107.

Arcturus, a star near the tail of the great bear. Its rising and setting was generally supposed to portend great tempests. *Horat.* 3, od. 1.

Ardalus, a son of Vulcan. He is said to have been the first who invented the pipe. He gave it to the Muses, who on that account have been called Ardalides, and Ardaliotides. *Pans.* 2, c. 31.

Ardanis, a country of Egypt. *Strab.*

Ardaxanus, a small river of Illyricum. *Peryb.*

Ardea, a town of Latium, built by Danae, or according to some, by a son of Ulysses and Circe. It was the capital of the Rutili. Some soldiers set it on fire, and the inhabitants publicly reported that their city had been changed into a bird, called by the Latins *Ardea*. It was rebuilt and it became a rich and magnificent city, whose enmity to Rome rendered it famous. Tarquin the Proud was pressing it with a siege, when his son ravished Lucretia. *C. Nep. in Attic.* 14.—*Liv.* 1. c. 57. l. 3. c. 71. l. 4, c. 9. *Cic.*—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 411.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 573.—*Strab.* 5.

Ardiæi, a town of Illyricum, whose capital was called Ardia. *Strab.* 7.

Ardonea, a town of Apulia. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

Ardyenna, a large forest of Gaul, in the time of J. Cæsar. It extended 50 miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii. *Tacit.* 8. *Ann.* c. 42.—*Cæs. bell Gall.* 6, c. 29.

Arduine, the goddess of hunting among the Gauls.

Ardyenses, a nation near the Rhone. *Polyb.* 3.

Ardys, a son of Gyges, king of Lydia. He reigned 49 years, took Priene, and made war against Miletus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15.

Areacidæ, a nation of Numidia. *Polyb.*

Areas, a general, chosen by the Greeks against Ætolia. *Justin.* 24. c. 1.

Aregonis, the mother of Mopsus by Ampyx. *Orph. in Argon.*

Arelatum, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Arellius, a celebrated painter of Rome, in the age of Augustus. He painted the goddesses in the form of his mistresses. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Aremorica, a part of Gaul, which afterwards received the name of Aquitania. *Plin.* 4.

Arena & Arene, a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Arenacum, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hist.* 5, c. 20.

Areopagitæ, the judges of the Areopagus, a seat of justice on a small eminence near Athens. Its name is derived from αρειος παγος, the hill of Mars, because Mars was the first who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had offered violence to his daughter Alcippe. Some say that the place receives the name of Areopagus, because the Amazons pitched their camp there and offered sacrifices to their progenitor Mars, when they besieged Athens, and others maintain that that name was given to the place because Mars is the god of bloodshed, war and murder, which were generally punished by that court. The time in which this celebrated seat of justice was instituted is unknown. Some suppose that Cecrops, the founder of Athens, first established it A. M. 2545. Others give the credit of it to Cranaus, and others to Solon. The number of judges that composed this august assembly is not known. They have been limited by some to 9, to 31, to 51, and sometimes to a greater number. The most worthy and religious of the Athenians were admitted as members, and such Archons as had discharged their duty with care and faithfulness. In the latter ages of the republic this observance was often violated, and we find some of their members of loose and debauched morals. If any of them was convicted of immorality, if they were seen sitting at a tavern, or had used any indecent language, they were immediately expelled from the assembly, and held

the greatest disgrace, though the
of a judge of the Areopagus always
life. The Areopagites took cog-
of murders, impiety, and immoral
r, and particularly of idleness,
hey deemed the cause of all vice.
tched over the laws, and they had
gement of the public treasury; they
liberty of rewarding the virtuous,
nflicting severe punishment upon
blasphemed against the gods, or
the celebration of the holy myste-
hey always sat in the open air,
they took cognizance of murder,
heir laws it was not permited for
derer and his accuser to be both
e same roof. This custom also
iginate because the persons of the
ere sacred, and they were afraid
cting pollution by conversing in
house with men who had been
f shedding innocent blood. They
eard causes and passed sentence in
, that they might not be prepossess-
or of the plaintiff or of the defen-
eeing them. Whatever causes were
efore them, were to be divested of
y and fine speaking, lest eloquence
arm their ears and corrupt their
. Hence arose the most just and
artial decisions, and their sentence
ed sacred and inviolable, and the
and defendant were equally con-
f its justice. The Areopagites
sat on the 27th, 28th, and 29th
ery month. Their authority con-
n its original state, till Pericles,
refused admittance among them,
to lessen their consequence and
heir power. From that time the
f the Athenians were corrupted,
Areopagites were no longer conspi-
their virtue and justice, and when
ured the debaucheries of Demc-
of the family of Phalereus, he
ld them, that if they wished to
form in Athens they must begin

ÆGUS, a hill in the neighbour-
Athens. *Vid.* Areopagitæ.
Æ, a people of India, conquered
nder. *Justin.* 12, c. 8.
HANAS, a countryman, whose
ded Æsculapius, when exposed
other. *Pers.* 2, c. 26.
. the mother of Aristippus, the
er. *Laert.* 2.——A daughter of
, who married Dion. She was
to the sea. *Plut. in Dion.*
, a daughter of Rhexenor, de-
from Neptune. She married her
uncle Alcinous, by whom she had Nausicaa. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 8.—*Apollod* 1.

ARETAPHILA, the wife of Melampus, a priest of Cyrene. Nicocrates murdered her husband to marry her. She, however, was so attached to Melampus, that she endeavoured to poison Nicocrates, and at last caused him to be assassinated by his brother Lysander, whom she married. Lysander proved as cruel as his brother, upon which Aretaphila ordered him to be thrown into the sea. After this she retired to a private station. *Plut. de Virtut. Mulier.*—*Polyan.* 8, c. 38.

ARETALES, a Cnidian, who wrote an history of Macedonia. *Plut.*

ARETE. *Vid.* Areta.

ARETES, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 4, c. 15.

ARETHUSA, a nymph of Elis, was one of Diana's attendants. She was one of the Oceanides. As she returned one day from hunting, she sat near the Alpheus, and bathed in the stream. The god of the river was enamoured of her, and he pursued her over the mountains and all the country, when Arethusa, ready to sink under fatigue, implored Diana, who changed her into a fountain. The Alpheus immediately mingled his streams with hers, and Diana opened a secret passage under the earth and under the sea, where the waters of Arethusa disappeared and rose in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, in Sicily. The river Alpheus followed her also under the sea and rose also in Ortygia, so that whatever is thrown into the Alpheus, in Elis, rises again, after some time in the fount in Arethusa near Syracuse. *Vid. Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10.—*Athen.* 7.—*Paus.*——One of the Hesperides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A daughter of Hercules, mother of Abas, by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Hygin.* fab. 181.——A lake of Upper Armenia, near the fountains of the Tigris. Nothing can sink under its waters. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

ARETINUM, a Roman colony in Etruria. *Ital.* 5, v. 123.

ARETUS, a son of Nestor and Anaxibia. *Homer. Od.* 3.——A Trojan against the Greeks. He was killed by Automedon. *Homer. Il.* 17.——A famous warrior whose only weapon was an iron club. He was treacherously killed by Lycargus, king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 11.

AREUS, a king of Sparta, preferred in the succession to Cleonymus, brother of Acrotatus, who had made an alliance with Pyrrhus. He assisted Athens when Antigonus besieged it. He died at Corinth.

Pausf. 3, c. 6.—*Plut.*—A king of Sparta who succeeded his father Archidamus, and was succeeded by Leonidas, son of Cleomenes.

ARGEUS, a son of Apollo and Cyrene. *Just.* 13, c. 7.—A son of Perdiccas, who succeeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia. *Just.* 7, c. 1.—A mountain of Cappadocia, covered with perpetual snow, on the borders of which is the capital of the country called Mazaca. *Claudian.*—A son of Ptolemy, killed by his brother. *Pausf.* 1.—A son of Lycymnius. *Apollod.* 2.

ARGALUS, a king of Sparta, son of Amyclas. *Pausf.* 3, c. 1.

ARGATHONA, a huntress of Cios in Bithynia, whom Rhesus married before he went to the Trojan war. When she heard of his death, she died in despair. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 30.

ARGATHONIUS, a king of Tartessus, A. U. C. 125. who according to *Plin.* 7, c. 48, lived 120 years, and 300 according to *Val.* 3, v. 307.

ARGE, a beautiful huntress, changed into a stag by Apollo. *Hygin* fab. 205.—One of the Cyclops. *Hesiod.*—A daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons. *Apollod.* 2.—A nymph, daughter of Danaus and Juno. *Apollod.* 2.

ARGEA, a place at Rome where certain Argives were buried.

ARGEADES, a village of Arcadia. *Pausf.* 8, c. 23.

ARGENNUM, a promontory of Ionia.

ARGESILAUS, the 31st king of Lacedæmon. He reigned 25 years.

ARGESILAUS, or Perdiccas, was the 5th king of Macedonia. He obtained the kingdom when Amyntas was deposed by the Illyrians. *Justin.* 7, c. 2.

ARGIA, daughter of Adrastus, married Polynices, whom she loved with uncommon tenderness. When he was killed in the war, she buried the body in the night, against the positive orders of Creon, for which pious action she was punished with death. Thetis revenged her death by killing Creon. *Hyginus fab.* 69 & 72.—*Stat. Theb.* 12. *Wel. Antiquities of Greece.*]—A country of Peloponnesus, called also Argolis, of which Argos was the capital.—One of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.*—The wife of Inachus, and mother of Io. *Id.* fab. 145.—The mother of Argus, by Polyxo. *Id.* fab. 145.—A daughter of Autesion, who married Aristomachus, by whom she had two sons, Eurysthenes and Procles. *Apollod.* 2.—*Pausf.* 4, c. 3.

ARGIAS, a man who founded Chalcedon, A. U. C. 138.

ARGILETUM, a place at Rome, near the Palatium, where the transfugæ generally kept their shops. *Martial.* 1, ep. 4.

ARGILII, a colony of the Andrians. *Thucid.* 4, c. 109.

ARGIMUS, a mountain of Egypt, near the Nile.

ARGINUS, a town of Æmathia, near the Strymon. *Herodot.* 7, c. 115.

ARGINUSÆ, three small islands near the continent between Mitylene and Methymna, where the Lacedæmonian fleet was conquered by Conon the Athenian. *Strab.* 13.

ARGIOPE, a nymph or mount Parnassus.

ARGIPHONTES, a surname given to Mercury, because he killed the hundred eyed Argus by order of Jupiter.

ARGIPPÆI, a nation among the Sauromatians. They are born bald, and with flat noses. They live upon trees. *Herodot.* 4, c. 23.

ARGIVA, a surname of Juno, worshipped at Argos. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 547.

ARGIVI, the inhabitants of the city of Argos, and the neighbouring country. The word is indiscriminately applied by the poets to all the inhabitants of Greece.

ARGIUS, a steward of Galba, who privately interred the body of his master in his gardens. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 49.

ARGO, the name of the famous ship which carried Jason and his 54 companions to Colchis when they resolved to recover the golden fleece. The derivation of the word Argo has been often disputed. Some derive it from Argus, the person who first proposed the expedition, and who built the ship. Others maintain that it was built at Argos, whence its name. Cicero *Tusc.* 1, c. 30, calls it Argo, because it carried Grecians commonly called Argives. Diod. 4, derives the word from ἀργὸς, which signifies swift. Ptolemy says, but falsely, that Hercules built the ship, and called it Argo after a son of Jason who bore the same name. The ship Argo had 50 oars. According to many authors, she had a beam on her prow, which had been cut in the forest of Dodona by Minerva, and that beam had the power of giving oracles to the Argonauts. This ship was the first that ever sailed on the sea, as some report. After the first edition was finished, Jason ordered her to be drawn a ground at the Isthmus of Corinth, and consecrated to the God of the sea. The poets have made her a constellation in heaven. Jason was killed by a beam which fell from the top, as he slept on the ground near it. *Hygin* fab. 14. *A. P.* 3, v. 40.—*Catull. de Argo. Pel. & Thet.*—*Val. Flacc.* 1, v. 93 &c.—*Claudian.*

lib. 6.—*Strabo in Model.*—*Apollon. Argon.* —*Hygin.* 1.—*Ch. de Nat. D.*—*Plin.* 7. c. 50. —*Hygin.* 1.

ARGOLICUS SINUS, a bay on the coast of Argolis.

ARGOS and ARGIA, a country of Peloponnesus between Arcadia and the Argolic sea. Its chief city was called Argos.

ARGOS, one of the descendants of Hercules who reigned in Lydia 505 years before Cyrus. *Herod.* 1. c. 7.

ARGONAUTÆ, a name given to those companions who went with Jason on board the ship Argo to Colchis. The origin of this expedition arose from the following circumstances:—Athamas, king of Thebes, had married Nephele, the daughter of Cœlumus, whom he divorced to marry Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. As Nephele was subject to violent fits of madness, Athamas repudiated her, and took a second wife, Ino, by whom he had four children, Learchus and Melicertes. As the children of Nephele were to succeed to their father by right of birth, Ino conceived an immortal hatred against them, and the golden ram, sent by Mercury to be sacrificed by persons to be unknown, all the grain which had been sown in the earth. Upon this the oracle was consulted, and as it had been corrupted by agents of Ino, the answer was, that Nephele's children should be immolated to the gods. Phryxus was apprized of this, and immediately embarked with his sister Helle, and fled to the court of Æetes, king of Colchis, one of his near relations. In the voyage Helle died, and Phryxus arrived safe at Colchis, and was received with kindness by the king. The poets have embellished the flight of Phryxus by supposing that he and Helle fled through the air on a ram who had a golden fleece and wings, and was endowed with the faculties of speech. This ram, as they say, was the offspring of Neptune's amours under the form of a ram pursuing Theophane. As they were flying to be sacrificed, the ram took them on his back, and instantly disappeared in the air. On their way Helle was giddy and fell into the sea, which from her was called the Hellespont. When Phryxus came to Colchis he sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, or according to others, to Mars, to whom he also dedicated the golden fleece. He soon after married Chalciope, the daughter of Æetes, but his father in-law refused him the possession of the golden fleece, and therefore to obtain it he murdered him. Some time after this event, when Jason, the son of Æson, demanded of his uncle Pelias the crown which he usurped, [*vid. Pelias, Jason, Æson.*] Pelias told that he would resign it to him, provided he avenged the death of their common relation Phryxus, whom Æetes had basely murdered in Colchis. Jason, who was in the vigor of youth and of an undaunted mind, readily undertook the expedition, and embarked with all the young princes of Greece in the ship Argo. They stopped at the island of Lemnos where they remained two years and raised a new race of men from the Lemnian women who had murdered their husbands. [*Vid. Hypsipyle.*] After they had left Lemnos, they arrived at Samothrace, where they offered sacrifices to the gods, and then sailed to Troas and to Cyzicus. Here they were very favorably received by Cyzicus the king of the country. The night after their departure they were driven back by a violent storm on the coast of Cyzicus, and the natives, supposing that the ships were the pirates, fell upon them. In this nocturnal engagement the king of Cyzicus was killed by the hand of Jason, who, the expedition ended, he had ignominiously committed, buried him in a most magnificent manner, and erected a temple to the memory of the goddess to whom he built a temple on mount Dindymus. From Cyzicus they sailed to Bebrycia, i. e. Bithynia, where Pollux accepted the challenge of Amycus king of the country, in the combat of the cestus and slew him. They were driven from Bebrycia to Salmydessus, on the coast of Thrace, where they delivered Phineus king of the place, from the persecution of the harpies. Phineus directed their course through the Cyanean rocks or the Symplegades. [*Vid. Cyaneæ.*] and they safely entered the Euxine sea. They visited the country of the Mariandynians, where Lycus reigned, and left two of their companions, Idmon and Tiphys their pilot. After they had left this coast they were driven upon the island of Arecia, where they found the children of Phryxus, whom Æetes their grandfather had sent to Greece to take possession of their father's kingdom. From this island they at last arrived safe in Æetes's capital of Colchis. Jason explained the cause of his voyage to Æetes, but the conditions on which he was to recover the golden fleece were so hard, that the Argonauts would have perished in the attempt had not Medea, the king's daughter, fallen in love with their leader. She had a conference with Jason, and mutual oaths of fidelity in the temple of Hecate. Medea undertook to deliver the Argonauts from her father's hard conditions, if Jason married her and carried her

senate house, and by his authority dissuaded them from granting a peace which would prove dishonorable to the Roman name. *Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 203.—*Cic. in Brut. & Tusc.* 4.

Appius, a Roman, who, when he heard that he had been proscribed by the triumvirs, divided his riches among his servants, and embarked with them for Sicily. In their passage the vessel was shipwrecked, and Appius alone saved his life. *Appian.* 4.

Appius Claudius Crassus, a consul with Sp. Naut. Rutulius. He conquered the Celtiberians and was defeated by Perseus king of Macedonia. *Liv.*

Appius Claudius Pulcher, a grandson of Ap. Cl. Cæcus. He was consul in the age of Sylla, and he retired from grandeur to enjoy the pleasures of a private life.

Appius Clausus, a general of the Sabines, who, upon being ill treated by his countrymen, retired to Rome with 5,000 of his friends, and was admitted into the senate in the early ages of the republic. *Plut. in Poplic.*

Appius Herdonius seized the Capitol with 4,000 exiles, A. U. C. 292, and was soon after overthrown. *Liv.* 3, c. 15.—*Flor.* 3, c. 19.

Appius Claudius Lentulus, a consul with M. Perpenna.—A dictator who conquered the Hernisci.—The name of Appius was common in Rome, and particularly to many consuls whose history is not marked by any uncommon event.

Apries & Aprius, one of the kings of Egypt in the age of Cyrus; he took Sidon, and lived in great prosperity till his subjects revolted to Amasis, by whom he was conquered. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159, &c.—*Diod.* 1.

Apsinthii, a people of Thrace; they received their name from a river called Apsinthus, which flowed through their territory. *Dionys. Periег.*

Apsus, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian sea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia. *Lucan* 5, v. 461.

Aptĕra, an inland town of Crete. *Ptol.*

Apuleia Lex, was enacted by L. Apuleius the tribune, A. U. C. 652, for inflicting a punishment upon such as were guilty of raising seditions, or showing violence in the city.

Apuleia Varilia, a grand daughter of Augustus condemned of adultery with a certain Manlius in the reign of Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* c. 50.

Apŭlia, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria. It was part of the ancient Magna Græcia, and generally divided into Apulia Daunia, and Apulia Peucetia. It was famous for its wools. Some suppose that it is called after Apulus, an antient king of the country before the Trojan war. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 43.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2.—*Martial in Apoph.* 155.

Apuscidāmus, a lake of Africa. All bodies, however heavy, were said to swim on the surface of its waters. *Plin.* 32, c. 2.

Aquarius, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

Aquilaria, a place of Africa. *Cæs.* 2. *bell civ.* 23.

Aquileia & Aquilegia, a town founded by a Roman colony. It was called from its grandeur Roma secunda. It was at the north of the Adriatic sea, on the confines of Italy. The Romans built it chiefly to oppose the frequent incursions of the barbarians. The Roman emperors enlarged and beautified it and often made it their residence. *Ital.* 8, v. 605.—*Martial* 4, ep. 25.—*Mela* 2. c. 4

Aquilius Niger, an historian mentioned by *Sueton in Aug.* 11.

M. Aquilius, a Roman consul who succeeded Perpenna in the government of Asia minor. A. U. C. 619. *Justin* 36. c. 4.

Aquillia & Aquilia, a patrician family at Rome, from which few illustrious men rose.

Aquĭlo, a wind blowing from the north. Its name is derived, according to some, from *Aquila*, on account of its keenness and velocity.

Aquilonia, a city of the Hirpini in Italy. *Liv.* 10, c. 38.

Aquinius, a poet of a moderate capacity. *Cic.* 5. *Tusc.*

Aquīnum, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born. *Strab.*—*Ital.* 8, v. 404 —*Juv.* 3, v. 319.

Aquitania, a country of Gaul, bounded on the west by Spain, north by the province of Lugdunum, south by the province called Gallia Narbonensis. Its inhabitants are called Aquitani. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.—*Strab.* 4.

Ara, a constellation, consisting of seven stars, near the tail of the scorpion. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 138.

Are lugdunensis, a place at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone. *Juv.* 1, v. 44.

Arabarches, a vulgar person among the Egyptians, or perhaps an usual expression for the leaders of the Arabians, who resided in Rome. *Juv.* 1, v. 130.

Arabia, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs. It is generally divided into three different parts, Petræa, Deserta, and Felix. It is famous for its frankincense and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were

were formerly under their own chiefs. The country has often been invaded, but never totally subdued. Alexander the great expressed his wish to place the seat of his empire in their territories. They worshipped the sun and moon, and even serpents. The soil is rocky and sandy, the inhabitants are scarce, the mountains rugged, and the country without water. The inhabitants had their wives in common, and whatever woman they convicted of adultery was capitally punished. They circumscribed their children, and were of uncivilized manners. *Herodot.* 1, 2, 3. & *Diod.* 1 & 2.—*Plin.* 12 & 14.—*Strab.* 16.—*Xenoph.*—*Tibull.* 2, el. 2.—*Curt.* 5, c. 1.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 57.——Also the name of the wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Arabicus sinus, a sea between Egypt and Arabia, different, according to some authors, from the Red Sea, which they suppose to be between Æthiopia and India, and the Arabian gulf further above, between Egypt and Arabia. It is about 40 days sail in length, and not half a day's in its most extensive breadth. *Plin.* 5, c. 11.—*Strab.*

Arabis, Arabius Arbis, an Indian river. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Arabs & Arabus, a son of Apollo and Babylone, who first invented medicine, and taught it in Arabia, which is called after his name. *Plin.* 7, c. 56.

Araeca & Areeca, a city of Susiana. *Tacit.* 4, el. 1.

Arachne, a woman of Colophon, daughter to Idmon, a dyer. She was so skilful in working with the needle, that she challenged Minerva, the goddess of the art, to a trial of skill. She represented on her work the amours of Jupiter with Europe, Antiope, Leda, Asteria, Danae, Alcmena, &c. but tho' her piece was so perfect and masterly, she was defeated by Minerva, and she hanged herself in despair, and was changed into a spider by the goddess. *Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 1, &c.——A city of Thessaly.

Arachosia, a city of Asia, near the Massagetæ. It was built by Semiramis.—One of the Persian provinces beyond the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Strab.* 11.

Arachōtæ & Arachōti, a people of India, who receive their name from the river Arachotus, which flows down from mount Caucasus. *Dionys. Perieg. Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Arachthias, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis, falling into the bay of Ambracia. *Strab.* 7.

Aracillum, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

Aracosii, an Indian nation. *Justin.* 13, c. 4.

Aracynthus, a mountain of Acarnania. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.—*Virg. Ecl.* 2, v. 24.

Arādus, an island near Phœnicia, joined to the continent by a bridge. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Aræ, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sardinia, where the Romans and Africans ratified a treaty. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 112.

Aræ Philænorum, a maritime city of Africa, on the borders of Cyrene. *Sallust. Jug. bell.*

Arar, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Rhone. Cæsar's soldiers made a bridge over it in one day. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 1, c. 12.—*Silv.* 3, v. 452.

Arārus, a Scythian river flowing through Armenia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 48.

Arathyrea, a small province of Achaia, afterwards called Asophis. It had a city of the same name. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Strab.* 8.

Arātus, a Greek poet of Cilicia, about the 124th olympiad. He was greatly esteemed by Antigonus Gonatas king of Macedonia, at whose court he passed much of his time. He wrote a poem on astronomy, entitled Phænomena, which Cicero, when young, translated into Latin verse. The same task was also undertaken by Claudius & Germanicus Cæsar. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 41.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, c. 2.—*Ovid. Am.* 1, el. 15, v. 16.

Arātus, son of Clinias & Aristodama, was born at Sicyon in Achaia, near the river Asopus. When he was but seven years of age his father who held the government of Sicyon, was assassinated by Abantidas who made himself absolute. After some revolutions the sovereignty came into the hands of Nicocles, whom Aratus murdered and restored his country to liberty. He was so jealous of tyrannical power that he even destroyed a picture in which was a painting of a tyrant. He joined the republic of Sicyon in the Achæan league, which he strengthened by making a treaty of alliance with the Corinthians, and with Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He was chosen chief commander of the forces of the Achæans, and drove away the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth. He made war against the Spartans, but was conquered in a battle by their king Cleomenes. To repair the losses he had sustained, he solicited the assistance of king Antigonus, and drove away Cleomenes from Sparta, who fled to Egypt where he killed himself. The Ætolians soon after attacked the Achæans, and Aratus, to support his character, was obliged to call to his aid, Philip, king of Macedonia. His friend,

without filling it, though it contained no more than an obolus.

Archetimus, the first philosophical writer in the age of the seven wise men of Greece. *Diog.*

Archia, one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus. *Hygin.* fab. 143.

Archias, a Corinthian, descended from Hercules. He founded Syracuse, A. U. C. 23. Being told by an oracle to make choice of health or riches, he chose the latter. *Dionys. Hal.* 2.——A poet of Antioch, intimate with the Luculli. He obtained the rank and name of a Roman citizen by the means of Cicero, who defended him in an elegant oration, when his enemies had disputed his privileges of citizen of Rome. He wrote a poem on the Cimbrian war, and began another concerning Cicero's consulship, which are now lost. *Cic. pro Arch.*——A Polemarch of Thebes, assassinated in a conspiracy, which he could have prevented if he had not deferred to the morrow the reading of a letter which gave him information of his danger. He lived in the age of Epaminondas. *Plut. in Pelop.*——A high priest of Athens, contemporary and intimate with the Polemarch of the same name. *Id. ibid.*——A Theban taken in the act of adultery. He was punished according to the law, and tied to a post in the public place, for which punishment he abolished the Oligarchy. *Aristot.*

Archibiades, a philosopher of Athens, very inimical to the views and measures of Phocion. *Plut. in Phoc.*—An ambassador of Byzantium, &c. *Polyæn.* 4, c. 44.

Archidamia, a priestess of Ceres, who on account of her affection for Aristomenes, restored him to liberty, when he had been taken prisoner, by her female attendants at the celebration of their festivals. *Pausf.* 4, c. 17.——A daughter of Cleadas, who upon hearing that her countrymen, the Spartans, were debating whether they should send away their women, against the hostile approach of Pyrrhus, seized a sword and ran to the senate house, exclaiming that the women were as able to fight as the men. Upon this the decree was repealed. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Polyæn.* 8, c. 49.

Archidamus, son of Theopompus, king of Sparta, died before his father. *Paus.*—Another king of Sparta, son of Anaxidamus. He was succeeded by Agasicles.——Another, son of Agesilaus. He was of the family of the Proclidæ.——Another, grandson of Leotychidas by his son Zeuxidamus. He succeeded his grandfather and reigned in conjunction with Pleistoanax. He conquered the Argives and Arcadians, and privately assisted the Phocians in plundering the temple of Delphi. He was called to the aid of Tarentum against the Romans, and killed there in a battle, after a reign of 33 years. *Diod.* 16.—*Xenoph.*——Another, son of Eudamidas.——Another, who conquered the Helots after a violent earthquake. *Diod.* 12.——A son of Agesilaus, who led the Spartan auxiliaries to Cleombrotus at the battle of Leuctra, and was killed as he commanded one of the wings.——A son of Xenius, Theopompus. *Paus.*

Archidas, a tyrant of Athens killed by his troops.

Archidemus, a Stoic philosopher who willingly exiled himself among the Parthians. *Plut. de exil.*

Archidius, a son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. *Justin.* 7, c. 4.

Archidium, a city of Crete, named after Archidius, son of Tegeates. *Paus.* 8, c. 53.

Archigallus, the chief of the priests of Cybele.

Archigenes, a physician, born at Apamea, in Syria. He lived in the reign of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and died in the 73d year of his age. *Juv.* 6, v. 235.

Archilochus, a poet of Paros, who wrote elegies, satyrs, odes, and epigrams. He was the first who introduced iambics in his verses. He had courted Neobule, the daughter of Lycambes, and had received promises of marriage, but the father gave her to another, superior to the poet in rank and fortune. Upon which Archilochus wrote such a bitter satyr, that Lycambes hanged himself in a fit of despair. He lived in the age of Romulus. The Spartans condemned his verses on account of their petulance, and banished him. *Cic. Tusc.* 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 12.—*Horat. art. poet.* v. 79.—*Athen.* 1, 2, &c.——A son of Nestor killed by Memnon in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A Greek historian, who wrote a chronological table and other works. He lived about the 20th, or according to others, the 30th Olymp.

Archimedes, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, in the second Punic war, about 220 years before the Christian era. He invented a machine of glass which faithfully represented the motion of all the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman consul, besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed machines which suddenly raised in the air the ships of the enemy from the bay before the city, and then let them fall with such violence into the water that they sunk. He set them also on fire with his burning

burning glasses. When the town was taken, the Roman general gave strict orders to his soldiers not to hurt Archimedes, and even offered a reward to him who brought him alive and safe into his presence. All these precautions were useless, he was so deeply engaged in solving a problem, that he was even ignorant that the enemy were in possession of the town, and a soldier, without knowing who he was, killed him because he refused to follow him. The place where he was buried remained long unknown, till Cicero, during his questorship in Sicily, found his tomb near one of the gates of Syracuse, surrounded with thorns and prickles. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 25. *De Nat. D.* 2. c. 34.—*Liv.* 24, c. 34.—*Quintil.* 1, c. 10.—*Vitruv.* 9, c. 3.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.

Archinus, a man, who, when he was appointed to distribute new arms among the populace of Argos, armed a mercenary band, and made himself absolute. *Polyæn.* 3. c. 8.——A rhetorician of Athens.

Archipelagus, a part of a sea where a great number of islands are interspersed, such as that part of the Mediterranean, which lies between Greece and Asia Minor, and is generally called Mare Ægeum.

Archipolis, a soldier who conspired against Alexander with Dymnus. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Archippe, a city of the Marsi. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and lost in the lake of Fucinus. *Plin.* 3, c. 19.

Archippus, a king of Italy, from whom, perhaps, the town of Archippe received its name. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 752.——A philosopher of Thebes, pupil to Pythagoras.

Architis, a name of Venus, worshipped on mount Libanus.

Archon, one of Alexander's generals, who received the provinces of Babylon at the general division after the king's death. *Diod.* 18.

Archontes, the name of the chief magistrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were chosen but such as were descended from ancestors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations; they were also to be without deformity in all the parts and members of their body, and were obliged to produce testimonies of their dutiful behaviour to their parents, of the services they had rendered their country, and the competency of their fortune to support their dignity. They took a solemn oath that they would observe the laws, administer justice with impartiality, and never suffer themselves to be corrupted. If they ever received bribes they were compelled by the laws to dedicate to the god of Delphi a statue of gold of equal weight with their body. They all had the power of punishing malefactors with death. The chief among them was called Archon, the year took its denomination from him; he determined all causes between man and wife, and took care of legacies, and wills; he provided for orphans, protected the injured, and punished drunkenness with uncommon severity. If he suffered himself to be intoxicated during the time of his office, the misdemeanor was punished with death. The second of the Archons was called Basileus, it was his office to keep good order, and to destroy all causes of quarrel in the families of those who were dedicated to the service of the gods. The profane and the impious were brought before his tribunal, and he offered public sacrifices for the good of the state. He assisted at the celebration of the Eleusinian festivals and other religious ceremonies. His wife was to be related to the whole people of Athens, and of a pure and unsullied life. He had a vote among the Areopagites, but was obliged to sit among them without his crown. The Polemarch was another Archon of inferior dignity. He had the care of all foreigners, and provided a sufficient maintenance from the public treasury for the families of those who had lost their lives in the defence of their country. These three chief Archons generally chose each of them two persons of respectable character, and of an advanced age, whose counsels and advice might assist and support them in their public capacity. The six other Archons were indiscriminately called Thesmothetæ. They received complaints against persons accused of impiety, bribery, and ill behaviour. They settled all disputes between the citizens, redressed the wrongs of strangers, and forbad any laws to be enforced, but such as were conducive to the safety of the state. These officers of state were chosen after the death of king Codrus, their power was originally for life, but afterwards it was limited to 10 years, and at last to one year. After some time the qualifications which were required to be an Archon were not strictly observed. Adrian, before he was elected emperor of Rome, was made Archon at Athens, though a foreigner; and the same honors were conferred upon Plutarch. *Aristoph. in Nub. & Avib.*—*Plut. Sympos.* 1.—*Demosth.*—*Pollux.*—*Lysias.*

Archylus Thurius, a general of Dionysius the elder. *Diod.* 14.

Archytas, a musician of Mitylene, who wrote a treatise on agriculture. *Diog.*

Archytas, son of Hestiæus of Tarentum, was a follower of the Pythagorean philosophy, and an able astronomer and geometrician. He redeemed his master, Plato, from the hands of the tyrant Dionysius, and for his virtues he was seven times chosen, by his fellow citizens, governor of Tarentum. He invented some mathematical instruments, and made a wooden pigeon which could fly. He perished in a shipwreck. He flourished about 350 years before the Christian era. *Horat.* 1, od. 28.—*Cic.* 3 *de Orat.*—*Diog. in vit.*

Arcinus, a Milesian poet, pupil to Homer. He lived, according to some, about the 2d Olympiad. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

Arctophylax, a star near the great bear, called also Bootes. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

Arctos, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monsters.——Two celestial constellations near the north pole, commonly called Ursa Major, and Minor. They are supposed to be Arcas and his mother, who were made constellations. *Virg. G.* 1.—*Aratus.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 107.

Arcturus, a star near the tail of the great bear. Its rising and setting was generally supposed to portend great tempests. *Horat.* 3, od. 1.

Ardalus, a son of Vulcan. He is said to have been the first who invented the pipe. He gave it to the Muses, who on that account have been called Ardalides, and Ardaliotides. *Paus.* 2, c. 31.

Ardania, a country of Egypt. *Strab.*

Ardaxanus, a small river of Illyricum. *Polyb.*

Ardea, a town of Latium, built by Danae, or according to some, by a son of Ulysses and Circe. It was the capital of the Rutuli. Some soldiers set it on fire, and the inhabitants publicly reported that their city had been changed into a bird, called by the Latins *Ardea*. It was rebuilt and it became a rich and magnificent city, whose enmity to Rome rendered it famous. Tarquin the Proud was pressing it with a siege, when his son ravished Lucretia. *C. Nep. in Attic.* 14.—*Liv.* 1, c. 57. l. 3. c. 71. l. 4, c. 9. &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 411.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 573.—*Strab.* 5.

Ardiæi, a town of Illyricum, whose capital was called Ardia. *Strab.* 7.

Ardonea, a town of Apulia. *Liv.* 24, c. 20.

Ardvenna, a large forest of Gaul, in the time of J. Cæsar. It extended 50 miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii. *Tacit.* 8. *Ann.* c. 42.—*Cæs. bell. Gall.* 6, c. 29.

Arduine, the goddess of hunting among the Gauls.

Ardyenses, a nation near the Rhone. *Polyb.* 3.

Ardys, a son of Gyges, king of Lydia. He reigned 49 years, took Priene, and made war against Miletus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15.

Areacidæ, a nation of Numidia. *Polyb.*

Areas, a general, chosen by the Greeks against Ætolia. *Justin.* 24. c. 1.

Aregonis, the mother of Mopsus by Ampyx. *Orph. in Argon.*

Arellatum, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Arellius, a celebrated painter of Rome, in the age of Augustus. He painted the goddesses in the form of his mistresses. *Plin.* 35, c. 10.

Aremorica, a part of Gaul, which afterwards received the name of Aquitania. *Plin.* 4.

Arena & Arene, a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Arenacum, a town of Germany. *Tacit. Hist.* 5, c. 20.

Areopagitæ, the judges of the Areopagus, a seat of justice on a small eminence near Athens. Its name is derived from αρειος παγος, the hill of Mars, because Mars was the first who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius, who had offered violence to his daughter Alcippe. Some say that the place receives the name of Areopagus, because the Amazons pitched their camp there and offered sacrifices to their progenitor Mars, when they besieged Athens, and others maintain that that name was given to the place because Mars is the god of bloodshed, war and murder, which were generally punished by that court. The time in which this celebrated seat of justice was instituted is unknown. Some suppose that Cecrops, the founder of Athens, first established it A. M. 2545. Others give the credit of it to Cranaus, and others to Solon. The number of judges that composed this august assembly is not known. They have been limited by some to 9, to 31, to 51, and sometimes to a greater number. The most worthy and religious of the Athenians were admitted as members, and such Archons as had discharged their duty with care and faithfulness. In the latter ages of the republic this observance was often violated, and we find some of their members of loose and debauched morals. If any of them was convicted of immorality, if they were seen sitting at a tavern, or had used any indecent language, they were immediately expelled from the assembly, and held

held in the greatest disgrace, though the dignity of a judge of the Areopagus always was for life. The Areopagites took cognizance of murders, impiety, and immoral behaviour, and particularly of idleness, which they deemed the cause of all vice. They watched over the laws, and they had the management of the public treasury; they had the liberty of rewarding the virtuous, and of inflicting severe punishment upon such as blasphemed against the gods, or slighted the celebration of the holy mysteries. They always sat in the open air, because they took cognizance of murder, and by their laws it was not permited for the murderer and his accuser to be both under the same roof. This custom also might originate because the persons of the judges were sacred, and they were afraid of contracting pollution by conversing in the same house with men who had been guilty of shedding innocent blood. They always heard causes and passed sentence in the night, that they might not be prepossessed in favor of the plaintiff or of the defendant by seeing them. Whatever causes were pleaded before them, were to be divested of all oratory and fine speaking, lest eloquence should charm their ears and corrupt their judgment. Hence arose the most just and most impartial decisions, and their sentence was deemed sacred and inviolable, and the plaintiff and defendant were equally convinced of its justice. The Areopagites generally sat on the 27th, 28th, and 29th day of every month. Their authority continued in its original state, till Pericles, who was refused admittance among them, resolved to lessen their consequence and destroy their power. From that time the morals of the Athenians were corrupted, and the Areopagites were no longer conspicuous for their virtue and justice, and when they censured the debaucheries of Demetrius, one of the family of Phalereus, he plainly told them, that if they wished to make a reform in Athens they must begin at home.

Areopagus, a hill in the neighbourhood of Athens. *Vid.* Areopagitæ.

Arestæ, a people of India, conquered by Alexander. *Justin.* 12, c. 8.

Aresthanas, a countryman, whose goat suckled Æsculapius, when exposed by his mother. *Paus.* 2, c. 26.

Areta, the mother of Aristippus, the philosopher. *Laert.* 2.——A daughter of Dionysius, who married Dion. She was thrown into the sea. *Plut. in Dion.*

Arēta, a daughter of Rhexenor, descended from Neptune. She married her uncle Alcinous, by whom she had Nausicaa. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 8.—*Apollod* 1.

Aretaphila, the wife of Melanippus, a priest of Cyrene. Nicocrates murdered her husband to marry her. She, however, was so attached to Melanippus, that she endeavoured to poison Nicocrates, and at last caused him to be assassinated by his brother Lysander, whom she married. Lysander proved as cruel as his brother, upon which Aretaphila ordered him to be thrown into the sea. After this she retired to a private station. *Plut. de Virtut. Mulier.*—*Polyan.* 8, c. 38.

Aretāles, a Cnidian, who wrote an history of Macedonia. *Plut.*

Arēte. *Vid.* Areta.

Arētes, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 4, c. 15.

Arethūsa, a nymph of Elis, was one of Diana's attendants. She was one of the Oceanides. As she returned one day from hunting, she sat near the Alpheus, and bathed in the stream. The god of the river was enamoured of her, and he pursued her over the mountains and all the country, when Arethusa, ready to sink under fatigue, implored Diana, who changed her into a fountain. The Alpheus immediatly mingled his streams with hers, and Diana opened a secret passage under the earth and under the sea, where the waters of Arethusa disappeared and rose in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, in Sicily. The river Alpheus followed her also under the sea and rose also in Ortygia, so that whatever is thrown into the Alpheus, in Elis, rises again, after some time in the fount in Arethusa near Syracuse. *Vid. Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 10.—*Athen.* 7.—*Paus.*——One of the Hesperides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A daughter of Hercileus, mother of Abas, by Neptune. *Hygin.* fab. 157.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Hygin.* fab. 181.——A lake of Upper Armenia, near the fountains of the Tigris. Nothing can sink under its waters. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.

Aretīnum, a Roman colony in Etruria. *Ital.* 5, v. 123.

Aretus, a son of Nestor and Anaxibia. *Homer. Od.* 3.——A Trojan against the Greeks. He was killed by Automedon. *Homer. Il.* 17.——A famous warrior whose only weapon was an iron club. He was treacherously killed by Lycurgus, king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 11.

Areus, a king of Sparta, preferred in the succession to Cleonymus, brother of Acrotatus, who had made an alliance with Pyrrhus. He assisted Athens when Antigonus besieged it. He died at Corinth.

Pauf. 3, c. 6.--*Plut.*——A king of Sparta who succeeded his father Acrotatus 2d, and was succeeded by Leonidas, son of Cleonymus.

Argeus & Argēus, a son of Apollo and Cyrene. *Justin* 13, c. 7.——A son of Perdiccas, who succeeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia. *Justin* 7, c. 1.——A mountain of Cappadocia, covered with perpetual snows, at the bottom of which is the capital of the country called Mazaca. *Claudian.*——A son of Ptolemy, killed by his brother. *Pauf.* 1.——A son of Licymnius. *Apollod.* 2.

Argālus, a king of Sparta, son of Amyclas. *Pauf.* 3, c. 1.

Argathōna, a huntress of Cios in Bithynia, whom Rhesus married before he went to the Trojan war. When she heard of his death, she died in despair. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 36.

Argathōnius, a king of Tartessus, A. U. C. 125, who according to *Plin.* 7, c. 48, lived 120 years, and 300 according to *Ital.* 3, v. 396.

Argē, a beautiful huntress, changed into a frog by Apollo. *Hygin* fab. 205.——One of the Cyclops. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons. *Apollod.* 2.——A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. *Apollod.* 1.

Argēa, a place at Rome where certain Argives were buried.

Argēathis, a village of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 23.

Argennum, a promontory of Ionia.

Argeiātas, the 31 king of Lacedæmon. He reigned 35 years.

Argeus, son of Perdiccas, was the 5th king of Macedonia. He obtained the kingdom when Amyntas was deposed by the Illyrians. *Justin* 7, c. 2.

Argēa, daughter of Adrastus, married Polynices, whom she loved with an immoderate tenderness. When he was killed in the war, she buried his body in the night, against the positive orders of Creon, for which pious action she was punished with death. Theseus revenged her death by killing Creon. *Hygin.* fab. 69 & 72.—*Stat. Theb.* 12. [*Vid. Antigone & Creon.*]——A country of Peloponnesus, called also Argolis, of which Argos was the capital.—One of the Danaides. *Hygin. praef.*—The wife of Inachus, and mother of Io. *Id.* fab. 145.——The mother of Argus, by Polybus. *Id.* fab. 145.——A daughter of Autesion, who married Aristodemus, by whom she had two sons, Euristhenes and Procles. *Apollod.* 2.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 3.

Argias, a man who founded Chalcedon, A. U. C. 138.

Argiletum, a place at Rome, near Palatium, where the tradesmen used to kept their shops. *Martial*, 1, ep. 4.

Argilii, a colony of the Ar *Diod.* 4, c. 103.

Argilus, a mountain of Egypt the Nile.

Argilus, a town of Æmathia, near Strymon. *Herodot.* 7, c. 115.

Arginūsæ, three small islands continent between Mitylene and Met where the Lacedæmonian fleet w quered by Conon the Athenian. *S*

Argiōpe, a nymph of mount P

Argiphontes, a surname given cury, because he killed the hundr Argus by order of Jupiter.

Argippæi, a nation among the mations. They are born bald, a flat noses. They live upon trees. 4, c. 23.

Argīva, a surname of Juno, wor at Argos. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 547.

Argīvi, the inhabitants of the Argos, and the neighbouring count word is indiscriminately applied poets to all the inhabitants of Gre

Argius, a steward of Galba, vately interred the body of his r his gardens. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 49.

Argo, the name of the fam which carried Jason and his 54 com to Colchis when they resolved to the golden fleece. The derivatio word Argo has been often disputed derive it from Argus, the person proposed the expedition, and w the ship. Others maintain that it at Argos, whence its name. Cic 1, c. 20, calls it Argo, because i Grecians commonly called Argives 4, derives the word from ἀργὸς fignifies swift. Ptolemy says, by that Hercules built the ship, and Argo after a son of Jason, who bore name. The ship Argo had 50 o cording to many authors, she had on her prow, which had been c forest of Dodona by Minerva, beam had the power of giving c the Argonauts. This ship was the ever failed on the sea, as some re ter the expedition was finished, Ja ed her to be drawn a ground at th of Corinth, and consecrated to th the sea. The poets have made h stellation in heaven. Jason was a beam which fell from the t fleet on the ground near it. *Hyg A. P.* 2, c. 37.—*Catull. de Nup Thet.*—*Val. Flacc.* 1, v. 93 &c.—

lib. 6.—Seneca in Medea.—Apollon. Argon. —Hesiod. 1.—Ov. de Nat. D.—Plin. 7, c. 50. —Hesiod. 1.

ARGOLICUS SINUS, a bay on the coast of Argolis.

ARGOLIS and ARGOS, a country of Peloponnesus between Arcadia and the Ægean sea. Its chief city was called Argos.

ARGUS, one of the descendants of Hercules who reigned in Lydia 505 years before Cyrus. *Herodot* 1. c. 7.

ARGONAUTÆ, a name given to those heroes who went with Jason on board the ship Argo to Colchis. The model of this expedition arose from the following circumstances:—Athamas, king of Thebes, had married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, whom he divorced to marry Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. As Nephele was subject to certain fits of madness, Athamas repudiated her, and took a second time Ino, by whom he had sons, after two sons, Learchus and Melicertes. As the children of Nephele were to be sacrificed to their father by order of Ino, Ino conceived an immoderate hatred against them, and the country of Thebes was afflicted by a pestilence, by withholding all the grain which had been sown in the earth. Upon this the oracle was consulted, and as it had been corrupted by agents of Ino, the answer was, that Nephele's children should be immolated to the gods. Phryxus was apprized of this, and he immediately embarked with his sister Helle, and fled to the court of Æetes, king of Colchis, one of his near relations. In the voyage Helle died, and Phryxus arrived safe at Colchis, and was received with kindness by the king. The poets have embellished the flight of Phryxus, by supposing that he and Helle fled through the air on a ram who had a golden fleece and wings, and was endowed with the faculties of speech. The ram, as they say, was the offspring of Neptune's amours under the form of a ram with Theophane. As they were going to be sacrificed, the ram took them on his back and instantly disappeared in the air. On their way Helle was giddy and fell into that part of the sea, which from her was called the Hellespont. When Phryxus came to Colchis he sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, or according to others, to Mars, to whom he also dedicated the golden fleece. He soon after married Chalciope, the daughter of Æetes, but his father in law could not in the possession of the golden fleece, and therefore to obtain it he murdered him. Some time after this event, when Jason, the son of Æson, demanded of his uncle Pelias the crown which he usurped, [*vid. Pelias, Jason, Æson*] Pelias told that he would resore it to him, provided he avenged the death of two common relations Phryxus, whom Æetes had basely murdered in Colchis. Jason, who was in the vigor of youth and of an unanimous soul, cheerfully undertook the expedition, and embarked with all the young princes of Greece in the ship Argo. They stopped at the island of Lemnos where they remained two years and raised a new race of men from the Lemnian women who had murdered their husbands. [*Vid. Hypsipyle*] After they had left Lemnos, they visited Samothrace, where they offered sacrifices to the gods, and thence passed to Troas and to Cyzicum. Here they met with a favorable reception from Cyzicus the king of the country. The night after their departure they were driven back on a hostile shore on the coast of Cyzicus, and the inhabitants, supposing them to be their enemies the Pelasgi, fell upon them. In this nocturnal engagement the slaughter was great and Cyzicus was killed by the hand of Jason, who, to expiate a murder he had ignorantly committed, buried him in a most magnificent manner, and offered a sacrifice to the mother of the gods to whom he built a temple on mount Dindymus. From Cyzicum they visited Bebrycia, i. e. Bithynia, where Pollux accepted the challenge of Amycus king of the country, in the combat of the cestus and slew him. They were driven from Bebrycia to Lycus Rhom, to Salmydessa, on the coast of Thrace, where they delivered Phineus king of the place, from the persecution of the harpies. Phineus directed their course through the Cyanean rock or the Symplegades, [*Vid. Cyanea*] and they safely entered the Euxine sea. They visited the country of the Mariandinians, where Lycus reigned, and left two of their companions, Idmon and Tiphis their pilot. After they had left this coast they were driven upon the island of Arecia, where they found the children of Phryxus, whom Æetes their grandfather had sent to Greece to take possession of their father's kingdom. From this island they at last arrived safe in Æetes capital of Colchis. Jason explained the causes of his voyage to Æetes, but the conditions on which he was to receive the golden fleece were so hard, that the Argonauts must have perished in the attempt had not Medea, the king's daughter, fallen in love with their leader. She had a conference with Jason, and after mutual oaths of fidelity in the temple of Hecate, Medea promised herself to deliver the Argonauts from her father's hard conditions, if Jason married her and carried her

her with him to Greece. He was to tame two bulls which had brazen feet and horns, and which vomited clouds of fire and smoke, and to tie them to a plough made of adamant stone and to plough a field of two acres of ground never before cultivated. After this he was to sow in the plain, the teeth of a dragon from which an armed multitude were to rise up and to be all destroyed by his hands. This done he was to kill an ever watchful dragon who was at the bottom of the tree to which the golden fleece was suspended. All these labours were to be performed in one day, and Medea's assistance, whose knowledge of herbs, magic and potions was unparalleled, easily extricated Jason from all danger, to the astonishment and terror of his companions, and of Æetes, and the people of Colchis, who had assembled to be spectators of this wonderful action. He tamed the bulls with ease; ploughed the field, sowed the dragon's teeth, and when the armed men sprang from the earth, he threw a stone in the midst of them and they immediately turned their weapons one against the other, till they all perished. After this he went to the dragon, and by means of enchanted herbs and a draught which Medea had given him, he lulled the monster to sleep and obtained the golden fleece, and immediately set sail with Medea. He was soon pursued by Absyrtus the king's son, who came up to them and was seized and murdered by Jason and Medea. The mangled limbs of Absyrtus were strewed in the way through which Æetes was to pass, that his farther pursuit might be stopped. After the murder of Absyrtus, they entered the Palus Mæotis, and by pursuing their course towards the left, they came to the island Peucestes, and to that of Circe. Here Circe informed Jason that the cause of all his calamities arose from the murder of Absyrtus, of which she retated to expiate him. Soon after they entered the Mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, and passed the straits of Carybdis and Scylla, where they must have perished, had not Tethys, the mistress of Peleus, one of the Argonauts, delivered them. They were delivered from the Sirens by the eloquence of Orpheus, and arrived in the island of the Phæacians where they met the enemy's fleet which had continued their pursuit by a different course. It was therefore resolved that Medea should be restored if she had not been actually married to Jason, but the wife of Alcinous, the king of the country, being appointed umpire between the Colchians and Argonauts, had the marriage privately consummated by night, and declared that the claims of Æetes to Medea were now void. From Phæacia the Argonauts came to the bay of Ambracia, whence they were driven by a storm upon the coast of Africa, and after many disasters at last came in sight of the promontory of Malea in the Peloponnesus, where Jason was purified of the murder of Absyrtus and soon after arrived safe in Thessaly. The impracticability of such a voyage is well known. Apollonius Rhodius gives another account equally improbable. He says that they sailed from the Euxine up one of the mouths of the Danube, and that Absyrtus pursued them by entering another mouth of the river. After they had continued their voyage for some leagues, the waters decreased, and they were obliged to carry the ship Argo across the country to the Adriatic, upwards of 150 miles. Here they met with Absyrtus who had pursued the same measures and conveyed his ships in like manner over the land. Absyrtus was immediately put to death, and soon after the beam of Dodona [*Vid. Argo*] gave an oracle that Jason should never return home if he was not previously purified of the murder. Upon this they sailed to the island of Æa, where Circe, who was the sister of Æetes, expiated him without knowing who he was. There is a third tradition which maintains that they returned to Colchis a second time and visited many places of Asia. This famous expedition, which, according to the best calculations, was atchieved about 35 years before the Trojan war, has been celebrated in the antient ages of the world. It has employed the pen of many writers, and among the historians, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Apollodorus and Justin; and among the poets, Onamacritus more generally called Orpheus, Apollonius Rhodius, Pindar and Valerius Flaccus have extensively given an account of its most remarkable particulars. The number of the Argonauts is not exactly known; the following list is drawn from the various authors who have made mention of the Argonautic expedition. Jason, son of Æson, as it is well known, was the chief over the rest. His companions were Acastus son of Pelias, Actor son of Hippasus, Admetus son of Pheres, Æsculapius son of Apollo, Ætalides son of Mercury and Eupoleme, Almenus son of Mars, Amphiaraus son of Œcleus, Amphidamas son of Aleus, Amphion son of Hyperasius, Anceus a son of Lycurgus and another of the same name, Areus, Argus the builder of the ship Argo, Argus son of Phrixus, Armenus, Ascalaphus son of Mars, Asterion son of Cometes, Asterius son of Neleus, Augeas son of Sol, Atalanta daughter of Schœneus

dis-

disguised in a man's dress, Autolycus son of Mercury. Asorus, Buphagus, Burs son of Telcon, Cal is son of Boreas. Canthus son of Abas, Castor son of Jupiter, Caneus son of Elatus, Cepheus son of Aleus. Cius, Clitias and Iphitus sons of Eurythus, Coronus. Deucalion son of Minos, Echion son of Mercury and Antianira, Ergynus son of Neptune. Euphemus son of Neptune and Mecionice, Eribotes, Euryalus son of Cisseus. Eurydamas and Eurythion sons of Irus, Eurytus son of Mercury, Glaucus. Hercules son of Jupiter, Idas son of Aphareus, Ialmenus son of Mars. Idmon son of Abas, Ilaus son of Iphiclus, Iphicius son of Thestor, Iphiclus son of Philacus, Iphis son of Alector. Ismenus son of Aphareus, Iuus son of Nauplius, Laertes son of Arcesius. Laocoon, Laodatus son of Bias, Leitus son of Alector, Meleager son of Œneus. Menœtius son of Actor, Mopsus son of Ampycus. Nauplius son of Neptune, Nelus the brother of Pelias, Nestor son of Neleus. Oileus the father of Ajax, Orpheus son of Œager, Palemon son of Ætolus, Peleus and Telamon sons of Æacus, Periclymenus son of Neleus. Penelens son of Hippalmus. Philoctetes son of Pæan, Pilias, Pollux son of Jupiter, Polyphemus son of Elatus. Porcus son of Thaumacus. Phanus son of Bacchus, Phalerus son of Alcon. Phocus and Priasus sons of Caneus one of the Lapithæ, Talaus, Tiphys son of Aginus, Staphilus son of Bacchus, two of the name of Iphitus. Theseus son of Ægeus with his friend Pirithous. Among these Æsculapius was physician and Tiphis was pilot.

Argos, an antient city, capital of Argolis in Peloponnesus, about two miles from the sea. Juno was the chief deity of the place. Its kingdom was founded by Inachus, 1800 years before the Christian era, and after it had subsisted during 550 years, it was united to the crown of Mycenæ. It was built according to Euripides. *Iphig. in Aul.* v. 152, 534, by seven Cyclops, who came from Syria. These Cyclops were as Vulcan's workmen. The nine first kings of Argos were called Inachides, in honor of the founder. Their names were Inachus, Perseus, Apis, Argus, Chrysus, Phorbas, Triopas, Stelenus and Gelanor. Gelanor gave a kind reception to Danaus, who drove him from his kingdom in return for his hospitality. The descendants of Danaus were called Belides. Agamemnon was king of Argos during the Trojan war, and 80 years after the Heraclidæ seized the Peloponnesus, and deposed the monarchs. The inhabitants of Argos were called Argivi and Argolici, and this name has been often applied to all the Greeks, without distinction. *Plin.* 7. c. 56.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 15. *Strab.* 8. *Mela* 1, c. 13, &c. l. 2, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 40, &c.

Argos, a town of Thessaly, called Pelasgicon by the Pelasgians. *Lucan* 6, v. 355.——Another in Epirus, called Amphilochium.

Argus, a king of Argos.—A son of Arestor, whence he is often called Arestorides. He married Ismene, the daughter of the Asopus. As he had an hundred eyes, Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer. Mercury, by order of Jupiter, slew him by lulling all his eyes asleep with the sound of his lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argos to the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her. *Moschus Idyl.*—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 10 & 13.—*Propert.* 1. el. 3.—*Apollod* 1, c. 9. l. 2 c. 1.——A son of Agenor. *Hygin* tab. 145.——A son of Danaus, who built the ship Argo. *Id.* 14.—A son of Jupiter and Niobe. *Id.* 145.—A son of Pyras and Callirroe. *Id.* 145.—A son of Phryxus. *Id.* 3.—A son of Polybus. *Id.* 14.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Apollod.*——A dog of Ulysses, who knew his master after an absence of 20 years. *Homer Od.* 17.

Argynnis, a name of Venus, which she received from Argynnus, a favourite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephisus. *Propert.*

Argyra, a nymph greatly beloved by a shepherd called Solemnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the shepherd into a river of the same name, whose waters make lovers forget the object of their affections. *Pauf* 7, c. 23.

Argyra, a city of Troas. Also the native place of Diodorus Siculus, in Sicily.

Argyraspides, a Macedonian legion which received this name from their silver helmets. *Curt.* 4, v. 13.

Argyre, an island beyond the mouth of the river Indus. It abounds in metal. *Mela.* 3, c. 7.

Aria, a country of Asia, situate at the east of Parthia. *Mela.* 1. c. 2. l. 2. c. 7.

Aria, the wife of Pætus Cecinna, of Padua, a Roman senator who was accused of conspiracy against Claudius, and carried to Rome by sea. She accompanied him, and in the boat she stabbed herself, and presented the sword to her husband, observing that she felt not her wound, but that his would be fatal to her. *A. D.* 48.—*Plin.* 7.

Ariadne, daughter of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Pasiphae, fell in love with Theseus, who was shut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. She gave him

him a clue of thread, by which he extricated himself from the different windings of his confinement. After he had conquered the Minotaur, he carried her away according to the promise he had made, and married her. When he arrived at the island of Naxos he forsook her, tho' she was already pregnant, and repaid his love with the most endearing tenderness. Ariadne was so disconsolate upon being abandoned by Theseus, that she hang herself, according to some, but Plutarch says that she lived many years after, and had some children by Oxarus, the priest of Bacchus. According to some writers Bacchus loved her after Theseus had forsaken her, and he gave her a crown of seven stars, which after her death were made a constellation. The Argives showed Ariadne's tomb, and when one of their temples was repaired, her ashes were found in an earthen urn. *Horat. Od.* 11, says that Diana detained Ariadne at Naxos. *Plut. in Thes.—Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 9. *Hyginus. De Ast. An.* 2. *Stat.* 3. v. 461.—*Catull. de nupt. Pel. et Thet.* ver. 61.——*Hygin* fab. 14, 43, 270.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

ARIAEUS, an officer who succeeded to the command of the surviving army after the death of Cyrus the younger after the battle of Cunaxa. He made peace with Artaxerxes. *Xenoph.*

ARIAEI & ARIANI, a people of Asia. *Dionys. Perieg.* 714.

ARIANTAS, a king of Scythia, who yearly ordered every one of his subjects to greet him with an arrow. *Herodot.* 4, v. 81.

ARIARATHES 1st, the first king of Cappadocia, who upon being besieged by Pisidicca, and without any means of escape, set the city on fire and burnt himself with all his followers. *Justin* 13, c. 6.—*Diod.* 18.

ARIARATHES 2d, a king of Cappadocia, killed by his friend and relation Mithridates. *Justin* 29, c. 1, &c.

ARIARATHES 3d, son of the preceding, was restored to his father's kingdom by Mithridates, who soon after assassinated him.

ARIARATHES 4th, son of Ariarathes the 3d, recovered the kingdom from Mithridates, his father's and his grandfather's murderer. Gordius, his tutor and protector, instructed him in the management of the kingdom.

ARIARATHES 5th, uncle to Ariarathes 4th, was driven from his kingdom of Cappadocia by Mithridates, and died thro' grief. After his death there arose a Pseudo-Ariarathes at the instigation of King Nicomedes. This man was the cause of great commotions till the Romans interfered, and gave the Cappadocians to a liberty, which however they refused, exclaiming they could not live without a king. They Romans upon this, gave them Ariobarzanes for their king. *Mead.* 12.

ARIARATHES, a son of Mithridates Eupator, who conquered Cappadocia, and drove away king Ariobarzanes. He was put to death by his father's orders, for the great favour which he had shewed him. *Appian.—Liv.*

ARIBERTUS, a general mentioned by Polyæn 7, c. 19.

ARICIA, an Athenian girl whom Hippolytus married after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius. He built a city in Italy, which he called by her name. He had a son by her called Virbius. *Ovid. Met.* 15. v. 544.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.

ARICIA, a very ancient town of Italy, built by Hippolytus, son of Theseus, after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius, and transported into Italy by Diana. In a grove in the neighbourhood of Aricia, Theseus built a temple to Diana, where he established the same rites as were in the temple of that goddess in Taurus. Theseus built a temple to Diana: the priest of this temple was always a fugitive, and the murderer of his predecessor, and went always armed with a dagger, to prevent whatever attempt might be made upon his life by one who wished to be his successor. This Arician grove was very celebrated, and no horses would ever enter it, because Hippolytus had been killed by them. Egeria, whom Numa visited, gave lily resided in this famous grove, which was situate on the Appian way, beyond mount Albanus. *Ovid. Met.* 15. *Fast.* 3, v. 263.—*Lucan* 6, v. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761, &c.

ARICINA, a surname of Diana from her temple near Aricia. [*Virg. Æneid.*] The mother of Octavius. *Cic.* 3. *Phil.* c. 6.

ARIDÆUS, a companion of Cyrus the younger. After the death of Cyrus he reconciled himself with Artaxerxes, by betraying to him the surviving Greeks in their retreat. *Ibid.*

ARIDÆUS, an illegitimate son of Philip who after the death of Alexander, was made king till Roxane, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male successor. Aridæus had not the free enjoyment of his honors. Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals declared himself his protector, and even married his sister to strengthen their connection. He was seven years in possession of the sovereign power, and was put to death with his

his wife Eurydice, by Olympias. *Justin.* 9, c. 8.—*Diod.*

Arsinoe, daughter of Alyattes, married Astyages king of Media. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

Artacum, a town of India, which Alexander found burnt, and without inhabitants. *Arrian.* 4.

Arii, a savage people of India.—Of Arabia. *Plin.* 6.——Of Scythia. *Herodot.*——Of Germany. *Tacit.*

Arima, a place of Cilicia or Syria, where Typhœus was overwhelmed under the ground. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Arimaspi, a people conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

Arimaspias, a river of Scythia with golden sands. The neighbouring inhabitants have but one eye in the middle of their forehead, and wage continual war against the Griffins, monstrous animals that guard the gold of the rivers. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.—*Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 1 & 13.

Arimasphæ, a people near the Euxine sea. *Orpheus. Argon.*

Arimazes, a powerful prince of Sogdiana, who treated Alexander with much insolence, and even asked whether he could fly, to aspire to so extensive a dominion. He surrendered and was exposed on a cross with his friends and relations. *Curt.* 7, c. 11.

Arisi, a nation of Syria. *Strab.*

Ariminum, an antient city of Italy, near the Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul. It was founded by a colony of Umbrians. It was the cause of Cæsar's civil wars. *Lucan* 1, v. 231.—*Plin* 3, c. 15.

Arimnus, a river of Italy, rising in the Apennine mountains. *Plin*, 3. c. 15.

Arimpheæi, a people of Scythia, near the Riphæan mountains. They live chiefly upon berries, in the woods, and are remarkable for their innocence, and mildness. *Plin.* 6. c. 7.

Arines, a king of Mysia. *Varro.*

Ariobarzanes, a man made king of Cappadocia by the Romans, after the troubles which the false Aristarathes had raised, had subsided. Mithridates drove him from his kingdom, but the Romans restored him. He followed the interest of Pompey, and fought at Pharsalia against J. Cæsar. He and his kingdom were preserved by means of Cicero. *Cic.* 5. *ad. Att.* ep. 29.—*Horat.* ep. 6, v. 38.—*Val.* 3, c. 5.

Ariobarzanes, a satrap of Phrygia, who, after the death of Mithridates, invaded the kingdom of Pontus, and kept it for 26 years. He was succeeded by the son of Mithridates. *Diod.* 17.

Ariobarzanes, a general of Darius, who defended the passes of Susa with 15,000 foot against Alexander. After a bloody encounter with the Macedonians he was killed as he attempted to seize the city of Persepolis. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 4 & 5.——A Mede of elegant stature, and great prudence, whom Tiberius appointed to settle the troubles of Armenia. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 4.——A mountain between Parthia and the country of the Massagetæ.

Ariomandes, son of Gobryas, was general of Athens against the Persians. *Plut. in Cim.*

Ariomardus, a son of Darius, in the army of Xerxes when he went against Greece. *Herodot.* 7, c. 78.

Ariomedes, a pilot of Xerxes.

Arion, a famous Lyric poet and musician, son of Cyclos, of Methymna, in the island of Lesbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he obtained immense riches by his profession. Some time after he wished to revisit his country, and the sailors of the ship in which he embarked resolved to murder him to obtain the riches, which he was carrying to Lesbos. Arion seeing them immoveable in their resolutions, begged that he might be permitted to play some melodious tune, and as soon as he had finished it he threw himself into the sea. A number of Dolphins had been attracted round the ship by the sweetness of his music, and it is said that one of them carried him safe on his back to Tænarus, whence he hastened to the court of Periander, who ordered all the sailors to be crucified at their return. *Hygin.* fab. 194.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 23 & 24.—*Ælian. de Nat. An.* 13. c. 45.—*Ibid.* 11.—*Propert.* 2, el. 26, v. 1.—*Plut. in Symp.*

Arion, a horse, sprung from Ceres and Neptune. Ceres, when she travelled over the world in quest of her daughter Proserpine, had taken the figure of a mare to avoid the importuning addresses of Neptune. The god changed himself also into a horse, and from their union arose the horse Arion, who had the power of speech, the feet on the right side like those of a man, and the rest of the body like a horse. Arion was brought up by the Nereides, who often harnessed him to their father's chariot, which he drew over the sea with uncommon swiftness. Neptune gave him to Copreus, who presented him to Hercules. Adrastus, king of Argos received him as a present from Hercules, and with this wonderful animal he won the prize at the Nemæan games. Arion is often called the horse of Adrastus. *Pausf.* 3, c. 25.—*Propert.* 2, el. 34, v. 37.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6.

Ariovistus, a king of Germany, who professed himself a friend of Rome. When Cæsar was in Gaul, Ariovistus marched against him and was conquered with the loss of 80,000 men. *Cæs.* 1 *bell. Gall.*—*Tacit.* 4 *Hist.*

Aris, a river of Messenia. *Pausf.* 4, c. 31.

Arisba, a town of Lesbos destroyed by an earthquake.——A colony of the Mitylenæans in Troas, destroyed by Achilles. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 264.—*Homer. Il.* 7.——The name of Priam's first wife.

Aristæum, a city of Thrace, at the foot of mount Hæmus. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Aristæus, son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, was born in the deserts of Libya. He was brought up by the Seasons, and fed upon nectar and ambrosia. His fondness for hunting has procured him the surname of Nomus and Agreus. After he had travelled over the greatest part of the world, he came to settle in Greece, where he married Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had a son called Actæon. He fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, and pursued her in the fields. She was stung by a serpent that lay in the grass and died, for which the gods destroyed all the bees of Aristæus. In this calamity he applied to his mother, who directed him to seize the sea god Proteus, and consult him how he might repair the losses he had sustained. Proteus advised him to appease the manes of Eurydice by the sacrifice of four bulls and four heifers, and as soon as he had done it and left them in the air, swarms of bees immediately sprang from the rotten carcases, and restored Aristæus to his former prosperity. Some authors say that Aristæus had the care of Bacchus when young, and that he was initiated in the mysteries of this god. Aristæus went to live on mount Hæmus, where he died. He was, after death, worshipped as a demi god. Aristæus is said to have learned from the nymphs the cultivation of olives, and the management of bees, &c. which he afterwards communicated to the rest of mankind. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 317.—*Diod.* 4.—*Justin.* 13, c. 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 363. *Cic. de. Nat. D.* 3. c. 18.—*Pausf.* 10, c. 17.—*Hygin.* fab. 161, 180, 247.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 4. c. 4, &c.—*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24.——A general who commanded the Corinthian forces at the siege of Potidæa. He was taken by the Athenians and put to death.

Aristagoras, a writer, who composed an history of Egypt. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.——A son-in-law of Histiæus, tyrant of Miletus who revolted from Darius, and incited the Athenians against Persia, and burnt Sardis. This so exasperated the king, that every evening before supper he ordered his servants to remind him of punishing Aristagoras. He was killed by the Thracians. *Herodot.* 5, c. 30, &c. l. 7, c. 8.——*Polyæn.* 1, c. 24.——A man of Cyzicus—Another of Cumæ. *Herodot.* 4.

Aristander, a celebrated soothsayer, whom Alexander greatly esteemed. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Plin.* 17, c. 25.

Aristandros, a statuary of Sparta. *Pausf.* 3, c. 18.

Aristarche, a matron of Ephesus, who by order of Diana sailed to the coasts of Gaul with the Phocæans, and was made priestess. *Strab.* 4.

Aristarchus, a celebrated grammarian of Samos, disciple of Aristophanes. He lived the greatest part of his life at Alexandria, and Ptolemy Philometor entrusted him with the education of his sons. He was famous for his critical powers, and he revised the poems of Homer with such severity, that ever after all severe critics were called Aristarchi. He wrote above 800 commentaries on different authors, much esteemed in his age. In his old age he became dropsical, upon which he starved himself, and died in his 72d year. He left two sons, called Aristarchus and Aristagoras, both famous for their stupidity. *Horat. de Art. Poet.* v. 449.—*Ovid.* 3 *ex Pont. ep.* 9, v. 24.—*Cic. ad. Fam.* 3 *ep.* 11. *ad Attic.* 1, *ep.* 14.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Aristarchus, a tragic poet of Tegea in Arcadia, in the age of Euripides, about the 82d olympiad. He composed 70 tragedies, of which two only were rewarded with the prize. One of them called Achilles was translated into Latin verse by Ennius.—A physician to queen Berenice, the widow of Antiochus. *Polyæn.* 8.——An orator of Ambracia.

Aristazanes, a noble Persian in favor with Artaxerxes Ochus. *Diod.* 16.

Aristeas, a poet of Proconnesus, who appeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and 340 years after to the people of Metapontum in Italy, and commanded them to raise him a statue near the temple of Apollo. *Herodot.* 4, c. 13, &c.

Aristeas, son of Demochares, was a famous poet in the age of Cræsus.

Aristera, an island on the coast of Peloponnesus. *Pausf.* 2, c. 34.

Aristeus, a man of Argos, who excited king Pyrrhus to take up arms against his countrymen, the Argives. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 68.

Aristhenes, a shepherd who found Æsculapius when he had been exposed in the woods by his mother Coronis.

HUS, an historian of Arcadia. *l.* 1.

IAUS, a river of Pæonia. *Polyæn.*

IDES, a celebrated Athenian, son ichus in the age of Themistocles. temperance and virtue procured rname of *Just.* He was rival to les, by whose influence he was lor ten years. Before six years ishment had elapsed, he was re- the Athenians. He was at the alamis. and was appointed chief r with Pausanias against Mar- nom they defeated at Platæa. He nor that the expences of his fu- : destroyed at the public charge, o daughters, on account of their irtues, received a dowry from treasury when they were come eable years. *C. Nep. & Plut. in*

IDES, an historian of Miletus, in e wrote an history of Italy, of 40th volume has been quoted. *trall.*——An Athlete who obtain- at the Olympian, Nemean, and mes. *Pauf.* 6, c. 16.——A pain- ebes in Bœotia, in the age of the Great. *Plin.* 7 & 35.—— rator who wrote 50 orations still sides other tracts. He lived some the Augustan age.——A man of ho died by the bite of a weasel. *H.* 14.——A philosopher of imate with M Antoninus.

IPPUS, a philosopher of Cyrene, Socrates. He was a great epi- founded a sect at Cyrene. He of the flatterers of Dionysius of d received the surname of Senior. *Sat.* 3, v. 100.

IPPUS, a philosopher, grandson pus, was called Junior. *Diog.*

rant of Argos.——A man who istory of Arcadia. *Diog* 2.

STIUS, a tribune of the soldiers army. *Caf. bell Gall.* 7, c. 42.

, a peripatetic philosopher of a, who wrote about the encreafe e. *Strab.*——A wrestler of Argos, on Plato performed some exer- *og.*——A musician of Athens. gic poet.

ISULA, a name given to Diana ftocles.

ISULUS, a name common to e high priests and kings of Judæa of Pompey, &c. *Joseph.*

ISULUS, a brother of Epicurus. of Alexander's attendants, who ding's life. *Plut.*

ARISTOCLEA, a beautiful woman, seen naked by Strato as she was offering a sacrifice. She was passionately loved by Callisthenes, and was equally admired by Strato. The two rivals so furiously contended for her hand, that she died during their quarrel, upon which Strato killed himself, and Callisthenes retired, and was never seen after. *Plut. in Amat.*

ARISTOCLES, a peripatetic philosopher of Messenia.——A grammarian of Rhodes.——A stoic of Lampsacus.——An historian. *Strab.* 4.——A musician. *Athen. &c.*——A Prince of Tegea, &c. *Polyæn.*——This name is common to many Greeks of whom few or no particulars are recorded.

ARISTOCLIDES, a tyrant of Orchomenus, who, because he could not win the affection of Stymphalis, killed her and her father, upon which all Arcadia took up arms and destroyed the murderer.

ARISTOCRATES, a king of Arcadia, put to death by his subjects, for offering violence to the priestess of Diana. *Pauf.* 8, c. 5. His grandson, of the same name, was stoned to death for taking bribes. *Id. ibid.*

ARISTOCRATES, a Rhodian.——A man who endeavoured to destroy the democratical power at Athens.——An Athenian general sent to the assistance of Corcyra with 25 gallies. *Diod.* 15.——An Athenian who was punished with death for flying from the field of battle.——A Greek historian, son of Hyparchus. *Plut. in Lyc.*

ARISTOCRITUS wrote a treatise concerning Miletus.

ARISTODEMUS, son of Aristomachus, was one of the Heraclidæ. He, with his brothers Temenus and Chresphontes, invaded Peloponnesus, conquered it, and divided the country among themselves, 1190 years before the Christian era. *Pauf.* 2, c. 18, &c. He was killed by the sons of Pylades and Electra, or as others say by Apollo. *Id.* 3, c. 1.——A king of Messenia who maintained a famous war against Sparta, and lost many cities. After some losses he recovered his strength, and so effectually defeated the enemy's forces, that they were obliged to prostitute their women to re-people their country. The offspring of this prostitution were called Parthenias, and 30 years after their birth they left Sparta and seized upon Tarentum. Aristodemus put his daughter to death for the good of his country. He was afterwards persecuted in a dream by the manes of his daughter, and he killed himself, after a reign of six years and some months, in which he had obtained much military glory. His death was lamented by his countrymen, who did not appoint him a successor, but only

ously invested Damis, one of his friends, with absolute power to continue the war, which was at last terminated after much bloodshed and many losses on both sides the first year of the 24th Olympiad. *Pauf. in Messen.*——The father of Eurysthenes and Procles, was the first king of Lacedæmon, of the Heraclidæ. He died 1178 years before the Christian era. *Apollod.* 2. ——A tyrant of Cumæ.——A philosopher of Ægina.——A writer of Alexandria, who wrote some treatises upon Pindar.——A Spartan, who taught the children of Pausanias.——A man who was preceptor to the children of Pompey.—A tyrant of Arcadia.

ARISTOGENES, a physician of Cnidos, who attained great reputation by the cure of Demetrius Gonatas, king of Macedonia.

ARISTOGITON & Harmodius, two celebrated friends of Athens, who by their joint efforts delivered their country from the tyranny of Pisistratus, A. U. C. 240. They received immortal honours from the Athenians, and had statues raised to their memory. These statues were carried away by Xerxes when he took Athens, 480 years before the Christian era. *Pauf.* 1, c. 29.—*Herodot.* 5. c. 55.—*Plut de 10 Orat.*——An Athenian orator, surnamed Canis for his impudence. ——A statuary. *Pauf.*

ARISTOLAUS, a painter. *Plin.* 35. c. 11.

ARISTOMACHE, the wife of Dionysius of Syracuse. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 20.——The wife of Dion.—A poetess. *Plut. Symp.*——A daughter of Priam, who married Critolaus. *Pauf.* 10.

ARISTOMACHUS, an Athenian, who wrote concerning the preparation of wine. *Plin.* 14. c. 9.——A man who was excessively fond of bees. *Plin.* 11. c. 9.——The son of Cleodæus and grandson of Hyllus. His three sons, Cresphontes, Temenus and Aristodemus, called Heraclidæ, conquered Peloponnesus 1100 years before the Christian era. *Pauf.* 2, c. 7. l. 3. c. 15.—*Herodot.* c. 7. & 8.——A man who laid aside his sovereign power at Argos, at the persuasion of Aratus. *Pauf.* 2. c. 8.

ARISTOMENES, a Theban general in the interest of Darius 3d. *Curt.* 5. c. 9.

ARISTOMENES, a commander of the fleet of Darius on the Hellespont, conquered by the Macedonians. *Curt.* 4. c. 1.

ARISTOMENES, a famous general of Messenia 24 *Olymp.* who encouraged his countrymen to shake off the Lacedæmonian yoke, under which they labored for above 20 years. He once defended the virtue of some Spartan women whom his soldiers had attempted; and when he was taken prisoner and carried to Sparta, the women whom he had protected interested themselves so warmly in his cause, that th cured his liberty. He refused to the title of king but was satisfied wi of commander. He acquired the firs Just, from his equity, to which he the true valor, sagacity, and perfe of a general. He often entered without being known, and was so de in eluding the vigilance of the Lace nians, who had taken him captive, twice escaped from them. As he atte to do it a third time, he was unfort killed, and his body being open heart was found all covered wi *Diod.* 15.—*Pauf. in Messen.*——A sent to the assistance of Dionysius. *Po*

ARISTON, the son of Aristocles, Sparta. Being unable to raise chil two wives, he married another fam her beauty, by whom he had, afte months, a son, whom he had the dence to call not his own. *Herod.* 61, &c.——A general of Attalu sculptor.——A Corinthian who assi Syracusans against the Athenians. officer in Alexander's army.

ARISTON, a tyrant of Methymn being ignorant that Chios had turn to the Macedonians, entered into t bour, and was taken and put to death 4. c. 9.

ARISTONAUTÆ, the naval dock lene. *Pauf.* 2.

ARISTONICUS, son of Eumen vaded Asia and the kingdom of Pe which Attalus had left by his will Roman people. He was conquered consul Perpenna, and strangled in *Justin.* 36. c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 20. cian of Olynthus.

ARISTONUS, a captain of Alex cavalry. *Curt.* 3. c. 5.

ARISTONINUS, a noble statuary.

ARISTONYMUS, a comic poet. Philadelphus, keeper of the lib Alexandria. He died of a reten urine. *Strab.*——One of Alexand ficians. *Plut. in Alex.*

ARISTOPHANES, a celebrated poet of Athens, son of Philip of He wrote 54 comedies, of which are come down to us. He lived age of Socrates, Demosthenes and Eu and lashed the vices of his age with tely fond. The wit and excellenc comedies are well known; they sometimes with too much obscenit attack upon the venerable characte crates has been always centured a justice. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.* —*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 1.——A gra of Byzantium, keeper of the lib

lria under Ptolemy Evergetes. *Diog. & Epic. Athen.* 9.——A Greek hist t Bœotia quoted by *Plut. de Herod.*

TOPHILIDES, a king of Tarentum reign of Darius son of Hystaspes. 3.

TOPHON, a painter in the age of . He drew the picture of Alcibi ly reclining on the bosom of the n Nemea, and all the people of an in crowds to be spectators of the piece. He also made a painting of ing on the arm of Venus. *Athen.* 35. c. 11.——A comic poet, many e fragments are collected in Athe-

TOR, the father of Argus the hun d keeper of Io.

TORIDES, the patronymic of Argus. 1, v. 624.

TOTELEIA, festivals in honor of , because he obtained the restitu n s country from Alexander.

TOTELES, a famous philosopher, Nicomachus a physician at Ste- He was born at Stagira. A. U. C. lymp. 99. After his father's death, to Athens to hear Plato's lectures, e soon signalized himself by the s of his genius. He had been of e and dissolute disposition in his ut now he applied himself with un- diligence, and after he had spent in hearing the instructions of Plato, d a school for himself for which cused of ingratitude and illibera- s ancient master. He was always n his meals, he slept little, and ad one arm out of his couch with n it, which by falling into a brazen derneath, awakened him. He was, g to some, 10 years preceptor to er, who received his instructions ch pleasure and deference, and al- pected him. According to Plutarch. overnment that Alexander made under was of more service to him than splendor and power which he re- vim Philip. Almost all his writ- hich are composed on a variety of are extant; he gave them to The- at his death, and they were bought of the Ptolemies and placed in the library of Alexandria. Diogenes has given us a very extensive cata- f all his compositions. Aristotle eformed countenance but his genius ffficient recompensation for all his l defects. He has been called by e philosopher of truth; and Cicero ments him with the title of a man of eloquence, universal knowledge, readiness and acuteness of invention and fecundity of thought. He received from his royal pupil 800 talents to write an history of animals. He had a son whom he called Nicomachus, by the courtezan Herpyllis. Some have accused him of being accessary to the death of Alexander. He lived to his 63d year and drowned himself in the Euripus because he could not find out the causes of its flux and reflux. There are different reports about the manner of his death, and some believe that he died at Athens of a cholic, two years after Alexander's death. The people of Stagira instituted festivals in his honor, because he had been very serviceable to their city. *Diog. in vitâ.—Plut. in Alex. & de Alex. fort. &c.—Cic. acad. Quæst.* 4, *de Orat.* 3, *de finib.* 5.—*Quintil.* 1, 2, 5, 10.—*Ælian. V. H.* 4.—*Justin* 12.—*Justin Martyr.—August. de Civ. Dei.* 8.—*Plin.* 2. 4. 5. *&c.—Athen.—Val. Max.* 5, c. 6. *&c.*—There were besides him seven of the same name: A magistrate of Athens.—A commentator on Homer's Iliad.—An orator of Sicily who answered the panegyric of Isocrates.—A friend of Æschines.—A man of Cyrene who wrote on poetry.—A schoolmaster mentioned in Plato's life written by Aristoxenus.—An obscure grammarian. *Diog. de Arist.*

ARISTOTIMUS, a tyrant of Elis. *Paus.* 5, c. 5.

ARISTOXENUS, a celebrated musician, disciple of Aristotle. He wrote 453 different treatises on philosophy, history, &c. and was disappointed in his expectations of succeeding in the school of Aristotle, for which he always spoke with ingratitude of his learned master. Of all his works nothing remains but three books upon music, the most ancient on that subject extant.

ARISTUS, a greek historian of Salamis, who wrote an account of Alexander's expedition. *Strab.* 14.—*Arrian* 7.

ARISTYLLUS, an obscene poet. *Aristoph.*

ARIUS, a river of Gaul, and of Asia. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are called Arii.

ARMINES, a son of Nabis, led in triumph at Rome. *Liv.* 34. c. 52.

ARMENIA, a large country of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower Armenia. Upper Armenia called also Major, has Media on the east, Iberia on the north, and Mesopotamia on the south. Lower Armenia, or Minor, is bounded by Cappadocia, Armenia Major, Syria, Cilicia, and the Euphrates. The Armenians were a long time under the dominion of the Medes and Persians, till they were conquered with the rest of Asia by

c. 1.——An officer of Artaxerxes against Datames. *Diod.* 15.

Artabri & Artabrita, a people of Lusitania, who receive their name from Artabrum, a promontory on the coast of Spain. *Sil.* 3. v. 362.

Artacanas, an officer in the army of Xerxes, the tallest of all the troops, the king excepted.

Artacana, a city of Asia, near Aria.

Artace, a town and seaport near Cyzicus. It did not exist in the age of Pliny. There was in its neighbourhood a fountain called Artacia. *Herodot.* 4. c. 14.——*Procop. de bell. Pers.* 1. c. 25.—*Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 5. c. 32.——A city of Phrygia.—A fortified place of Bithynia.

Artacini, a country of Assyria near Arbela, where Alexander conquered Darius. *Strab.* 16.

Artacia, a fountain in the country of the Leontigones. *Theall.* 4. epist. 1. v. 60.

Artaei, a name by which the Persians were called among their neighbours. *Herodot.* 7. c. 61.

Artagersas, a town of Upper Armenia. *Strab.*

Artageras, a general in the army of Artaxerxes, killed by Cyrus the younger. *Plut. in Artax.*

Artanes, a king of the southern parts of Armenia. *Strab.* 11.——A river of Thrace flowing into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4. c. 49.——A river of Colchis.

Artaphernes, a general whom Darius sent into Greece with Datis. He was conquered at the battle of Marathon, by Miltiades. *C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Herodot.*

Artatus, a river of Illyria. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

Artavasdes, a son of Tigranes, king of Upper Armenia, who wrote tragedies, and shone as an elegant orator and faithful historian. He lived in alliance with the Romans, but Crassus was defeated partly on account of his delay. He betrayed M. Antony in his expedition against Parthia, for which Antony reduced his kingdom, and carried him to Egypt, where he adorned the triumph of the conqueror bound in golden chains. He was some time after murdered. *Strab.* 11.——The crown of Armenia was given by Tiberius to a person of the same name, who was expelled.—Augustus had also raised to the throne of Armenia a person of the same name. *Tacit. An.* 2.

Artaxa, or Artaxias, a general of Antiochus the Great, who erected the province of Armenia into a kingdom, by his reliance on the friendship of the Romans. King Tigranes was one of his successors. *Strab.* 11.

Artaxata, a strongly fortified to Upper Armenia. It was the capital empire where the kings generally re It is said that Annibal built it for Ar the king of the country. *Strab.* 11.

Artaxerxes 1st, who succeeded kingdom of Persia above 400 years the Christian era, was son of Xerxes destroyed Artabanus who had mur Xerxes, and attempted to destroy the family to raise himself to the throne was remarkable for his equity and m tion. One of his hands was longer than the other, whence he has been Macrochir or Longimanus. He reign years, and died A. M. 3629. *C. N Rig.*—*Plut. in Artax.*

Artaxerxes 2d, king of Persia Mnemon, on account of h tenive memory. He was son of D the second, by Parysatis, the daugh Artaxerxes Longimanus, and had brothers, Cyrus, Ostanes, and Oxa His name was Arsaces, which he ch into Artaxerxes, when he ascende throne. His brother Cyrus was of an ambitious disposition, that he rel to make himself king in opposition t taxerxes. Parysatis always favored C and when he had attempted the life o taxerxes he obtained his pardon b entreaties and influence. Cyrus whe been appointed over Lydia and th coast, assembled a large army under ous pretences, and at last marched a his brother at the head of 100,000 b tians and 13,000 Greeks. He was op by Artaxerxes with 900,000 men; a bloody battle was fought at Cunax which Cyrus was killed, and his t routed. It has been reported that was killed by Artaxerxes, who was f frons of the honour that he put to deat men for saying that they had killed The Greeks who had assisted Cyrus a his brother, tho' at the distance of 1 800 miles from their country, made way through the territories of the enemy nothing is more famous in the Gr History, than the retreat of the ten fund. After he was delivered from wars of his brother, Artaxerxes stirr a war among the Greeks against Sp and exerted all his influence to weake power of the Greeks. He married t his own daughters, called Atossa and tris, and named his eldest son Dari he succeeded. Darius however con against his father, and was put to and Ochus, one of the younger sons also Artaxerxes made his way t throne, by causing his elder brother

aspes and Artamnes to be assassinated. Artaxerxes died in the 94th year of his age, after a reign of 60 years. A. U. C. 329. Artaxerxes had 115 children by his concubines, and only four legitimate sons. *Plut. in vita.*—*C. Nepos in Reg.*—*Justin.* 10, c. 1, &c.—*Diod.* 13, &c.

Artaxerxes 3d, surnamed Ochus, succeeded his father Artaxerxes 2d. He established himself on his throne by murdering above 80 of his nearest relations. He punished with death one of his officers who conspired against him. He recovered Egypt which had revolted, destroyed Sidon, and ravaged all Syria. He made war against the Cadusii, and greatly rewarded a private man called Codomanus for his uncommon valour. Artaxerxes was poisoned by the eunuch Bagoas, who gave his flesh to be devoured by cats, and made handles for swords with his bones. Codomanus, on account of his virtues, was made king by the people, and that he might seem to possess as much dignity as the house of Artaxerxes, he reigned under the name of Darius the 3d. *Justin.* 10, c. 3.—*Diod.* 17.—*Elian. V. H.* 6, c. 8.

Artaxerxes or Ataxares 1st, a common soldier of Persia, who killed Artabanus, and raised the kingdom of Persia, which had been extinguished at the death of Darius. He began his reign A. D. 218. Severus the Roman emperor conquered him, and obliged him to retire into his kingdom. *Herodian.* 5.——One of his successors bore his name, and reigned 11 years, during which he distinguished himself by his cruelties.

Artaxias, a son of Artavasdes, king of Armenia. He was a great enemy to Rome. He perished by the hand of some of his relations. *Tacit.* 6 *Ann.*

Ataxias, a general of Antiochus. *Vid.* Artaxa.

Artaycte, a Persian appointed governor of Sestos by Xerxes. He was hung on a cross by the Athenians for his cruelties. *Herodot.* 7 & 9.

Artaynta, a Persian lady whom Xerxes gave in marriage to his son Darius. She was one of the mistresses of her father-in-law. *Herodot.* 9, c. 103, &c.

Artayntes, a Persian appointed over a fleet in Greece by Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 13. l. 9, c. 107.

Artembares, a celebrated Mede in the reign of Cyrus the Great. *Herodot.* 1 & 9.

Artemidorus, a native of Ephesus, who wrote an history and description of the earth. *Diod.*——A man in the reign of Antoninus, who wrote a learned work called Oneirocritica.——A man of Cnidus, son to the historian Theopompus. He had a school at Rome, and he wrote a book on illustrious men, not extant. As he was a friend of J. Cæsar, he wrote down an account of the conspiracy, which was formed against him. He gave it to the dictator from among the crowd as he was going to the senate, but J. Cæsar put it with other papers he held in his hand, thinking it to be of no material consequence. *Plut. in Cæs.*

Artemis, the Greek name of Diana. Her festivals called Artemisia, were celebrated in several parts of Greece, particularly at Delphi, where they offered to the goddess a mullet, which as was supposed bore some affinity to the god less of hunting, because it is said to hunt and kill the sea hare. There was a solemnity of the same name at Syracuse; it lasted three days, which were spent in the greatest banquets and diversions. *Athen.* 7.

Artemisia, daughter of Lygdamis of Halicarnassus, reigned over Halicarnassus and the neighbouring country. She assisted Xerxes in his expedition against Greece with a fleet, and her valour was so great that the monarch observed that all his men fought like women, and all his women like men. The Athenians were so ashamed of fighting against a woman, that they offered a reward of 10,000 drachms for her head. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99. l. 8, c. 68, &c.—*Justin.* 2, c. 12.——There was also another queen of Caria of that name, often confounded with the daughter of Lygdamis. She was daughter of Hecatomnus, king of Caria or Halicarnassus, and was married to her own brother Mausolus, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes, after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which for its grandeur and magnificence was called one of the seven wonders of the world. This monument she called Mausoleum, and from that time all monuments of uncommon splendor have been called Mausoleum. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best encomium upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus. She was so inconsolable for the death of her husband, that she died tho' grief two years after, in the 100th olympiad. *Vitruv.*—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 36, c. 5.

Artemisia. *Vid.* Artemis.

Artemisium, a promontory of Euboea, where Diana had a temple. The neighbouring part of the sea bore the same name. The fleet of Xerxes had a skirmish there with

with the Grecian ships. *Herodot.* 7, c. 175, &c.——A lake near the grove Aricia with a temple sacred to Artemis, whence the name.

Artemīta, a city at the east of Seleucia.—An island opposite the mouth of the Achelous. *Strab.*

Artĕmon, an historian of Pergamus.—A native of Clazomenæ, who was with Pericles at the siege of Samos.—A painter.—A Syrian whose features resembled in the strongest manner those of Antiochus. The queen, after the king's murder, made use of Artemon to represent her husband in a lingering state, that by his seeming to die a natural death, she might conceal her guilt, and effect her wicked purpose. *Vid. Antiochus.*

Artimpasa, a name of Venus among the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 59.

Artobarzānes, a son of Darius, who endeavoured to ascend the throne in preference to his brother Xerxes, but to no purpose. *Herodot.* 7, c. 2 & 3.

Artochmes, a general of Xerxes, who married one of the daughters of Darius. *Herodot.* 7, c. 73.

Artōna, a town of the Latins, taken by the Æqui. *Liv.* 2, c. 43.

Artontes, a son of Mardonius. *Pauf. in Bœotic.*

Artonius, a physician of Augustus, who on the night previous to the battle of Philippi, saw Minerva in a dream, who told him to assure Augustus of victory. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 7.

Artynes, a king of Media.

Artynia, a lake of Asia Minor.

Artystōna, a daughter of Darius. *Herodot.* 3, c. 88.

Aruæ, a people of Hyrcania, where Alexander kindly received the chief officers of Darius. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Arvālis, a name given to twelve priests who celebrated the festivals called Ambarvalia. According to some they were descended from the 12 sons of Acca Laurentia, who suckled Romulus. They wore a crown of ears of corn, and a white fillet. *Varro de. L. L.* 4.—*Vid. Ambarvalia.*

Arueris, a god of the Egyptians, son of Isis and Osiris. According to some accounts Osiris and Isis were married together in their mother's womb, and Isis was pregnant of Arueris before she was born.

Arverni, a powerful people of Gaul, near the Ligeris, who took up arms against J. Cæsar. They were conquered with great slaughter. They pretended to be descended from the Trojans, as well as the Romans. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 7.—*Strab.* 14.

Arvīrăgus, a king of Britain. *Juv.* 4, v. 127.

Arvīsium & Arvisus, a promontory of Chios, famous for its wine. *Virg. Ecl.* 9.

L. Aurunculeius Costa, an officer sent by J. Cæsar against the Gauls, by whom he was killed. *Cæs. bell. Gall.*

Arus, an Etrurian soothsayer in the age of Marius. *Lucan.* 1, v. 586.——A soldier who slew Camilla, and was killed by a dart of Diana. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 759.——A brother of Tarquin the Proud. He married Tullia, who murdered him to espouse Tarquin, who had assassinated his wife.—A son of Tarquin the Proud, who, in the battle that was fought between the partizans of his father and the Romans, attacked Brutus the Roman consul, who wounded him and threw him down from his horse. *Liv.* 2, c. 6.——A son of Porsena king of Etruria sent by his father to take Aricia. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

Aruntius, a Roman who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus, for which the god inebriated him to such a degree that he offered violence to his daughter Medullina, who murdered him when she found that he acted so dishonorably to her virtue. *Plut. in Parall.*——A man who wrote an account of the Punic wars in the stile of Sallust. He lived in the reign of Augustus. *Tacit. an.* 1.—*Senec. ep.* 14.——Another Latin writer. *Senec. de benef.* 6.

Aruntius Patercŭlus, a man who gave Æmylius Censorinus, tyrant of Ægesta, a brazen horse to torment criminals. The tyrant made the first experiment upon the body of the donor. *Plut. in Parall.*

Aruntius Stella, a poet descended of a consular family. He lived in the age of Domitian.

Arupinus, a maritime town of Istria. *Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 110.

Aruspex. *Vid.* Haruspex.

Arxăta, a town of Armenia, near the Araxes. *Strab.* 11.

Aryandes, a Persian appointed governor of Egypt by Cambyses. He was put to death because he imitated Darius in whatever he did, and wished to make himself immortal. *Herodot.* 4, c. 166.

Arybas, a native of Sidon, whose daughter was carried away by pirates. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 425.

Arybas, a king of the Molossi, who reigned 10 years.

Aryptæus, a prince of the Molossi, who privately encouraged the Greeks against Macedonia, and afterwards embraced the party of the Macedonians.

Asander, a man who separated, by a wall,

'herſoneſus Taurica from the conti- *Strab.* 7.

STÆ & ASBYSTÆ, a people of bove Cyrene, where the temple of ı is built. Jupiter is ſometimes n that account Aſbyſtius. *Herodot.* ɔ. *Ptol.* 4, c. 3.

LUS, (black hair) one of Actæon's *Ovid. Met.* 3.

LĂPHUS, a ſon of Mars and Af- He was among the Argonauts, and the Trojan war at the head of the enians, with his brother Ialmenus. killed by Deiphobus. *Homer. Il.* 2, —A ſon of Acheron by Gorgyra me. He was ſtationed by Pluto to ver Proſerpine in the Elyſian fields. eres had obtained from Jupiter her 's freedom and return upon earth, d ſhe had eaten nothing in the king- Pluto, Aſcalaphus diſcovered that ſhe n ſome pomegranates from a tree, hich Proſerpine was ordered by Ju- remain ſix months with Pluto, and of the year with her mother. Proſer- as ſo diſpleaſed with Aſcalaphus, ſprinkled water on his head, and ately turned him into an owl. 1, c. 5. l. 2, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5.

LON, a town of Syria, near the ranean, about 520 ſtadia from Jeru- It is ſtill in being. It was antient- us for its onions. *Joſeph. de bell.* c. 2.—*Theophraſt. H. Pl.* 7, c. 4.

NIA, an iſland of the Ægean ſea. city of Troas built by Aſcanius.

NIUS, ſon of Æneas by Creuſa, ed from the flames of Troy by his whom he accompanied in his voyage . He was afterwards called Iulus. ived with great valor in the war his father carried on againſt the He ſucceeded Æneas in the king- Latium, and built Alba, to which ferred the ſeat of his empire from n. The deſcendants of Aſcanius id Alba for above 420 years under s till the age of Numitor. Aſca- ned 38 years, and was ſucceeded ius Poſthumus, ſon of Æneas by Iulus, the ſon of Aſcanius, diſ- he crown with him, but the Latins in favor of Sylvius, as he was de- from the family of Latinus, and as inveſted with the office of high which remained a long while in his *Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, *&c.*— ng to *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1, c. 15. *&c.* the Æneas by Lavinia was alſo called s.——A river of Bithynia. *Virg.* 270.

ASCII, a nation of India, in whoſe country objects at noon have no ſhadow. *Plin.* 2.

ASCLĒPIA, feſtivals in honor of Aſcle- pius, or Æſculapius, celebrated all over Greece. At Epidaurus they were called by a different name.

ASCLĒPIĂDES, a rhetorician in the age of Eumenes, who wrote an hiſtorical account of Alexander. *Arrian.*——A diſciple of Iſocrates.——A diſciple of Plato.——A phyſician in the age of Pompey.——A tragic poet.—A phyſician in the time of Auguſtus. ——Another phyſician of Bithynia under Trajan. He lived 70 years, and was a great favorite of the emperor's court.

ASCLEPIODŌRUS, a painter in the age of Apelles. *Plin.* 35.——A ſoldier who conſpired againſt Alexander with Hermo- laus. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

ASCLĒPIUS. *Vid.* Æſculapius.

ASCLETARION, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who ſaid that he ſhould be torn by dogs. The emperor ordered him to be put to death and his body care- fully ſecured, but as ſoon as he was ſet on the burning pile, a ſudden ſtorm aroſe which put out the flames, and the dogs came and tore to pieces the mathemati- cian's body. *Sueton. in Domit.* 15.

ASCLUS, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 8.

ASCŌLIA, a feſtival in honour of Bac- chus, celebrated by the Athenian huſband- men. They generally ſacrificed a goat to the god, becauſe that animal is a great ene- my to the vine. They made a bottle with the ſkin of the victim, which they filled with oil and wine, and afterwards leapt upon it. He who could ſtand upon it firſt was victorious, and received the bottle as a reward. This was called ἀσκωλιασμὸν, παρὰ τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀσκοῦ ἅλλεσθαι, leaping upon the bottle, whence the name of the feſtival is derived. It was alſo intro- duced in Italy, where the people be- ſmeared their faces with the dregs of wine, and ſang hymns to the god. They always hanged ſome ſmall images of the god in the talleſt trees in their vineyards, and theſe images they called Oſcilla. *Virg. G.* 2. v. 384.—*Pollux.* 9, c. 7.

ASCONIUS LABEO, a preceptor of Nero.

ASCONIUS PEDIA, a man intimate with Virgil and Livy.——Another of the ſame family who flouriſhed in the age of Veſpa- ſian, and wrote ſome hiſtorical treatiſes.

ASCRA, a town of Bœotia, built, ac- cording to ſome, by the giants Otus, and Ephialtes, at the foot of mount Helicon. Heſiod was born there, whence he is often called the Aſcrean poet. The town receiv- ed

ed its name from Asera, a nymph, mother of Œacus by Neptune. *Strab.* 9.—*Paus.* 9, c. 29.—*Pater.* 1.

Asculum, a town of Picenum famous for the defeat of Pyrrhus by Curius and Fabricius. *Flor.* 3, c. 18.

Asdrubal, a Carthaginian, son-in-law of Hamilcar. He was during eight years at the head of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, where he displayed much prudence and valor. He was killed in the midst of his soldiers by a slave whose master he had murdered. The slave was caught and put to death in the greatest torments, which he bore with patience, and even ridiculed. Some say that he was killed in hunting. *Ital.* 1, v. 165.—*Appian. Iberic.*—*Polyb.* 2.—*Liv.* 21, c. 2, *&c.*

Asdrubal, a brother of Annibal, who came from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother. He crossed the Alps and entered Italy, but some of his letters to Annibal having fallen into the hands of the Romans, the consuls M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero attacked him suddenly near the Metaurus, and defeated him, A. U. C. 536. He was killed in the battle, in which 56,000 of his men were killed, and 5400 taken prisoners, about 8000 Romans were killed. The head of Asdrubal was cut off, and, some days after, thrown into the camp of Annibal, who, in the moment that he was in the greatest expectations for a promised supply, was informed that his hopes were gone and his brother dead. *Liv.* 21, 23, 27, *&c.*—*Polyb.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 4.

Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, surnamed Calvus. He was appointed governor of Sardinia, and was taken prisoner by the Romans. *Liv.*——Another son of Gisgon appointed general of the Carthaginian forces in Spain. *Liv.*——Another who advised his countrymen to make peace with Rome, and upbraided Annibal for laughing in the Carthaginian senate. *Liv.*——A grandson of Masinissa, murdered in the senate-house by the Carthaginians.——Another, whose camp was destroyed in Africa by Scipio. His wife and two children threw themselves down from the top of a high tower, for fear of falling into the enemy's hands. *Liv.* 51.——A Carthaginian general, conquered by L. Cæcilius Metellus in Sicily, in a battle in which he lost many elephants. These animals were led in triumph all over Italy by the conquerors.

Asellio, (Sempronius) an historian and military tribune, who wrote an account of the actions in which he was present. *Dionys. Hal.*

Asia, one of the three parts of the antient world. It is separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean seas. The Nile and Egypt divide it from Africa. It receives its name from Asia, the daughter of Oceanus. This part of the globe has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies of the universe, and to the antient inhabitants of Asia we are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. The soil is fruitful, and abounds with all the necessaries as well as luxuries of life. It was divided into many different empires, provinces and states, of which the most conspicuous were the Assyrian and Persian monarchies The Assyrian monarchy, according to Eusebius, lasted 1240 years, and according to Justin, 1300 years down to the year of the world 4380. The empire of Persia existed 232 years till the death of Darius the 3d, whom Alexander the Great conquered. The empire of the Medes lasted 259 years according to Eusebius, till the reign of Astyages, who was conquered by Cyrus the Great, who transferred the power from the Medes, and founded the Persian monarchy. It was in Asia that the military valor of the Macedonians, and the bold retreat of the 10,000 Greeks were so conspicuously displayed. It is in that part of the world that we are to look for the more visible progress of luxury, despotism, sedition, effeminacy, and dissipation. Asia was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts, and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, whose boundaries may be known by drawing a line from the bay of Issus, in a northern direction to the eastern part of the Euxine sea. Asia Minor has been subject to many revolutions. It was tributary to the Scythians for upwards of 1500 years, and was a long time in the power of the Lydians, Medes, &c. The western parts of Asia Minor were the receptacle of all the antient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia. *Strab.*—*Herodot.*—*Mela.*—*Justin. Plin.*—*Tacit, &c.*

Asia, one of the Oceanides, who married Japetus, and gave her name to one of the three quarters of the antient globe. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.——One of the Nereides. *Hygin.*——A mountain of Laconia. *Paus* 3, c. 24.

Asiāticus, a Gaul, in the age of Vitellius. *Tacit. Hist.* 2.——The surname of one of the Scipios and others, for their conquests or campaigns in Asia.

:AS, an augur who assisted Æneas Turnus.—— A Trojan officer. *Virg.* 10. *&c.*

ÁRIA, a festival in Sicily in com- ition of the victory obtained over ienes and Nicias at the river Asi-

ÁRIUS, a river of Sicily, where enian generals, Demosthenes and were taken prisoners.

E, one of the Sporades.—An island driatic.——A town of Messenia.

ES, a river of Sicily.

IUS GALLUS, son of Asinius Pol- rator, married Vipsania after she divorced by Tiberius. This mar- e rise to a secret enmity between eror and Asinius, who starved him- eath either voluntarily, or by order perial enemy. He had six sons by

He wrote a comparison between r and Cicero, in which he gave a superiority to the former. *Tacit. nn.*—*Dio.* 58.—*Plin.* 7, ep. 4.

IUS MARCELLUS, grandson of Pollio, was accused of some misde- but acquitted, &c.—*Tacit.* 14. *Ann.*

IUS POLLIO, an excellent orator, l historian, intimate with Augustus. mphed over the Dalmatians, and n account of the wars of Cæsar and in 17 books. He refused to an- me verses written against him by s, "because," said he, "you have ver to proscribe me, should my an- ve offensive." He died in the 80th his age, A. U. C. 757. He was ith Cn. Domitius Calvinus. A. U. C. : is to him that the fourth of Vir- ssics is inscribed. *Quintil.*—*Sueton.* 5 & 55.—*Dio.* 37, 49. 55.—*Senec. Ant. & ep.* 100.—*Plin* 7, c. 30.— .—*Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Caes.*——A der of Mauritania under the first s, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2.——An his- the age of Pompey.—Another in l century.

s, a son of Dymas, brother to He- le assisted Priam in the Trojan war. ——A poet of Samos who wrote e genealogy of the ancient heroes ines. *Paus.* 7. c. 4.

s CAMPUS, a place near the Caystet. s, a mountain of Macedonia, near ie river Aous flows. *Liv.* 32. c. 9.

RIS, a small country of Peloponnesus ar the Asopus.

s, the ancient name of Sicyon. c. 2.

ÁDES, a patronymic of Æacus, gina the daughter of Asopus *Ovid* . 484.

ASŌPIS, the daughter of the Asopus.—. A daughter of Thespius mother of Mentor. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

ASŌPUS, a river of Thessaly falling into the bay of Malia at the north of Thermopylæ. *Strab.* 8.——A river of Bœotia rising near Platæa. It flows into the Euripus after it has separated the country of the Thebans and Plataeans. *Paus.* 9, c. 4. ——A river of Asia flowing into the Lycus near Laodicea.—A river of Peloponnesus passing by Sicyon.—Another of Macedonia flowing near Heraclea. *Strab. &c.*—A river of Phœnicia.

ASŌPUS, a son of Neptune, who gave his name to a river of Peloponnesus. Three of his daughters are particularly celebrated, Ægina, Salamis and Ismene. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 12.—*Paus.* 2, c. 12.

ASPAMITHRES, a favorite eunuch of Xerxes who conspired with Artabanus to destroy the king and the royal family, &c. *Ctesias.*

ASPARAGIUM, a town near Dyrrhachium. *Caes. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 30.

ASPĀSIA, a daughter of Hermotimus of Phocæa, famous for her personal charms and elegance. She was priestess of the sun, mistress to Cyrus and afterwards to his brother Artaxerxes. She was called *Miltos*, Vermillion, on account of the beauty of her complexion. *Ælian V. H.* 12, c. 1. —*Plut. in Artax.*——Another woman, daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus. She came to Athens where she taught eloquence. Socrates was proud to be among her scholars. She so captivated Pericles by her mental and personal accomplishments that he became her pupil, and at last took her for his mistress and wife. He was so fond of her that he made war against Samos at her instigation. The behaviour of Pericles towards Aspasia greatly corrupted the morals of the Athenians, and introduced dissipation and lasciviousness into the state. Some have confounded the mistress of Pericles with Aspasia the daughter of Hermotimus. *Plut. in Pericl.*—*Quintil.* 12.——The wife of Xenophon was also called Aspasia. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, c. 31.

ASPASITES, a satrap of Carmania suspected of infidelity to his trust while Alexander was in the east. *Curt.* 9. c. 10.

ASPATHINES, one of the seven noblemen of Persia, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c.——A son of Praxaspes. *Id.* 7.

ASPENDUS, a town of Pamphylia. *Cic. in Verr.* 1, c. 10. The inhabitants sacrificed swine to Venus.

ASPIS, a satrap of Chaonia who revolted from Artaxerxes. He was reduced by Datames

tames. *C. Nep. in Dat.*——A city and mountain of Africa.—One of the Cyclades.—A city of Macedonia.

Asplēdon, a son of Neptune by the nymph Midea. He gave his name to a city of Bœotia whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2.

Asporēnus, a mountain of Asia minor near Pergamus, where the mother of the gods was worshipped and called Asporena. *Strab.* 13.

Assa, a town near mount Athos.

Assabīnus, the Jupiter of the Arabians.

Assŭrăcus, a Trojan prince, son of Tros by Callirhoe. He was father to Capys, the father of Anchises. *Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 1.—Two friends of Æneas in the Trojan war.

Asserīni, a people of Sicily.

Assōrus, a town of Sicily between Enna and Agyrium.

Assos, a town of Lycia on the sea coast.

Assŭria, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries have been different in its flourishing times. In its first origin it was bounded by the Lycus and Caprus, but the name of Assyria more generally speaking is applied to all that territory which lies between Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. The Assyrian empire is the most antient in the world. It was founded by Ninus or Belus, 150 years after the deluge, according to some authors, and lasted till the reign of Sardanapalus, the 31st sovereign since Ninus, which is above 1400 years. According to Eusebius it flourished for 1240 years; according to Justin 1300 years; and Herodotus says, that its duration was not above 5 or 600 years. Among the different monarchs of the Assyrian empire, Semiramis greatly distinguished herself, and extended the boundaries of her dominions as far as Æthiopia and Libya. In antient authors the Assyrians are often called Syrians, and the Syrians Assyrians. The Assyrians assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and sent him Memnon with an army. The king of Assyria generally styled himself King of kings, as a demonstration of his power and greatness. *Strab.* 16.—*Herodot.* 1 & 2.—*Justin.* 1.—*Plin.* 6, c. 13 & 26.—*Ptol.* 1, c. 2.—*Diod.* 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Asta, a city of Spain.

Astacēni, a people of India near the Indus. *Strab.* 15.

Astăcus, a town of Bithynia, built by Astacus, son of Neptune and Olbia, or rather by a colony of Megara and Athens, in the 17th Olymp. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to the town of Nicomedia, which was then lately built. *Pauf.* 5, c. 22.—*Arrian.*—*Strab.* 17.——A city of Acarnania. *Plin.* 5.

Astăpa, a town of Hispania Bætica. *Liv.* 38, c. 20.

Astăpus, a river of Æthiopia, falling into the Nile.

Astarte, a powerful divinity of Syria, the same as the Venus of the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Hierapolis in Syria, which was served by 300 priests, who were always employed in offering sacrifices. She was represented in medals with a long habit and a mantle over it, tucked up on the left arm. She had one hand stretched forward, and held in the other a crooked staff in the form of a crosa. *Lucian. de Dea Syriâ.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

Aster, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted he retired into the city, and aimed an arrow at Philip, who pressed it with a siege. The arrow, on which was written "aimed at Philip's right eye," struck the king's eye and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words "if Philip takes the town Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word. *Lucian. de Hist. Scrib.*

Astēria, a daughter of Cœus, one of the Titans, by Phœbe, daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She married Perses, son of Crius, by whom she had the celebrated Hecate. She enjoyed for a long time the favors of Jupiter, but falling under his displeasure she was changed into a quail, called ortyx by the Greeks, whence the name of Ortygia given to that island in the Archipelago, where she retired. *Hygin.* fab. 58.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2, &c.——A town of Greece, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 735.——One of the daughters of Danaus, who married Chætus, son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2.—One of the daughters of Atlas, mother of Oenomaus, king of Pisa. *Hygin.* fab. 250.

Asterion & Asterius, a river of Peloponnesus, which flowed through the country of Argolis. This river had three daughters, Euboea, Prosymna, and Acræa. *Pauf.* 2, c. 17.——A son of Cometes, who was one of the Argonauts. *Apollon.* 1.——A statuary, son of Æschylus. *Pauf.*——A son of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Pasiphae. He was killed by Theseus, though he was thought the strongest of his age. Apollodorus supposes him to be the same as the famous Minotaur. According to some, Asterion was son of Teutamus, one of the descendants of Æolus, and they say that he was surnamed Jupiter, because he had carried

Europa, by whom he had Minos Diod. 4.—Apollod. 3.—Pauf. 2, c. . son of Neleus and Chloris. Apol- 12.

ODIA, the wife of Endymion. . 1.

ÔPE & ASTEROPEA, one of the who were beloved by the gods and trious heroes, and made constella- r death.——A daughter of Pelias, olchos, who assisted her sisters to ather, whom Medea promised to life. Her grave was seen in Ar- e time of Pausanias. 8. c. 11.—— er of Deion by Diomede. Apollod. e wife of Æsacus. Id. 3.

TOPÆUS, a king of Pæonia, son s. He assisted Priam in the Tro- and was killed by Achilles. Homer. c.

TŪRIUS, a mountain at the south ——A town of Arabia Felix.

TÔME, the wife of Hipponous.

ÆA, a daughter of Astræus, king lia, or according to others, of Titan, brother, by Aurora. Some make ter of Jupiter and Themis. She d Justice, of which virtue she was less. She lived upon the earth as s mention, during the golden age, wickedness and impiety of mankind r to heaven in the brazen and iron d she was placed among the con- s of the Zodiac, under the name of She is represented as a virgin with aut majestic countenance, holding f scales in one hand, and a sword ther. Senec. in Octav.—Ovid. Met. —Arat. 1. Phænom. v. 98.—Hesiod.

ÆUS, one of the Titans who made inst Jupiter.——A river of Mace- ar Thermæ, Ælian. H. V. 15 c. 1. , a Greek word which signifies s generally applied, by way of dis- to Athens, which was the most ity of Greece. The word ἄστυ is with the same meaning of supe- o Rome, and πόλις to Alexan- capital of Egypt.

s, an Etrurian, who assisted Æneas urnus. Virg. Æn. 10, v. 180.

RA, a small village of Latium, Antony's soldiers cut off Cicero's

RES, a people of Hispania Tarra- , who spend all their lives in dig- mines of ore. Lucan. 4, v. 298.— . 231.

ÆGE, a daughter of Iphcus, who Periphas, by whom she had some children, among whom was Antion, the father of Ixion.

ASTYAGES, son of Cyaxares, was the last king of Media. He was father to Mandane, whom he gave in marriage to Cambyses, an ignoble person of Persia, because he was told by a dream that his daughter's son would dispossess him of his crown. From such a marriage he hoped that none but mean and ignorant children could be raised, but he was disappointed, and tho' he had exposed his daughter's son by the effects of a second dream, he was deprived of his crown by his grandson, after a reign of 35 years. Astyages was very cruel and oppressive, and Harpagus, one of his officers, whose son he had wantonly murdered, encouraged Mandane's son, who was called Cyrus, to take up arms against his grandfather, and he conquered him and took him prisoner, in the year of Rome 195. Justin 1, c. 4, &c.—Herodot. 1, c. 74, 75, &c.

ASTYĂLUS, a Trojan killed by Neoptolemus. Homer. Il. 6.

ASTYĂNAX, a son of Hector and Andromache. He was very young when the Greeks besieged Troy, and when the city was taken, his mother saved him in her arms from the flames. Ulysses, who was afraid, lest the young prince should inherit the virtues of his father, and one day avenge the ruin of his country upon the Greeks, seized him and threw him down from the walls of Troy. According to Euripides he was killed by Menelaus, and Seneca says that Pyrrhus the son of Achilles put him to death. Hector had given him the name of Scamandrius, but the Trojans, who hoped that he might prove as great as his father, called him Astyanax, or the bulwark of the city. Homer. Il. 6 & 22.—Virg. Æn. 2, v. 457. l. 3, v. 489. —Ovid. Met. 13, v. 415.——An Arcadian who had a statue in the temple of Jupiter, on mount Lyceus. Pausi. 8, c. 38.——A son of Hercules. Apollod. 2, c. 7.

ASTYOCRATIA, a daughter of Æolus. Homer. Il.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

ASTYDĂMAS, an Athenian who wrote tragedies, &c.

ASTYDĂMAS of Miletus, was 3 times victorious at Olympia. He was famous for his strength, as well as for his voracious appetite. He was once invited to a feast by king Ariobarzanes, and he eat what had been prepared for nine persons. Athen. 10. ——Two tragic writers bore the same name, one of whom was disciple to Socrates.—A comic poet of Athens.

ASTYDĂMĬA, daughter of Amyntor, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia, married Acastus son of Pelias, who was king of Iolchos. She became enamoured of Peleus, son of Æacus, who had visited her husband's court, and because he refused to gratify her passion, she accused him of attempting her virtue. Acastus readily believed his wife's accusation, and as he would not violate the laws of hospitality by punishing his guest with instant death, he waited for a favourable opportunity, and dissembled his resentment. At last they went in a hunting party to mount Pelion, where Peleus was tied to a tree, by order of Acastus, that he might be devoured by the wild beasts. Jupiter was moved at the innocence of Peleus, and sent Vulcan to deliver him. When Peleus was set at liberty, he marched with an army against Acastus, whom he dethroned, and punished with death the cruel and false Astydamia. She is called by some Hippolyte. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Pindar Nem.* 4 ——A daughter of Ormenus, carried away by Hercules, by whom she had Tlepolemus. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9, v. 50.

ASTŬLUS, one of the centaurs who had the knowledge of futurity. He advised his brothers not to make war against the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 308.——A man of Crotona, who was victorious three successive times at the Olympic games. *Pans.*

ASTYMEDŪSA, a woman whom Œdipus married after he had divorced Jocasta.

ASTYNŎME, the daughter of Chryses the priest of Apollo, sometimes called Cryseis. She fell to the share of Achilles, at the division of the spoils of Lyrnessa.—A daughter of Amphion,—of Talaus. *Hygin.*

ASTYNOUS, a Trojan prince. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 144.

ASTYŎCHE & ASTYOCHĬA, a daughter of Actor, who had by Mars, Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, who were at the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 20.——A daughter of Phylas king of Ephyre, who had a son called Tlepolemus, by Hercules. *Hygin.* fab. 97, 162.——A daughter of Laomedon, by Strymo. *Apollod.* 3 ——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 4.——A daughter of the Simois, who married Erichthonius. *Id.* 3. c. 12.——The wife of Strophius, sister to Agamemnon. *Hygin.*

ASTYPALÆA, one of the Cyclades called after Astypalæa, the daughter of Phœnix and mother of Ancæus, by Neptune. *Pans.* 7, c. 4.—*Strab.* 14.

ASTYPHILŬS, a soothsayer very skilled in the knowledge of futurity. *Plut. in Cim.*

ASTYRON, a town built by the Argonauts on the coast of Illyricum. *Strab.*

ASYCHIS, a king of Egypt, ceeded Mycerinus. He made a whoever borrowed money, must his father's body in the hand of tors, as a pledge of his promise ment. He built a magnificent *Herodot.* 2. c, 136.

ATĂBŬLUS, a wind which was in Apulia. *Horat.* 2, *sat.* 5, v. 78

ATABŬRIS, a mountain in where Jupiter had a temple, w was surnamed Atabyrius. *Strab.*

ATALANTA, a daughter of S king of Scyros. According to was the daughter of Jasus or J Clymene, but others say that Men her father. This uncertainty of n knowing the name of her father the mythologists into error, and f maintained that there were two p that name, tho' their supposition is less. Atalanta was born in Arc according to Ovid, she determine in perpetual celibacy, but her be ed her many admirers, and to fri from their importunities, she pr run a race with them. They wer without arms, and she was to car in her hand. Her lovers were to and whoever arrived at the goal b would be made her husband, but whom she overtook were to be the dart with which she had arme As she was almost invincible in many of her suitors perished in tempt, till Hippomenes the son of proposed himself as her admirer had presented him with three go ples from the garden of the Hesp according to others, from an o Cyprus, and as soon as he had start course, he artfully threw down t at some distance, one from th While Atalanta, charmed at t stopped to gather the apples, Hip hastened on his course, arrived at and obtained Atalanta in marriage two fond lovers in the impatienc brating their nuptials, entered th of Cybele, and the goddess was f ed at their impiety, and at the tion of her bride, that she chang into two lions. Apollodorus say talanta's father was desirous of male issue, and that therefore, she posed to wild beasts as soon as he was however suckled by a she b preserved by shepherds. She e her time to hunting, and resolved in celibacy. She killed two cent attempted her virtue. She was p the hunting of the Calydonian bo

she first wounded, and she received his head as a present from Meleager, who was enamoured of her. She was also at the games instituted in honor of Pelias, where she conquered Peleus, and when her father, to whom she had been restored, wished her to marry, she consented to give herself to him who could overcome her in running, as has been said above. She had a son called Parthenopæus, by Hippomenes. Hyginus says that that son was the fruit of her love with Meleager; and Apollodorus says she had him by Milanion, or, according to others, by the god Mars. [*Vid.* Meleager.] *Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 9, &c. —*Paus.* 8, c. 36, 45, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 99 174 185, 270.—*Elian. V. H.* 13.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met* 8, fab. 4. l. 10, fab. 11.—*Euripid. in Phœniss.*

Atalanta, an island near Eubœa and Locris. *Paus.*

Atarantes, a people of Africa, ten days' journey from the Garamantes. There is in their country a hill of salt with a fountain of sweet water upon it. *Herodot.* 4, c. 184.

Atarbechis, a town in one of the islands of the Delta, where Venus had a temple.

Atarnea, a part of Mysia, opposite Lesbos, with a small town in the neighbourhood, of the same name. *Paus.* 4, c. 35.

Atargatis, a divinity among the Syrians, represented as a Siren. *Strab.* 16.

Atas & Athas, a youth of wonderful velocity, who ran 75 miles between noon and the evening. *Martial.* 4, ep. 19.—*Plin.* 7.

Atax, a river of Gaul Narbonensis, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean sea *Mela.* 2.

Ate, the goddess of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and sowed commotions among them. *Homer. Il.* 19. She is the same as the Discord of the Latins.

Ateia, a town of Campania, famous for a splendid amphitheatre. *Tab.* 6.

Atenomarus, a chieftain, who made war against the Romans. *Plut. in Paradl.*

Athamanes, an antient people of Epirus, who existed long before the Trojan war, and still preserved their name and nation in the age of Alexander. There was a fountain in their territories whose waters, about the last quarter of the moon, were so sulphureous that they set on fire any piece of wood. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 311. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Athamas, king of Thebes, in Bœotia, was son of Æolus. He married Themisto, whom some call Nephele, and Pindar, Demotice, and by her he had Phryxus and Helle. Some time after, on pretence that Nephele was subject to fits of madness, he married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino became jealous of the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend their father's throne in preference to her own, therefore she resolved to destroy them. They escaped from her fury to Colchis on a golden ram. [*Vid. Phryxus & Argonautæ*] The prosperity of Ino was displeasing to Juno, and more particularly because she was descended from Venus. The goddess therefore sent Tisiphone, one of the furies, to the house of Athamas, who became inflamed with such sudden fury, that he took Ino to be a lioness and her two children to be whelps. In this fit of madness he snatched Learchus from her arms and killed him against a wall, upon which Ino fled with Melicerta, and, with him in her arms, she threw herself into the sea from a high rock, and was changed into a sea deity. After this Athamas recovered the use of his senses, and as he was without children he adopted Coronus and Aliartus, the sons of Thersander his nephew. *Hygin* fab. 1, 2, 5, 239.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 407 &c. *Fast.* 6, v. 489.—*Paus.* 9, c. 34.——A servant of Atticus. *Cic. ad Attic.* 12, ep. 10.——A stage dancer. *Id. Pis.* 36.——A tragic poet. *Id. Pis.* 20.

Athamantiades, a patronymic of Melicerta, Phryxus, or Helle, children of Athamas. *Ovid. Met.* 13 v. 919.

Atheas, a king of Scythia, who implored the assistance of Philip of Macedonia against the Istrians, and laughed at him when he had furnished him with an army. *Justin.* 9, c. 2.

Athena, the name of Minerva among the Greeks.

Athenæ, a celebrated city of Attica, founded about 1580 years before the Christian era, or 400 before the Trojan war, by Cecrops, king of the country. It was called Cecropia from its founder and afterwards Athenæ in honour of Minerva, who had obtained the right of giving it a name in preference to Neptune. [*Vid. Minerva*] It was governed by 17 kings for the space of about 500 years, in the following order. Cecrops reigned 48 years; Cranaus 9; Amphictyon 10; Erichthonius 50; Pandion 1st, 40; Erechtheus 50; Cecrops 2d, 40; Pandion 2d, 25; Ægeus 48; Theseus 30; Menes-

theus 23; Demophoon 33; Oxinthes 12; Aphidas 1; Thymoetes 8; Melanthes 37; Codrus 21. The history of the twelve first of these monarchs is mostly fabulous. After the death of Codrus the monarchical power was abolished, and the state was governed by perpetual, and afterwards by decennial, and lastly by annual, magistrates. Under this democracy the Athenians signalized themselves by their valor in the field, and their munificence and the cultivation of the fine arts. They were deemed so powerful by the Persians, that Xerxes when he invaded Greece chiefly directed his arms against Athens, which he took and burnt. Their military character was chiefly displayed in the battles of Marathon, of Salamis, of Platæa, and of Mycale. After these immortal victories they rose in consequence and dignity, and they demanded the superiority in the affairs of Greece. The town was rebuilt and embellished by Themistocles, and a new and magnificent harbour built. Their success made them arrogant, and they raised contentions among the neighbouring states that they might aggrandize themselves by their fall. The luxury and intemperance, which had been long excluded from the city by the salutary laws of their countrymen Draco and Solon, crept by degrees among all ranks of people, and soon all Greece united to destroy one of its cities which claimed a sovereign power over all the rest. The Peloponnesian war, which though at first was a private quarrel, was soon fomented into an universal war, A. U. C. 322, and the arms of all the states of Peloponnesus were directed against Athens, which after 28 years of misfortunes and bloodshed was totally ruined 403 years before the Christian era, by Lysander. After this the Athenians were oppressed by 30 tyrants, and for a while laboured under the weight of their own calamities. They recovered something of their usual spirit in the age of Philip, and boldly opposed his ambitious views; but their efforts were not of great service to the interests of Greece. They fell into the hands of the Romans 87 years before the Christian era. The Athenians have been admired in all ages for their love of liberty, and for the great men that were born among them. Perhaps not one single city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of such a number of truly illustrious citizens, equally celebrated for their humanity, their learning, and their military abilities. The Romans, in the more polished ages of their republic, sent their youths to finish their education at Athens, and respected the learning while they despised the military character of the inhabitants. It has been said, by Plutarch, that the good men which Athens produced were the most just and equitable in the world, but that its bad citizens could not be surpassed in any age or country for their impiety, perfidiousness, or cruelties. Their criminals were always put to death by drinking the juice of hemlock. The antients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it Astu, one of the eyes of Greece, the learned city, the school of the world, the common patroness of Greece. The Athenians thought themselves the most antient nation of Greece, and supposed themselves the original inhabitants of Attica, for which reason they were called αυτοχθονες, produced from the same earth which they inhabited, γηγενεις sons of the earth, and τεττιγες grasshoppers. They sometimes wore golden grasshoppers in their hair as badges of honor, to distinguish them from other people of later origin and less noble extraction, because those insects are supposed to be sprung from the ground. *Cic. ad Attic. in Verr. &c.—Thucid. 1, &c.—Justin. 2, &c. Diod. 13, &c.—Elian. V. H.—Plin. 7, c. 56.—Xenoph. Memorab.—Plut. in vitis, &c.—Strab. 9, &c.—Pausf. 1, &c.—Val. Max.—Liv. 31, &c.—C. Nep. in Milt. &c.—Polyb.—Paterend.*

Athenæa, festivals celebrated at Athens in honor of Minerva. One of them was called Panathenæa, and the other Chalcea, for an account of which see those words.

Athenæum, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compositions. It was public to all the professors of the liberal arts. The same thing was adopted at Rome by Adrian, who made a public building for the same laudable purposes.——A promontory of Italy.

Athenæus, a Greek cosmographer.——A peripatetic philosopher of Cilicia in the time of Augustus. *Strab.*——A Spartan sent by his countrymen to Athens to settle the peace during the Peloponnesian war.—A grammarian of Naucratis in the age of M. Antoninus. He composed an elegant and miscellaneous work, called Deipnosophistæ, in which he gives anecdotes of the antients, and in which he has preserved much of their poetry. He wrote also a history of Syria and other works now lost. His Deipnosophistæ is very mutilated.——A historian, who wrote an account of Semiramis. *Diod.*——A physician.

Athenagoras, a Greek in the time of Darius,

ius, to whom Pharnabazus gave the ernment of Chios, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5.

ATHENAIS, a Sibyl of Erythræa in the of Alexander. *Strab.*

ATHENOCLES, a general, &c. *Polyæn.* —A turner of Mitylene. *Plin.* 34.

ATHENODORUS, a philosopher, precep- to Augustus and Tiberius. *Suet.*——oet who wrote comedy, tragedy, and g, in the age of Alexander. *Plut. in* r.——A stoic philosopher of Cana, r Tarsus, in the age of Augustus. He intimate with Strabo. *Strab.* 14.—— philosopher, disciple to Zeno. He s keeper of the royal library at Perga- us.——A marble sculptor.——A man ishment at Bactra for making himself solate.

ATHEOS, a surname of Diagoras and eodorus, because they denied the ex- nce of a deity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 1.

ATHESIS, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, e the Po. It falls into the Adriatic sea. g. *Æn.* 9, v. 680.

ATHOS, a mountain of Macedonia, run- g into the Ægean sea like a promon- y. It is so high that it over-shadows island of Lemnos, though at the dis- ce of 87 miles; or, according to modern culation, only eight leagues. When xes invaded Greece he made a trench a mile and a half in length at the foot of mountain, into which he brought the water, and conveyed his fleet over it. sculptor, called Denocrates, offered exander to cut mount Athos, and make h it a statue of the king holding a town his left hand, and in the right a spacious on, to receive all the waters which wed from it. Alexander greatly ad- red the plan but objected to the place, he observed that the neighbouring coun- was not sufficiently fruitful to pro- e corn and provisions for the inhabitants ich were to dwell in the city, in the ad of the statue. *Herodot.* 6, c. 44. l. 7. 21, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 672.—*Ælian. de* ra. 13, c. 20, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.—*Strab. contra Ctesiph.*

ATHRULLA, a town of Arabia. *Strab.*

ATHYMBRA, a city of Caria, afterwards ed Nysa. *Strab.* 14.

ATIA, a city of Campania.——A law, ed A. U. C. 690, by T. Atius Labie- s the tribune of the people. It abolish- the Cornelian law, and put in full force lex Domitia, by transferring the right ecting priests from the college of ds to the people.——The mother of gus. *Vid.* Accia.

ATILIA LEX gave the pretor and a ma- ity of the tribunes, power of appointing guardians to those minors who were not previously provided for by their parents. It was enacted about A. U. C. 560.—— Another A. U. C. 443, which gave the people power of electing 20 tribunes of the soldiers in four legions. *Liv.* 9, c. 30.

ATILIUS, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. The am- phitheatre, which contained the spectators, fell during the exhibition, and about 50,000 persons were killed or mutilated. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 62.

ATILLA, the mother of the poet Lucan. She was accused of conspiracy by her son, who expected to clear himself of the charge. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 56.

ATINA, an antient town of the Volsci, on the Apennine. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.

ATINIA LEX, was enacted by the tri- bune Atinius. It gave a tribune of the people the privileges of a senator, and the right of sitting in the senate.

ATLANTES, a people of Africa in the neighbourhood of mount Atlas. They daily cursed the sun at his rising and at his setting, because his excessive heat scorched and tormented them. *Herodot.*

ATLANTIDES, a people of Africa, near mount Atlas. They boasted of being in possession of the country in which all the gods of antiquity received their birth. Uranus was their first king, whom on ac- count of his knowledge of astronomy they inrolled in the number of their gods. *Diod.* 3.——The daughters of Atlas. They were seven in number, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, Merope, Alcyone and Celæno. They married some of the gods, and most illustrious heroes, and their children were founders of many nations and cities. The Atlantides were called nymphs, and even goddesses on account of their great intelli- gence and knowledge. The name of Hesperi- des was also given them, on account of their mother Hesperis. They were made con- stellations after death. *Vid.* Pleiades.

ATLAS, one of the Titans, son of Ja- petus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Epimetheus, Prome- theus and Menœtius. His mother's name, according to Apollodorus, was Asia. He married Pleione, daughter of Oceanus or Hesperis, according to others, by whom he had seven daughters, called Atlantides. (*Vid. Atlantides.*) He was king of Mau- ritania, and master of a thousand flocks of every kind, as also of beautiful gardens, abounding in every species of fruit, which he had entrusted to the care of a dragon. Perseus, after the conquest of the Gorgons, passed by the palace of Atlas, and demand- ed hospitality. The king, who was in- formed

formed by an oracle of Themis that he should be dethroned by one of the descendants of Jupiter, refused to receive him, and even offered him violence. Perseus, who was unequal in strength, shewed him Medusa's head, and Atlas was instantly changed into a large mountain. This mountain, which ran across the desarts of Africa east to west, is so high that the antients have imagined that the heavens rested on its top, and that Atlas supported the world on his shoulders. Hyginus says that Atlas assisted the giants in their wars against the gods, for which Jupiter compelled him to bear the heavens on his shoulders. The fable that Atlas supported the heavens on his back, arises because he was fond of astronomy, and often frequented elevated places and mountains, where he might observe the heavenly bodies. The daughters of Atlas were carried away by Busiris king of Egypt, but redeemed by Hercules, who received as a reward from the father, the knowledge of astronomy, and a celestial globe. This knowledge Hercules communicated to the Greeks, whence the fable has further said that he eased for some time the labours of Atlas, by taking upon his shoulders the weight of the heavens. According to some authors there were two other persons of that name, a king of Italy, father of Electra, and a king of Arcadia, father of Maia the mother of Mercury. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v, 481, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 17.—*Diod.* 3.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Val. Flacc.* 5.—*Hygin.* 83, 125, 155, 157, 192.—*Aratus in Astron.*—*Apollod.* 1.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 508, &c.——A large mountain of Africa. *Paus.*——A river flowing from mount Hæmus into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Atossa, a daughter of Cyrus, who was one of the wives of Cambyses, Smerdis, and afterwards of Darius, by whom she had Xerxes. She was cured of a dangerous cancer by Democedes. *Herodot.* 3, c. 68, &c.

Atrăces, a people of Ætolia, who received their name from Atrax, son of Ætolus. Their country was called Atracia.

Atrăpes, an officer of Alexander, who at the general division of the provinces received Media. *Diod.* 18.

Atrax, a son of Ætolus, or according to others of the river Peneus. He was king of Thessaly, and built a town which he called Atrax or Atracia. This town became so famous that the word Atracius has been applied to any inhabitant of Thessaly. He was father to Hippodamia, who married Pirithous, and whom we must not confound with the wife of Pelops, who bore the same name. *Propert.* 1, el. 8, v. 25.—*Stat.* 1. *Theb.* v. 106.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 209.

Atrax, a city of Thessaly, whence the epithet of Atracius.—A river of Ætolia, which falls into the Ionian sea.

Atrĕbātes, a people of Gaul, who opposed J. Cæsar with 15,000 men together with the Nervii. They were conquered, and Commius a friend of the general was set over them as king. They were reinstituted in their former liberty and independence, on account of the services of Commius. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 2, *&c.*

Atrēni, a people of Armenia.

Atreus, son of Pelops by Hippodamia, daughter of Œnomaus king of Pisa, was king of Mycenæ, and brother to Pittheus, Troezen, Thyestes, and Chrysippus. As Chrysippus was an illegitimate son, and at the same time a favourite of his father, Hippodamia resolved to remove him. She persuaded her sons Thyestes and Atreus, to murder him, but their refusal exasperated her more, and she executed it herself. This murder was grievous to Pelops; he suspected his two sons, who fled away from his presence. Atreus retired to the court of Eurystheus king of Argos, his nephew, and upon his death he succeeded him on the throne. He married, as some report, Ærope, his predecessor's daughter, by whom he had Plisthenes, Menelaus and Agamemnon. Others affirm that Ærope was the wife of Plisthenes, by whom she had Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are the reputed sons of Atreus, because that prince took care of their education, and brought them up as his own. (*Vid. Plisthenes*) Thyestes had followed his brother to Argos, where he lived with him, and debauched his wife, by whom he had some children. This incestuous commerce offended Atreus, and Thyestes was banished from his court. He was however soon after recalled by his brother, who determined cruelly to revenge the violence offered to his bed. To effect this purpose he invited his brother to a sumptuous feast, where Thyestes was served up with the flesh of the children he had had by his sister-in-law the queen. After the repast was finished, the arms and the head of the murdered children were produced, to convince Thyestes of the flesh he had feasted upon. This action appeared so cruel and impious that the sun is said to have shrunk back in his course at the bloody sight. Thyestes immediately fled to the court of Thesprotus, and thence to Sicyon where he ravished his own daughter Pelopea, in a grove sacred to Minerva, without

g who she was. This incest he
ted intentionally, as some support,
ge himself on his brother Atreus,
g to the word of the oracle, which
d him satisfaction for the cruelties
suffered. only from the hand of a
was born of himself and his own
r. Pelopea brought forth a son
he called Ægisthus, and soon after
ried Atreus, who had lost his wife.
dopted Ægisthus, and sent him to
Thyestes, who had been seized
prisoned. Thyestes knew his son,
he himself known to him; he made
use his cause, and instead of be-
his father's murderer, he rather
his wrongs, and returned to Atre-
om he assassinated. *Vid. Thyestes.*
s, Pelopea. Agamemnon & Mene-
laus. fab. 83, 86, 87, 88 & 258.
id in Orest. in Iphig. Taur.—Plut. in
—Pausf. 9, c. 40.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.
in Ater.

ID.E, a patronymic given by Homer
nemnon and Menelaus, as being the
Atreus. This is false upon the au-
of Hesiod, Lactantius. Dictys of
&c. who maintain that these princes
of the sons of Atreus, but of Plis-
and that they were brought up in
se and under the eye of their grand-
Vid. Plisthenes.

OPATIA, a part of Media. *Strab.*

ŌROS, one of the Parcæ, daughters
t and Erebus. According to the
ion of her name ατρεπτος, immuta-
she is inexorable, and inflexible,
duty among the three sisters is to
thread of life without any regard
age or quality. She was represent-
the antients in a black veil, with a
scissars in her hand. *Vid. Parcæ.*

ALIA, a city of Pamphylia, built by
ttalus. *Strab.*

ALUS 1st, king of Pergamus, suc-
Eumenes 1st. He conquered the
who had invaded his dominions,
ained the assistance of the Romans
Antiochus. The Athenians reward-
merit with great honors. He died
mus after a reign of 44 years. *Liv.*
28. &c.—*Polyb.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.

ALUS 2d, was sent on an embassy
e by his brother Eumenes the 2d,
his return was appointed guardian
nephew Attalus the 3d, who was
infant. He governed with great
ce and moderation for 20 years.
13.—*Polyb.* 5.

ALUS 3d, succeeded Attalus 2d, in
gdom of Pergamus. He was son to
es 2d, and sirnamed Philopator. He
lived with great amity with the Romans,
and as he died without issue he made them
heirs of all his possessions. From this circumstance, whatever was a valuable acquisition, or an ample fortune was always
called by the epithet of *Attalicus.* He as
well as his predecessors made themselves
celebrated for the valuable libraries which
they collected at Pergamus, and for the
patronage which merit and virtue always
found at their court. The kingdom of
Pergamus was founded A. U. C, 470 &
160 years after, it was extinguished at the
death of Attalus the 3d, and was made a
Roman province. *Liv.* 24, &c.—*Plin.* 7,
8, 33, &c.—*Justin* 39.—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.

ATTALUS, an officer in Alexander's
army. *Curt.* 4, c. 13.——Another very
inimical to Alexander. He was put to
death by Parmenio, and Alexander was
accused of the murder. *Curt.* 6, c. 9, l. 8,
c. 1.——A philosopher, preceptor to Seneca. *Senec.* ep. 108.

ATTARRAS, an officer who seized those
that had conspired with Dymnus against
Alexander. *Curt.* 6.

ATTEIUS CAPITO, a consul under Augustus. *Tacit.*

ATTES, a son of Calaus of Phrygia, who
was born impotent. He introduced the
worship of Cybele among the Lydians,
and became a great favorite of the goddess. Jupiter was jealous of his success,
and sent a wild boar to lay waste the
country and destroy Attes. *Pausf.* 7, c. 17.

ATTHIS, a daughter of Cranaus the second king of Athens, who gave her name
to Attica, according to *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

ATTICA, a country of Achaia or Hellas,
at the south of Bœotia, west of the Ægean
sea, north of the Saronicus Sinus, and east
of Megara. It received its name from
Atthis the daughter of Cranaus. It was
originally called Ionia, from the Ionians,
who settled there. It was also called Acte,
which signifies shore, and Cecropia from
Cecrops, one of their kings. The most
famous of its cities is called Athens, whose
inhabitants sometimes bear the name of
Attici. *Vid. Athenæ.*

ATTICUS, one of Galba's servants who
entered his palace with a bloody sword,
and declared he had killed Otho. *Tacit.*
Hist. 1.

ATTICUS, (T. POMPONIUS) a celebrated
Roman knight to whom Cicero wrote a
great number of letters, which contained
the general history of the age. They are now
extant, and divided into 17 books. In
the time of Marius and Sylla he retired to
Athens, where he endeared himself to the
citizens, who after his departure erect-
ed

ed statues to him in commemoration of his munificence and liberality. He was such a perfect master of the Greek writers, and spoke their language so fluently that he was surnamed Atticus. He favoured the world with some of his compositions. He behaved in such a disinterested manner, that he offended neither of the inimical parties at Rome, and both were equally anxious of courting his approbation. He lived in the greatest intimacy with the illustrious men of his age, and he was such a lover of truth, that he not only abstained from falsehood even in a joke, but treated with the greatest contempt and indignation a lying tongue. He died in the 77th year of his age, A. U. C. 721, eleven years after the death of his friend Cicero. *Cornelius Nepos*, one of his intimate friends, has written a minute account of his life. *Cic. ad Attic, &c.*——A Platonic philosopher in the second century.—A consul in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit. ann.* 15.

ATTILA, a celebrated king of the Huns, a nation in the southern parts of Scythia. He invaded the Roman empire in the reign of Valentinian, with an army of 500,000 men, and laid waste the provinces. He took the town of Aquileia, and marched against Rome, but his retreat and peace were purchased with a large sum of money by the feeble emperor. Attila, who boasted in the appellation of *the scourge of God*, died A. C. 453, of an uncommon effusion of blood the first night of his nuptials.

ATTILIUS, a Roman consul in the 1st Punic war. *Vid. Regulus.*

ATTILIUS CALATINUS, a Roman consul who fought the Carthaginian fleet.

ATTILIUS REGULUS, a Roman censor who built a temple to the goddess of concord. *Liv.* 23, c. 23, &c.——The name of Attilius was common among the Romans, and many of the public magistrates are called Attilii, their life however is not famous for any illustrious event.

ATTINAS, an officer set over Bactriana, by Alexander. *Curt.* 8.

ATTIUS PELIGNUS, an officer of Cæsar's. *Cæs. bell. civ.* 1.

ATTIUS TULLIUS, the general of the Volsci, to whom Coriolanus fled when banished from Rome. *Liv.*

ATTIUS VARUS, seized Auxinum in Pompey's name, whence he was expelled. After this he fled to Africa, which he alienated from J. Cæsar. *Cæs.* 1 *bell. civ.*

ATYĂDÆ, the descendants of Atys the Lydian.

ATYS, an antient king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7.——A son of Cræsus king of Lydia. He was forbidden the use of all weapons by his father, who had dreamt that he had been killed. Some time after this, Atys prevailed on his father to permit him to go to hunt a wild boar, which laid waste the country of Mysia. He was killed in hunting the wild beast by Adrastus, whom Cræsus had appointed guardian over his son, and the apprehensions of Cræsus were realized. *Herodot.* 1, c. 34, &c.——*Vid. Adrastus.*——A Trojan who came to Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 568.——A youth to whom Timene the daughter of Œdipus was promised in marriage. He was killed by Tydeus before his nuptials. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 598.——A son of Limniace the daughter of the river Ganges. He assisted Cepheus in preventing the marriage of Andromeda, and was killed by Perseus with a burning leg of wood. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 47.

ATYS, a celebrated shepherd of Phrygia, of whom the mother of the gods generally called Cybele became enamoured. She entrusted him with the care of her temple, and made him promise he always would live in celibacy. He violated his vow by an amour with the nymph Sangaris, for which the goddess made him so insane and delirious, that he mutilated himself with a sharp stone. This was afterwards intentionally made by his sacerdotal successors in the service of Cybele, to prevent their breaking their vows of perpetual chastity. This account is the most general and most approved. Others say, that the goddess became fond of Atys, because he had introduced her festivals in the greatest part of Asia minor, and that she herself mutilated him. *Pausanias* relates *in Achaic.* c. 17, that Atys was the son of the daughter of the Sangar, who became pregnant by putting the bough of an almond tree in her bosom. Jupiter, as the passage mentions, once had an amorous dream, and some of the impurity of the god fell upon the earth, which soon after produced a monster of an human form, with the characteristics of the two sexes. This monster was called Agdistis, and was deprived by the gods of those parts which distinguish the male sex. From the mutilated parts which were thrown on the ground, rose an almond tree, one of whose branches a nymph of the Sangar gathered, and placed in her bosom as mentioned above. Atys as soon as born was exposed in a wood, but preserved by a she goat. The genius Agdistis saw him in the wood, and was captivated with his beauty. As Atys was going to celebrate his nuptials with the daughter of the king of Pessinus, Agdistis, who was jealous of his rival, inspired by his enchantments the

king and his future son-in-law with h an uncommon fury, that they both at-ked and mutilated one another in the iggle. *Ovid* says, *Met.* 10, fab. 2, &c. e Cybele changed Atys into a pine-tree he was going to lay violent hands upon elf, and, ever after, that tree was sacred the mother of the gods. After his death, ys received divine honors, and temples re raised to his memory, particularly at ymæ. *Catull. de Atys. & Berec.*—*Ovid.* *st.* 4, v. 223, *&c.*—*Lucian. in Dea Syria.*

Atys Sylvius, son of Alba Sylvius, as the seventh king of Alba. He reigned 3 years. *Liv.* 1, c. 3.

Avaricus, a strong and fortified town f Gaul. *Caes. bell. G.* 7.

Avella, a town of Campania, abounding in nuts, whence nuts have been called ated avellina. *Sil.* 8. v. 45, *&c.*—*Virg.* *En.* 7, v. 740.

Aventinus, a son of Hercules, by hea. He assisted Turnus against Æneas. *ing. Æn.* 7, v. 657.——A king of Alba, ried upon mount Aventine. He reigned 37 years. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 51.——One f the seven hills on which part of the ity of Rome was built. It was 13000 eet in circumference, and was given to the people to build houses upon it by king Ancus Martius. It was not reckoned within the precincts of the city till the reign of the emperor Claudius, because the soothsayers looked upon it as a place of ill omen, as Remus had been buried there, whose blood had been criminally shed. The word is derived according to some *ab avibus*, because birds were fond of the place. Others suppose that it receives its name because Aventinus, one of the Alban kings was buried upon it. Juno, the Moon, Diana, Bona Dea, Hercules, and the goddess of Victory and Liberty had magnificent temples built upon it. *Varro de L. L.* 4. —*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 235.—*Liv.* 1. c. 33.

Avernus, a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, whose waters were so unwholesome and so putrid, that no birds were seen on its banks, hence its original name was ἄορνος, avibus carens. The antients made it the entrance of hell, as also one of its rivers. Its circumference was five stadia, and its depth could not be ascertained. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 201, *&c.*—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Sand.* 4.—*Aristot. de Adm.*

Avesta, a book composed by Zoroaster.

Adeia aqua, called afterwards Marcia, was the sweetest and most wholesome water in Rome. It was first conveyed into the city by Ancus Martius.

Aesernia, a city of Italy. The inhabitants called Ausidenates were among the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.

Aufidia lex, was enacted by the tribune Aufidius Lurco, A. U. C. 692. It ordained that if any candidate in canvassing for an office, promised money to the tribunes and failed in the performance, he should be excused, but if he actually paid it he should be compelled to pay every tribe 6000 sesterces.

Aufidius, an effeminate person of Chios. *Juv.* 9.

Aufidius Bassus, a famous historian in the age of Quintilian, who wrote an account of Germany, and of the civil wars.

Aufidius, a Roman senator famous for his blindness and abilities. *Cic. Tusc.* 5.

Aufidius Lurco, a man who enriched himself by fattening peacocks and selling them for meat. *Plin.* 10.

Aufidius Luscus, a pretor of Fundi, in the age of Horace.

Aufidus, a river of Apulia falling into the Adriatic sea. It was on its bank that the Romans were defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ. *Horat.* 3, od. 30. l. 4, od. 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 405.

Auga & Auge, daughter of Aleus king of Tegea, by Neæra was deflowered by Hercules, and brought forth a son, whom she exposed in the woods to conceal her amours from her father. The child was preserved and called Telephus. Aleus was informed of his daughter's shame, and gave her to Nauplius to be put to death. Nauplius refused to perform the cruel office, and gave Auga to Teuthras, king of Mysia, who being without issue adopted her as his daughter. Some time after, the dominions of Teuthras were invaded by an enemy, and the king promised his crown and daughter to him who could deliver him from the impending calamity. Telephus who had been directed by the oracle to go to the court of Teuthras, if he wished to find his parents, offered his services to the king, and they were accepted. As he was going to unite himself to Auge in consequence of the victory he had obtained, Auge rushed from him with secret horror, and the gods sent a serpent to separate them. Auge implored the aid of Hercules, who made her son known to her, and she returned with him to Tegea. *Pausanias* says that Auge was confined in a coffer with her infant son, and thrown into the sea, where she was found by king Teuthras. *Apollod.* 2 & 3. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 99 & 100.

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Auras, an European river, flowing into the Ister from mount Hæmus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Aurelia lex, was enacted A. U. C. 653, by the pretor L. Aurelius Cotta to invest the Senatorian and Equestrian orders, and the Tribuni Ærarii with judicial power. ——Another, A. U. C. 678. It abrogated a clause of the Lex Cornelia, and permitted the tribunes to hold other offices after the expiration of the tribuneship.

Aurelia, a town of Hispania Bætica. ——The mother of J. Cæsar. *Suet. in Cæs.* 74.

Aurelianus, the 35th emperor of Rome after Flavius Claudius, A. D. 269. He was austere and even cruel in the execution of the laws, and punished his soldiers with uncommon severity. He rendered himself famous for his military character, and his expedition against Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, gained him great honors. After a reign of six years, as he marched against the northern barbarians, he was assassinated near Byzantium by his soldiers, whom Mnestheus had incited to rebellion against their emperor. This Mnestheus had been threatened with death for some ill behaviour by the emperor, and therefore he meditated his death. The soldiers, however, soon repented of their ingratitude and cruelty to Aurelian, and threw Mnestheus to be eaten up by wild beasts.

Aurelius, the 22d emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Antoninus Bassianus.——A painter in the age of Augustus. *Plin.* 35.

Aurinia, a prophetess, held in great veneration by the Germans. *Tacit. Germ.* 8.

Aurora, a goddess, daughter of Hyperion and Thia or Thea. Some say that Pallas, son of Crius and brother to Perses, was her father; hence her surname of Pallantias. She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. Her amours with Tithonus and Cephalus are also famous; by the former she had Memnon and Æmathion, and Phaeton by the latter. *Vid. Cephalus* and *Tithonus.* She had also an intrigue with Orion, whom she carried to the island of Delos, where he was killed by Diana's arrows. Aurora is generally represented by the poets drawn in a rose coloured chariot, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. Her chariot is generally drawn by white horses, and she is covered with a veil. Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the constellations of heaven disappear at her approach. She always sets out before the sun, and is the forerunner of his rising. The Greeks call her Eos. *Homer. Il.* 8, *Od.* 10. *Hymn. in Vener.*—*Ovid Met.* 3, 9, 15.—*Apollod.* 1, 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 535.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Hygin. præf.* fab.

Auruncæ, an antient town of Latium, built by Auson, the son Ulysses by Calypso. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727, &c.

Auscisæ, a people of Libya. *Herodot.* 4, c. 171.

Ausci, a people of Gaul.

Auser, Auseris, & Anser, a river of Italy.

Auses, a people of Africa, whose virgins yearly fight with sticks in honor of Minerva. She who behaves with the greatest valor receives uncommon honor, &c. *Herodot.* 4, c. 180.

Auson, a son of Ulysses and Calypso, from whom the Ausones, a people of Africa are descended.

Ausonius, a poet in the 4th century, who was made preceptor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian. He was made consul by the means of his pupil. His compositions have been long admired. The thanks he returned the emperor Gratian in one of the best of his poems, which were too often hurried for publication, and consequently not perfect.

Auspices, a sacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the same as the Auguris. *Vid.* Augures.

Auster, a wind which blows from the south, and generally produces distempers.

Austeston, a Theban, son of Tisamenus. His son Theras led a colony into an island, which from him was called Thera. *Herodot.* 4.—*Pausf.*

Autobulus, a painter. *Plin.* 35.

Autochthones, the original inhabitants of a country, who are the first possessors of it, and who never have mingled with other nations. The Athenians called themselves Autochthones, and boasted that they were as old as the country which they inhabited. *Pausf.* 1, c. 14.—*Tacit. de Germ.*—*Cic. de Orat.* 3, c. 83.

Autocles, an Athenian, sent by his countrymen with a fleet to the assistance of Alexander of Pheræ.

Autocrates, an historian mentioned by *Athen.* 9. & 11.

Autololæ, a people of Mauritania descended from the Getuli. They excelled all their neighbours in running. *Lucan.* 4, v. 677.

Autolycus, a son of Mercury by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion. He was one of the Argonauts. His craft as a thief has been greatly celebrated. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and mingled them with

wn, after he had changed their
le did the same to Sisyphus, son
but Sisyphus was as crafty as
, and he knew his own oxen by
which he had made under their
olycus was so pleased with the
Sisyphus, that he immediately
intimacy with him, and even
him freely to enjoy the company
ghter Anticlea, who became preg-
lysses, and was soon after mar-
sertes. *Vid.* Sisyphus, Laertes.
. 200, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8.
1.—*Homer. Od.* 14.——A son of
nd Chalciope. *Hygin.* fab. 14.
ATA, one of the Cyclades.——
T of Danaus.
IDON, a son of Dioreus, who
e Trojan war with 10 ships. He
ariotrer of Achilles, after whose
erved Pyrrhus in the same capa-
ter. *Il.* 9, 16, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2,
ADESA, a daughter of Alcatho-
by Tydeus. *Apollod.* 2.
IDES, one of the Heraclidæ,
Corinth. At his death, A. M.
nal magistrates called Prytanes
en at Corinth, and their power
still 90 years after Cypselus and
eriander made themselves abso-
ÆLI, a nation of Æthiopia. *He-*
IOE, a daughter of Cadmus, who
hristæus, by whom she had Ac-
n called Autoneius heros. The
her son [*Vid. Actæon*] was so
her that she retired from Bœotia
a, where she soon after died.
. 44.—*Hygin.* fab. 179.—*Ovid.*
. 720.——One of the Danaides.
——One of the Nereides. *Hesiod.*
—A female servant of Penelope.
. 18.
ERADATES, a satrap of Lydia,
ted from Artaxerxes. *Diod.*
IA & DAMIA, two virgins who
Crete to Troezene, where the
stoned them to death in a se-
dition. The Epidaurians raised them statues by order of the oracle, when their country was become barren. They were held in great veneration at Troezene. *Herodot.* 6, c. 82.—*Pans.* 2, c. 30.

AXENUS, the antient name of the Euxine sea. The word signifies *inhospitable*, which was highly applicable to the manners of the antient inhabitants of the coast. *Ovid.* 4, *Trist.* 4, v. 56.

AXIOCHUS, a philosopher, to whom Plato dedicated a treatise concerning death.

AXION, a brother of Alphesibœa. He murdered Alcmæon, his sister's husband, because he wished to recover from her a golden necklace. *Vid. Alcmæon & Alphesibœa.*

AXIOTEA, a woman who regularly went in a man's dress to hear the lectures of Plato.

AXIOTHEA, the wife of Nicocles, king of Cyprus. *Polyæn.* 8.

AXIUS, a river of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

AXUR & AXEUR, a surname of Jupiter, who had a temple at Trachis in Thessaly. He was represented as a beardless youth. *Virg. Æn.* 7 & 10.

AXUS, a town about the middle of Crete. *Apollod.*

AZAN, a mountain of Arcadia sacred to Cybele.——A son of Arcas, king of Arcadia, by Erato, one of the Dryades. He divided his father's kingdom with his brothers Aphidas and Elatus. His share was called Azania. There was in Azania a fountain called Fons Clitorius, whose waters gave a dislike for wine to those who drank them. *Vitruv.* 8, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 329.—*Pans.* 8, c. 4.

AZIRIS, a place in Libya surrounded on both sides by delightful hills covered with trees, and watered by a river. Batus built there a town. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

AZONAX, a man who taught Zoroaster the art of magic. *Plin.* 30.

AZORUS, one of the Argonauts.

AZOTUS, a large town of Syria on the borders of the Mediterranean. *Joseph. Ant. Jud.* 15.

BABILIUS, a Roman, who, by the help of a certain herb, passed in six days from the Sicilian sea to Alexandria. *Plin. prem.* 19.

BABILUS, an astrologer in Nero's age. He told the emperor to avert the danger which seemed to hang upon his head, from the appearance of a blazing comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed. *Sueton. in Ner* c. 36.

BABYLON, a son of Belus, who, as some suppose, founded a city which bears his name.

BABYLON, a celebrated city, the capital of Assyria, on the banks of the Euphrates. The circumference of its walls was 480 stadia. They were so large that chariots with four horses abreast could easily turn on the top. It was the seat of the Assyrian empire. It was so large that when it was taken by Cyrus before the dawn of day, many of the inhabitants were unacquainted with its fate in the third part of the day. The walls were cemented with bitumen, and greatly enlarged and embellished by Semiramis, A. M. 2045. When Cyrus took it, A. U. C. 216, he drained the waters of the river into new channels, and marched his troops into the town thro' the dried bed. It freed itself from the Assyrian power 747 years before Christ. It is famous for the death of Alexander. Its greatness was so increased in succeeding ages, according to Pliny's observations, that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. The inhabitants were early acquainted with astrology. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.—*Herodot.* 1, 2, 3.—*Justin.* 1, *&c.*—*Diod.* 2.—*Xenoph. Cyrop.* 7, *&c.*—*Propert.* 3, el. 22, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 2.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 77. There is also a town of the same name near the Nile, in Egypt.

BABYLONIA, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital. The inhabitants shook off the Assyrian yoke and became very powerful.—The surname of Seleucia, which arose from the ruins of Babylon under the successors of Alexander. *Plin.* 6, c. 26.

BABYLONII, the inhabitants of Babylon, were famous for their knowledge of astrology. They first divided the year into 12 months, and the Zodiac into 12 signs.

BABYRSA, a fortified castle near Artaxata. *Strab.* 11.

BABYTACE, a city of Armenia, whose inhabitants despise gold. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

BACABASUS betrayed the snares of Artabanus, brother of Darius, against Artaxerxes. *Justin.* 3, c. 1.

BACCHÆ, the priestesses of Bacchus. *Paus.* 2, c. 7.

BACCHANALIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus at Rome. They are the same as the Dionysia of the Greeks. *Vid.* Dionysia.

BACCHANTES, priestesses of Bacchus, who are represented at the celebration of the Orgies almost naked, with garlands of ivy, with a thyrsus and dishevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful sounds and cloth different musical instruments together. They are also called Thyades and Menades. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 592.—*Horat.* 3, od. 25.—*Propert.* 3, el. 21.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 674.

BACCHI, a mountain of Thrace near Philippi. *Appian.*

BACCHIADÆ, a Corinthian family, descended from Bacchis, daughter of Dionysius. In their nocturnal orgies they, in some report, tore to pieces Actæon, son of Melissus, which so enraged the father, that before the altar he entreated all the Corinthians to revenge the death of his son, and immediately threw himself into the sea. Upon this the Bacchiadæ were banished, and went to settle in Sicily, between Pachynum and Pelorus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 407.—*Strab.* 8.

BACCHIDES, a general who betrayed the town of Sinope to Lucullus. *Sallust.* 44.

BACCHIS, king of Corinth, succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called Bacchidæ, in remembrance of the equity and moderation of his reign. The Bacchidæ increased so much that they chose one of their number to preside and govern them with regal authority. Cypselus overturned this institution, by making himself absolute. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 2, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 92.

BACCHIUM, a small island in the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

BACCHIUS & BITHUS, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength, whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.*—*Sueton. in Aug.*—*Horat.* 1, sat. 7, v. 20.

BACCHUS, was son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. After she had enjoyed the company of Jupiter, Semele was deceived and perished, by the artifice of Juno. This goddess always jealous of her husband's amours, assumed the shape of Beroe, Semele's nurse, and persuaded Semele that the lover whom she entertained was not Jupiter, but a false lover, and that to prove his divinity she ought to beg of him, if he really were Jupiter to come to her bed with the same majesty

d of which he had been pregnant
months, was with difficulty saved
flames and put in his father's
where he remained the full time
illy was to have been in his mo-
womb. From this circumstance
has been called *Bimater*. Accord-
ome, Dirce, a nymph of the Ache-
ved him from the flames. There
rent traditions of the manner of his
n. Ovid says, that after his birth
brought up by his aunt Ino;
rwards entrusted to the care of the
of Nysa. Lucian supposes that
carried him as soon as born
nymphs of Nysa, and Apollo-
s, that he was carried by Mer-
a nymph in the island of Eubœa,
he was driven by the power of
ho was the chief deity of the place.
pport that Naxos can boast of the
his education, under the nymphs
Coronis, and Clyda. Pausanias
tradition which prevailed in the
Brasiæ in Peloponnesus, and ac-
y mentions that Cadmus as soon as
d of his daughter's amours, shut
with her child lately born, in a
d exposed them on the sea. The
as carried safe by the waves on the
t Brasiæ, but Semele was found
d the child alive. Semele was
with a magnificent funeral; and
properly educated. This diversity
ons shews that there were many of
name. Diodorus speaks of three,
ro of a greater number; but among
l, the son of Jupiter and Semele
have obtained the merit of all the
acchus is the Osiris of the Egyp-
and Silenus, and all the Satyrs. His conquests were easy and without bloodshed, the people easily submitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of making honey. Amidst his benevolence to mankind, he was relentless in punishing all want of disrespect to his divinity, and the punishment he inflicted on Pentheus, Agave, Lycurgus, &c. is well known. He has received the names of Liber, Bromius, Lyæus, Evan, Thyonæus, Psilas, &c. which are mostly derived from the places where he received adoration, or from the ceremonies observed in his festivals. As he was the god of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand. His figure is that of an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feasts, and sometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, consume our health, render us loquacious, and childish, like old men, and unable to keep secrets. The panther is sacred to him, because he went in his expedition covered with the skin of that beast. The magpie is also his favourite bird, because in triumphs people were permitted to speak with boldness and liberty. Bacchus is sometimes represented like an infant holding a thyrsus and clusters of grapes with a horn. He often appears naked, and riding upon the shoulders of Pan, or in the arms of Silenus, who was his foster father. He also sits upon a celestial globe bespangled with stars, and is then the same as the sun or Osiris of Egypt. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called

riage. The Egyptians sacrificed pigs to him before the doors of their houses. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, and the ivy and the vine were sacred to him, and the goat was generally sacrificed to him, on account of the great propensity of that animal to destroy the vine. According to Pliny, he was the first who ever wore a crown. His beauty is compared to that of Apollo, and like him he is represented with fine hair loosely flowing down his shoulders, and is said to possess eternal youth. Sometimes he has horns, either because he taught the cultivation of the earth with oxen, or because Jupiter, his father, appeared to him in the deserts of Libya, under the shape of a ram, and supplied his thirsty army with water. Bacchus went down to hell to recover his mother, whom Jupiter willingly made a goddess under the name of Thyone. The three persons of the name of Bacchus, which Diodorus mentions, are the one who conquered the Indies, and is surnamed the bearded Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and Proserpine, who was represented with horns; and the son of Jupiter and Semele, called the Bacchus of Thebes. Those mentioned by Cicero are, a son of Proserpine; a son of Nilus, who built Nysa; a son of Caprius, who reigned in the Indies; a son of Jupiter and the Moon; and a son of Thyone and Nilus. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2 & 3.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 22, 37. l. 3, c. 24. 5, c. 19. &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 190. l. 2, c. 42. 48, 49.—*Plut. in Isid. & Osir.*—*Diod.* 1. 3. &c.—*Orpheus. in Dionys.*—*Apollod.* 1. c. 9. l. 3. c. 4, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 3. *fab.* 3, &c. *Amor.* 3, l. 3. *Fast.* 3, v. 715.—*Hygin.* fab. 155. 167, &c.—*Plin.* 7. c. 56. l. 8, c. 2. l. 36, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Lact. de falf. rel.* 1, c. 22.—*Virg. G.* 2. &c.—*Euripid. in Bacch. Lucian de Sacrif. de Baccho in dial. Deor.*—*Appian. in Cuneg.*—*Philostrat.* 1, *Icon.* c. 50.—*Senec. in Chor. Oedip.*—*Martial.* 8, ep. 26. l. 14, ep. 107.

Bacchylides, a lyric poet of Cos, nephew to Simonides. Like Pindar he wrote the praises of Hiero. *Marcell.*

Bacenis, a wood in Germany. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 6. c. 10.

Bacis, a soothsayer of Beotia. *Cic. 1. de Div.* c. 34.——A king of Corinth, in honor of whom all the following kings were called Bacidæ.—An Athlete of Trozene. *Pausf.* 6.

Bactra, the capital of Bactriana on the river Bactros in Asia. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 138.—*Strab.* 2.

Bactri & Bactriani, the inhabitants of Bactriana, who live upon plunder, and are always under arms. They give to their dogs those that die thro' old age or disease. They suffer slaves and strangers to take whatever liberties they please with their wives. They were conquered by Alexander the Great. *Curt.* 4, c. 6, &c.—*Plin.* 6, c. 23.—*Plut. an vitios. ad infel. suff.*—*Herodot* 1, & 3.

Bactriana, a country of Asia, fruitful as well as extensive. It formed once part of the Persian empire, and was situate at the east of Margiana. It is watered by many rivers. Zoroaster was the most antient king of this country, who taught his subjects the art of magic and astrology A. M. 2044.—*Diod.* 2.—*Justin* 1, c. 1.

Bactros, a river on the borders of Asiatic Scythia, from which Bactriana receives its name. *Lucan.* 3, v. 267.

Badaca, a town of Media. *Diod.* 19.

Badia, a town of Spain. *Val. Max.* 3 c. 7.

Badius, a Campanian who challenged T. Q. Crispinus, one of his friends, by whom he was killed. *A. U. C.* 538.—*Liv.* 35. c. 18.

Badihenne, a place in the country of the Frisii, where 900 Romans were killed. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 73.

Baebia lex was enacted concerning the public exhibitions, &c.

M. Baebius, a Roman in whose consulships the tomb of Numa was discovered. *Plut. in Num.*—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

L. Baebius, a Roman pretor, who being surprized by the Ligurians fled to Marseilles where he died three days after. *Liv.* 37. c. 57.

Baetis, a river of Spain, from which a part of the country has received the name of Bætica. It was formerly called Tartessus. *Martial* 12. ep 100.

Baeton, a Greek historian in the age of Alexander.

Bagistame, a delightful country of Media. *Diod.* 17.

Bagistanes, a friend of Bessus, whom he abandoned when he murdered Darius. *Curt* 5. c. 13.

Bagoas & Bagoas, an eunuch in the court of Artaxerxes Ochus. He was so powerful, that nothing could be done without his consent. He led some troops against the Jews and profaned their temple. He poisoned Ochus, and was at last dispatched by Darius, whose life he had attempted. *Diod* 16 & 17.——Another greatly esteemed by Alexander. He was the cause that one of the Satraps was put to death by the most excruciating torments. *Curt.* 10, & 1.—*Plut. in Alex.*

Bagoas, a friend of Bessus, whom he abandoned when he attempted the life of Darius. *Diod.* 17.

PHANES, a governor of Babylon. Alexander approached the city, he all the streets and burned incense on s, &c. *Curt.* 5. c. 1.

ĀDA, a river of Africa near Utica, Regulus killed a serpent 120 feet *Plin.* 8, c. 14.

I, a city of Campania near the sea, for its delightful situation and baths. f the Roman senators had country built at Baiæ. It was founded by a ion of Ulysses called Baius. *Martial.* 81.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 1.—*Strab.* 5.

A, a surname of Alexander King of *Justin* 35, c. 1.

ACRUS, an officer in Alexander's who took Miletus. *Curt.* 4. c. 13. nother officer who commanded some ries. *Id.* 4, c. 5.

ANAGRE, a town of Cyrene. *Paus.* 5.

ANUS, a prince of Gaul, who assisted omans in their Macedonian war. C. 581.—*Liv.* 44, c. 14.

ARI, a people of Sardinia. *Liv.* 5.

BALBILLUS, a learned and benevo- an, governor of Egypt under Nero. *Ann.* 13. c. 22.

BUS, a mountain of Africa, famous e retreat of Masinissa after he had a battle against Syphax.

ZĀRES, two islands in the Mediter- , modernly called Majorca and Minor- the coast of Spain. The word is de- rom βαλλειν to throw, because the ants were expert archers and slingers. r told by Florus that the mothers gave their children breakfast, before ad struck with an arrow a certain n a tree. When a woman was mar- e was not admitted to her husband's efore she had received the embraces her relations. They were naturally ious propensity and in their war required nothing but females and and often changed four men for one *Strab.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 8.—*Diod.* 5.

ETUS, a son of Hippo, who first d Corinth. *Paterc.* 1, c. 4.

IUS, a horse of Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 146.

ISTA, a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.* 41.

LONŎTI, a people of European ia. *Flacc.* 6. v. 160.

NEÆ (baths) were very numerous me, private as well as public. In the t times simplicity was observed, but age of the emperors they became exe; they were used after walking, se or labour, and were deemed more necessary than luxurious. Under the emperors it became so fashionable to bathe, that without this the meanest of the people seemed to be deprived of one of the necessaries of life. There were certain hours of the day appointed for bathing, and a small piece of money admitted the poorest as well as the most opulent. In the baths there were separate apartments for the people to dress and to undress, and after they had bathed, their bodies were commonly anointed with ointments, the hair plucked out of the skin, after which the body was rubbed over with a pumice stone and perfumed to render it smooth and fair. The Roman emperors generally built baths, and all endeavoured to eclipse each other in the magnificence of the building. Diocletian, according to a certain writer, employed 40,000 of his soldiers in building his baths, and when they were finished, he destroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus first permitted the people to use them in the night, and he himself often bathed with the common people. For some time both sexes bathed promiscuously and without shame, and the edicts of the emperors proved abortive for a while in abolishing that indecent custom, which gradually destroyed the morals of the people. They generally read in bathing, and even we find many compositions written in using the bath.

BALVENTIUS, a centurion of great valor in Cæsar's army. He was killed by Ambiorix. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 5. c. 35.

BALYRAS, a river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c 33.

BAMUCUE, a people of Libya. *Ital.* 3. v. 303.

L. BANTIUS, a gallant youth of Nola, whom Annibal found after the battle of Cannæ almost dead amongst the heap of slain. He was sent back home with great humanity, upon which he resolved to betray his country to so generous an enemy. Marcellus the Roman general heard of it, and rebuked Bantius, who continued firm and faithful to the interest of Rome. *Liv.* 35, c. 15.

BARNŪUS, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 41. c. 6.

BAPTÆ, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lasciviousness and debauchery at Athens. Her festivals were celebrated in the night, and so infamous and obscene was the behaviour of the priests that they disgusted even Cotytto herself, though the goddess of obscenity. The name is derived from βαπτειν to wash, because the priests bathed themselves in the most effeminate manner. *Juv.* 2, v. 91.

BARÆI, a people of Colchis and Iberia, who burn the bodies of their friends who die by disease, but give to the fowls of the air such as fall in the war. *Ælian. de Anim.* 10. c. 22.

BARATHRUM, a deep and obscure gulf at Athens, where criminals were thrown.

BARBARIA, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 44, c. 31.

BARBARI, a name originally applied to those who spoke inelegantly, or with harshness and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations except their own by the despicable name of Barbarians.

BARBARIA, a name given to Phrygia and Troy. *Horat.* 1, ep. 2, v. 7.

BARBOSTHENES, a mountain of Peloponnesus 10 miles from Sparta. *Liv.* 35. c. 27.

BARBYTHACE, a city of Persia. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.

BARCA, a friend of Cato the elder. *Plut. in Cat.*

BARCE, the nurse of Sichæus. *Virg. Æn.* 4. v. 632.——A large country of Africa.——Also a city about nine miles from the sea, founded by the brothers of Arcesilaus king of Cyrene 515 years before the christian era. Strabo says, that in his age it was called Ptolemais, but this arises because most of the inhabitants retired to Ptolemais, which was on the sea coast to enrich themselves by commerce. *Strab.* 17.—*Ptol.* 4, c. 4.——A small village of Bactriana, where the people, who had been taken prisoners by Darius in Africa, were confined. *Herodot.* 4. c. 204.——A city of Media. *Justin.* 2, c. 7.

BARCHA, the surname of a noble family at Carthage of which Annibal and Amilcar were descended.

BARCHINA, a great faction at Carthage, by whose influence the family of Annibal was raised to power, and obtained the greatest offices of state. *Liv.* 21, c. 2. & 9.

BARDÆI, a people of Illyricum, concerned in the factions of Marius. *Plut. in Mario.*

BARDI, a celebrated sacerdotal order among the ancient Gauls. They praised their heroes and published their fame in their verses, or on musical instruments. They were so esteemed and respected by the people, that at their sight two armies who were engaged in battle, laid down their arms and submitted to their orders. They censured as well as commended the behaviour of the people. *Lucan.* 1, v. 447.—*Strab.* 4.—*Marcell.* 15. c. 24.

BARDYLIS, an Illyrian whose daughter Birenna married king Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

BARDYLIS, a king of Illyricum conquered by Philip. *Diod.* 16.

BARES, a naval officer of Persia, who wished to destroy Cyrene, but was opposed by Amasis. *Herodot.* 4. c. 203.

BARGUSII, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 21, c. 19.

BARINE, a prostitute whom *Horace* accuses of perjury, 2 od. 8.

BARISSES, one of the seven conspirators against the usurper Smerdis. *Ctesias.*

BARIUM, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic. *Horat.* 1 *sat.* 5. v. 97.

BARNUS, a town of Macedonia, near Heraclea. *Strab.* 7.

BARSINE & BARSENE, a daughter of Darius who married Alexander, by whom she had a son called Hercules. Cassander ordered her and her child to be put to death. *Justin* 13, c. 2. l. 15, c. 2.—*Arrian.*

BARZAENTES, a satrap who revolted from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8. c. 13.

BARZANES, a king of Armenia, tributary to Ninus. *Diod.* 2.

BASILEA, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who was mother of all the Gods. *Diod.* 3.

BASILEA, an island at the north of Gaul, famous for its amber. *Diod.* 5.——An island in the Euxine sea. *Plin.* 4. c. 13.

BASILIDÆ, European Sarmatians, descended from Hercules and Echidna. *Mela*, 2. c. 1.

BASILIDES, the father of Herodotus, who with others attempted to destroy Strattes, tyrant of Chios. *Herodot.* 8, c. 132.——A family at Erythræ, who held an oligarchical power. *Strab.* 14.——A priest of mount Carmel, who foretold many momentous events to Vespasian, when he offered sacrifices. *Tacit.* 2 *Hist.* c. 87.—*Sueton in Vesp.* 7.

BASILADOTAMOS, the antient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.

BASILIS, an historian who wrote concerning India. *Athen.*——A city of Arcadia, built by Cypselus, near the river Alpheus. *Pausf.* 8, c. 29.

BASILIUS, a river of Mesopotamia, falling into the Euphrates. *Strab.*

BASILUS, a general who assisted Antony. *Lucan.* 4, v. 416.——An orator. *Juv.* 7, v. 136.——A pretor who plundered the provinces. *Id.* 10, v. 222.

BASSÆ, a place of Arcadia, where Apollo had a temple. *Pausf.* 8, c. 38 & 41.

BASSANIA, a town of Macedonia near Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

BASSAREUS, a surname of Bacchus, from the dress or long robe which his priests wore. *Horat.* 1, od. 18.

Bassăreus, a priestess of Bacchus. *Pers. Jun.* 2. v. 102.

Bassus Aufidius, an historian in the age of Augustus, who wrote on the Germanic war. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

Bassus Cæsius, a lyric poet in Nero's age.

Bassus Julius, an orator in the reign of Augustus. Seneca has preserved some of his orations.

Bastarnæ & Basternæ, a people of European Sarmatia, destroyed by a sudden storm as they pursued the Thracians. *Liv.* 40, v. 58.—*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 198.—*Strab.* 7.

Bastia, the wife of Metellus. *Liv. epit.* 89.

Bata, a sea port of Asia, on the Euxine, opposite Sinope. *Strab.* 6.

Batavi, a people of Germany. *Lucan.* 3, v. 432.

Bathos, a valley near the Alpheus. *Pans.* 8, c. 29.

Bathycles, a celebrated artist of Magnesia. *Pans.* 3, c. 19.

Bathyllus, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant. Anacreon entertained also a criminal passion for him. *Horat.* ep. 14, v. 9.——Mecænas was also fond of a youth of Alexandria of the same name. *Juv.* 6, v. 63.——The poet who claimed as his own Virgil's distich, *Nolle plus totâ, &c.* was also of the same name.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Pans.* 8, c. 31.

Lent. Batiātus, a man of Campania, who kept a house full of gladiators, who rebelled against him. *Plut. in Cras.*

Batia, a naiad who married Cibalus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A daughter of Teucer, who married Dardanus. *Id.*

Batīna & Bantīna, a town of Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v. 15.

Bātis, an eunuch, governor of Gaza, who, upon being unwilling to yield, was dragged round the city tied by the heels to Alexander's chariot. *Curt.* 4, c. 6.

Bato, a Dardanian, who revolted to Rome, from king Philip. *Liv.* 31, c. 28.

Baton of Sinope, wrote commentaries on the Persian affairs. *Strab.* 12.——A charioteer of Amphiaraus. *Pans.* 5, c. 17.

Battiādes, a patronymic of Callimachus, from his father Battus. *Ovid. in Ibin.* v. 53.——A name given to the people of Cyrene from king Battus. *Ital.* 3, v. 253.

Battis, a girl celebrated by Philetas the elegiac poet. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 5.

Battus 1st, a Lacedæmonian who built the town of Cyrene, Olymp. 32d, with a colony from the island of Thera. He was son of Polymnestus and Phronime. He reigned in the town he had founded, and after death received divine honors. The difficulty with which he spoke first procured him the name of Battus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 155, *&c.*—*Pans.* 10, c. 15.

Battus 2d, was grandson to Battus 1st, by Arcesilaus. He succeeded his father on the throne of Cyrene, and was surnamed Felix. *Herodot.* 4, c. 159, *&c.*

Battus, a shepherd of Pylos, who promised Mercury that he would not discover his having stolen the flocks of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He violated his promise, and was turned into a pumice stone. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 702.——A general of Corinth against Athens, A. C. 320. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 43.——A buffoon of Cæsar's. *Plut. Symp.* 6.

Battyllus, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants assisted Æneas against Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 730.

Battyllus, a surname of Demosthenes, from his effeminacy, when young. *Plut. in Demosth.*

Baubo, a woman who received Ceres when she sought her daughter all over the world, and gave her some water to quench her thirst. *Ovid. Met.* 5, fab. 7.

Baucis, an aged old woman of Phrygia, who with her husband Philemon, lived in a small cottage in a penurious manner, when Jupiter and Mercury travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods came to the cottage, where they received the best things it afforded; and Jupiter was so pleased with their hospitality, that he metamorphosed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. After they had lived happy to an extreme old age, they died both at the same hour, according to their request to Jupiter, that one might not have the sorrow of leading the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 631, *&c.*

Bavius & Mævius, two stupid and malevolent poets in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of the contemporary poets. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

Baula, a small town of Latium near Baiæ. *Ital.* 12, v. 155.

Bazarites, a friend of Bessus, *&c.*

Bazaria, a country of Asia. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Bebius, a famous informer in Vespasian's reign. *Juv.* 1, v. 35. *Vid.* Bæbius.

Bebriacum, a village between Cremona and Verona, where Vitellius overcame Otho. *Juv.* 2, v. 105.—*Tacit.* 3, *Hist.* 1, c. 15.

Bebrycz, a daughter of Danaus, who is said to have spared her husband. *Vid.* Danaides.

Bebrŭces & Bebrŭcii, a nation of Asia near Pontus, of Thracian origin. They, according to Arrian, are descended from Bebryce. They were expert in the battle of the Cestus. The Argonauts touched on their coasts in their expedition to Colchis. *Apollod.* 1.—*Strab.* 7 & 12.

Bebrŭcia, an antient name of Bithynia from Bebryce the daughter of Danaus. *Strab.* 23.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 373.

Belemīna, a town of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 21.

Belephantes, a Chaldean who from his knowledge of astronomy, told Alexander that his entering Babylon would be attended with fatal consequences to him. *Diod.* 17.

Belesis, a priest of Babylon who told Arbaces governor of Media that he should reign one day in the place of Sardanapalus. His prophecy was verified and he was rewarded by the new king with the government of Babylon. *Diod.* 2.

Belgæ, a warlike people of antient Gaul, separated from the Celtæ by the rivers Matrona and Sequana. Their country extends from the Rhine to the river modernly called the Loire. *Cæsar de bell Gall.* 1 & 2.

Belgica, one of the four provinces of Gaul near the Rhine.

Belgium, the capital of Gallia Belgica. The word is often used to express the whole country. *Cæs. bell Gall.* 5, c. 24.

Belgius, a general of Gaul who destroyed an army of Macedonians. *Justin* 25, c. 2.—*Polyb.* 2.

Belĭdes, a surname given to the daughters of Belus. *Ovid Met.* 4, v. 463.

Belĭdes, a name applied to Palamedes the son of one of the Danaides.

Belisama, the name of Minerva among the Gauls. The word signifies *queen of heaven*. *Cæs. bell Gall.* 6.

Belistīda, a woman who obtained a prize at Olympia. *Pauf.* 5, c. 8.

Belitæ, a nation of Asia. *Curt.* 4, c. 12.

Bellerŏphon, son of Glaucus king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called Hipponous. The murder of his brother whom some call Alcimenus & Beller, procured him the name of Bellerophon or *murderer of Beller*. After this murder Bellerophon fled to the court of Prœtus king of Argos. As he was of a handsome appearance, the king's wife, called Antæa or Stenobœa fell in love with him, and as he slighted her passion, she accused him before her husband of attempts upon her virtue. Prœtus unwilling to violate the laws of hospitality by punishing Bellerophon, sent him away to his father in law Jobates king of Lycia, and gave him a letter in which he begged the king to punish with death the man who had so dishonorably treated his daughter. From that circumstance all letters which are of an unfavorable tendency to the bearer, have been called *letters of Bellerophon*. Jobates to satisfy his son in law sent Bellerophon to conquer a horrid monster called Chimæra, in which dangerous expedition he hoped, and was even assured, he must perish. [*Vid. Chimæra.*] But the providence of Minerva supported him, and with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus he conquered the monster and returned victorious. After this Jobates sent him against the Solymi in hopes of seeing him destroyed, but he obtained another victory, and conquered afterwards the Amazons by the king's orders. At his return from this third expedition he was attacked by a party sent against him by Jobates, but he destroyed all his assassins and convinced the king that innocence is always protected by the gods. Upon this Jobates no longer sought to destroy his life, but he gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him successor on the throne of Lycia, as he was without a male issue. Some authors have supported that he attempted to fly to heaven upon the horse Pegasus, but that Jupiter sent an insect which stung the horse, and threw down the rider who wandered upon the earth in the greatest melancholy and dejection till the days of his death, one generation before the Trojan war. Bellerophon had two sons, Isander, who was killed in his war against the Solymi, and Hippolochus who succeeded to the throne after his father, besides one daughter called Hippodamia who had Sarpedon by Jupiter. *Homer.* 6, v. 156, &c.—*Justin.* 20.—*Apollod.* 2, l. 3, c. 2.—*Hygin* fab. 157 & 243. *Pausan.* c. 18.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 325.—*Horat.* 2, 11. v. 26.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 31.

Bellĕrus & Beller, a brother of Hipponous. *Vid.* Bellerophon.

Bellĭenus, a Roman, whose body was set on flames at Cæsar's funeral. *Cic. Phil.* c. 36.

Bellōna, the goddess of war, daughter to Phorcys and Ceto. She was called by the Greeks Enyo, and is often confounded with Minerva. She was antiently called Duelliona, and was the sister of Mars, according to others his daughter, or his wife. She prepared the chariot of Mars when he was going to war, and sometimes appeared in battles armed with a whip to animate the combatants, with dishevelled hair and a torch in her hand. The Romans paid great adoration to her, and she was held in the greatest veneration by

ns, and chiefly at Comana, where ove 3000 priests. Her temple as near the Porta Carmentalis. nators gave audience to foreign , and to generals returned from ne gate was a small column *mn of war*, against which they ir whenever war was declared emy. The priests of this god- ated themselves by great in- eir body, and particularly in which they received the blood ds to offer a sacrifice to the their wild enthusiasm they ted bloodshed and wars, the nemies, or the besieging of . 4, v. 124 —*Varro de L. L.* 5. *g.* v, 270.—*Paus.* 4, c. 30.— v. 703.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v, 718. *Ital.* 5, v. 221.

.RII, the priests of Bellona.

.CI, a people of Gaul, con- Cæsar. *Caes. bell.* 2. c. 4.

SUS, a king of the Celtæ, who of Tarquin Priscus was sent at a colony to Italy by his uncle *Liv.* 5. v. 34.

general of Alexander's. *Curt.* -A city and river of Hispania *ab.* 3.

celebrated deity worshipped ians, Babylonians, and Egypti- was one of the most antient ylon, about 1800 before the tamis. He was made a god and was supposed to be the of the Egyptians. The tem- was the most antient and most in the world. It was origi- ver of Babel, which was con- temple. It had lofty towers, nriched by all the succeeding the age of Xerxes, who after ate expedition against Greece d demolished it. Among the tained were many statues of ne of which was 40 feet high. st of the towers was a magni- here the priests daily conduct- who as they said, was honored mpany of the god. *Joseph.* .—*Herodot.* 1, c. 181, &c.— *Arrian* 7.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—— Egypt, son of Epaphus and ather of Agenor.——Another ix, the son of Agenor, who Phœnicia.—A river of Syria, was first found. *Plin.* 5, c. 19. a lake of Italy, from which flows into the Po. *Virg. G.*

BENEDIDIUM, a temple of Diana Bendis. *Liv.* 38, c, 41.

BENDIS, a name of Diana among the Thracians and their northern neighbours. *Strab.* 9.——Her festivals called Bendidia were introduced from Thrace into Athens.

BENEVENTUM, a town of the Hirpini, built by Diomedes. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

BENTHESICYME, a daughter of Neptune by the nurse of Eumolpus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

BEPOLITANUS, a youth whose life was saved by the delay of the executioner, who wished not to stain the youth's fine clothes with blood. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

BERBICÆ, a nation who destroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age. *Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 1.

BERECYNTHIA, a surname of Cybele, from mount Berecynthus in Phrygia, where she was particularly worshipped. *Diod.* 5. —*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 787.—*Virg. Æn.* 9. v. 82.

BERENICE & BERONICE, a woman famous for her beauty. She was mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus by Lagus. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 43.—*Theocrit.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 7. ——The daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoe. She married her own brother Evergetes, whom she loved with much tenderness. When he went on a dangerous expedition, she vowed all the hair of her head to the goddess Venus, if he returned. Some time after his victorious return the locks which were in the temple of Venus disappeared, and Conon, an astronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a constellation. *Catull.* 67.—*Hygin. P. A.* 2, c, 24.—*Justin* 26, c. 3. ——A princess loved by Titus Vespasian. *Tacit.* 2 *Hist.* c. 81.——A wife of Mithridates, who took poison, but not sufficiently to destroy her life. *Plut.*——This name is common to many of the queens and princesses in the Ptolemean family in Egypt.

BERENICE, a city of Libya. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 3. c. 8.——Two towns of Arabia. *Strab.* 16.——One in Egypt.—Another near the Syrtes, &c. *Id.* 17.

BERENICIS, a part of Africa, near the town of Berenice. *Lucan* 9, v. 523.

BERGION & ALBION, two giants, sons of Neptune. They opposed Hercules as he attempted to cross the Rhone, and were killed with stones from heaven. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

BERGISTANI, a people of Spain. *Liv.* 34, c. 16.

BERIS & BARIS, a river of Cappadocia. —A mountain of Armenia.

BERMIUS, a mountain of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 8. c. 138.

Beroe, an old woman of Epidauras, nurse to Semele. Juno assumed her shape when she persuaded Semele not to grant her favors to Jupiter, if he did not appear in the majesty of a god. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 278.——The wife of Doryclus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 650.——One of the Oceanides, attendant upon Cyrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 341.

Beroea, a town of Thessaly. *Cic. Pis.* 36.

Beronice. *Vid.* Berenice.

Berosus, a native of Babylon, priest to Belus in the age of Alexander. He passed into Greece and remained a long time at Athens. He composed many treatises on Astronomy, and wrote an History of Chaldæa, which he dedicated to Antiochus 2d, about 260 years before the Christian era. He signalized himself by his astronomical predictions, and was rewarded for his learning with a statue in the gymnasium at Athens.

Berrhœa, a town of Macedonia. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 61.

Besa, a fountain in Thessaly. *Strab.* 8.

Besidiæ, a town of the Brutii. *Lic.* 30, c. 19.

Besippo, a town of Hispania Bætica, where Mela was born. *Mela* 2, c. 6.

Bessi, a people of Thrace, on the left side of the Strymon. They live upon rapine. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, el. 1, v. 67, *Herodot.* 7, c. 111.

Bessus, a governor of Bactriana, who, after the battle of Arbela, seized Darius, his sovereign, and put him to death. After this murder he assumed the title of king, and was some time after brought before Alexander, who gave him to Oxatres, the brother of Darius. The prince ordered his hands and ears to be cut off, and his body to be exposed on a cross and shot at by the soldiers. *Justin* 12, c. 5.—*Curt.* 6 & 7.——A parricide who discovered the murder he had committed upon destroying a nest of swallows, which as he observed, reproached him of his crime. *Plut.*

L. Bestia, a seditious Roman who conspired with Catiline against his county. *Cic.* 2 *in Phil.*

Betis a river in Spain.

Beturia, a country in Spain.

Bia, a daughter of Pallas by Styx. *Apollod.* 1, c. 2.

Bianor, a son of Tiberius and Manto the daughter of Tiresias. He received the surname of Ocnus, and reigned over Etruria. He built a town which he called Mantua, after his mother's name. His tomb was seen in the age of Virgil, on the road between Mantua and Andes. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 60.——A Trojan chief killed by Agamemnon. *Homer Il.* 11, v. 92.——A centaur killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* v. 342.

Bias, son of Amythaon and Idomene was king of Argos, and brother to the famous soothsayer Melampus. He fell in love with Perone, daughter of Neleus king of Pylos, but the father refused to give his daughter in marriage before he received the oxen of Iphiclus. Melampus at his brother's request, went to seize the oxen, and was caught in the fact. However one year after received his liberty from Iphiclus, who presented him with his oxen as a reward for his great services. Bias received the oxen from his brother and obliged Neleus to give him his daughter in marriage. *Homer Od.* 11.—*Pausan.* c. 6 & 18. l. 4, c. 34.—*Apollod.* 1.——A Grecian prince who went to the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 4, v. 13 & 20. A river of Peloponnesus. *Pausan.* 4, c. 34. One of the seven wise men of Greece, son to Teutamidas. He was born at Priene which he long defended from ruin. He lived about 600 years before the Augustan age, and died in the arms of his grandchildren who begged a favor of him for one of his friends. *Diog.* 1.—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 2.—*Pausan.* 10, c. 24.

Bibaculus, (M. Furius) a Latin poet in the age of Cicero. He composed poems in iambic verses, and wrote epigrams and other poems now lost. *Horat.* 2, s. 5, v. 41.—*Quintil.* 10.——A pretor, &c. *Val. Max.* 1. c. 1.

Bibilia & Bilbilia, a Roman lady famous for her chastity. She married Dionysius.

Biblis, a woman who became enamoured of her brother Caunus, and was changed into a fountain, which is near Miletus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 662.

Bibilina, a country of Thrace.

Biblus, a city of Phœnicia. *Curt.*

Bibracte, a large town of the Gauls in Gaul, where Cæsar often wintered. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 55, &c.

Bibulus, a son of M. Calpurnius Piso by Portia, Cato's daughter. He was Cæsar's colleague in the consulship, but no consequence in the state, according to what is mentioned by *Sueton in Jul.* c.

Non Bibulo quicquam nuper, sed saepe factum est:
Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.

Bicers, a marsh near the Palus Maeotis. *Flacc.* 6. v. 68.

Bicon, a Greek who assassinated Perdiccas because he made himself master of a colony which Alexander had in Bactra. *Curt.* 9, c. 7.

Bicornigeri, a surname of Bacchus.

ENIS, the name of Alexander
e Arabians.
NUS, (two forms) a surname of
nd of Janus. Bacchus received it
e changed himself into an old wo-
ly from the persecution of Juno,
ps because he was represented
s as a young and sometimes as an

NUS, a surname of Janus, because he
sented with two faces among the
as he was acquainted with the
future. *Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 180.
ER, a surname of Bacchus, which
hat he had two mothers, because
was taken from his mother's womb
placed in the thigh of his father
Ovid. Met. 4. v. 12.
LIS, a town of Celtiberia, where
as born. *Mart.* 1, ep. 50.——A
pain. *Justin.* 44, c. 3.
UM, a town of Germany. *Tacit.*
70.
a philosopher and sophist of Bo-
in Scythia, in the age of Socrates.
red himself famous for his know-
poetry, music and philosophy.
ita.——A Greek poet of Smyrna.
l about 300 years before the Au-
r. He wrote pastorals in an ele-
,and Moschus his friend and dis-
tions in an elegiac poem, that
by poison.——A soldier in Alex-
rmy, &c. *Curt.* 4. c. 13.——A na-
opontis.——A man of Syracuse,
ke on rhetoric.——A native of
disciple to Democritus. He first
t that there were certain parts of
where there were six months of
l light and darkness alternately.
man of Soli, who composed an
of Æthiopia.——Another who
ne books on rhetoric, which he
the names of the muses. *Diog.* 4.
TEA, a people of Scythia, or ac-
o some, of Thrace, or Macedonia.
untry is called Bisaltia. *Liv.* 45.
Elia. 4. c. 10.
TES, a man of Abydos, &c.—
6, c. 26.
TIS, a nymph, by whom Nep-
er the form of a ram had Thes-
Ovid. Met. 6, v. 117.—*Hygin.* fab.

ITHUS, a town on the Hellespont.
7, c. 137.
ON, son of Mars and Callirhoe,
lonia in Thrace, whence the Thra-
often called Bistones. *Herodot.* 7,
Plin. 4, c. 11.—*Lucan.* 7, v. 569.
NIS, a lake of Thrace, near Ab-
Herodot. 7, c. 109.

BITHYÆ, a certain race of women in Scythia, whose eyes, as *Pliny* reports, *l.* 7, c. 2, killed those who gazed upon them for some time.

BITHYNIA, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, on the south by Phrygia and Mysia, on the west by the Propontis, and the east by Paphlagonia. The country was first invaded by the Thracians, who after their invasion, under Bithynus, the son of Jupiter, gave it the name of Bithynia. It was once a powerful kingdom. *Strab.* 12.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 75.—*Mela.* 1 & 2. According to *Paus.* 8, c. 9, the inhabitants were descended from Mantinea in Peloponnesus.

BITIAS, a Trojan, son of Alcanor and Hiera. He was brought up in a wood, sacred to Jupiter, and followed the fortune of Æneas. He with his brother was killed by the Rutuli in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 672.——One of Dido's lovers. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 742.

BITON. *Vid.* Cleobis.

BITUITUS, a king of the Allobroges, conquered by a small number of Romans, &c.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 6.—*Flor.* 3, c. 2.

BITUNTUM, a town of Spain. *Mart.* 4, ep. 55.

BITURIGES, a people of Gaul, divided from the Ædui by the Ligeris. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 21.

BITURICUM, a town of Gaul, formerly the capital of the Belgæ. *Strab.* 4.

BIZIA, a citadel near Rhodope belonging to the kings of Thrace. Tereus was born there.

BLÆNA, a fruitful country of Pontus, where the general of Mithridates Eupator, destroyed the forces of Nicomedes, the Bithynian. *Strab.* 12.

BLÆSII, two Romans who killed themselves, because Tiberius deprived them of the priesthood. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 40.

JUN. BLÆSUS, a governor of Gaul. *Tacit.*

BLANDENONA, a place near Placentia. *Cic.* 2, ep. 15, *ad Quin.*

BLANDUSIA, a fountain on the borders of the country of the Sabines near Mandena, Horace's country seat. *Horat.* 3, *od.* 13.

BLASTOPHŒNICES, a people of Lusitania. *Appian.*

BLEMMYES, a people of Africa. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

BLENINA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 27.

BLITIUS CATULINUS was banished into the Ægean sea after Piso's conspiracy, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 71.

BLUCIUM, a castle where king Dejo-

taruskept his treasures in Bithynia. *Strab.* 12.

Boadicea. *Vid.* Boudicea.

Boæ & Boea, a town of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 21.

Boagrius, a river of Locris. *Strab.* 9.

Bocalias, a river in the island of Salamis.

Bocchoris, a wise king and legislator of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

Bocchus, a king of Getulia, in alliance with Rome. He perfidiously delivered Jugurtha to Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius. *Salluſt. Jug.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.

Bodüni, a people of Britain who surrendered to Claudius Cæsar.

Bodüagnätus, a leader of the Nervii when Cæsar made war against them. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 2, c. 23.

Boea. *Vid.* Boe.

Boebe, a town of Thessaly.——A lake of Crete. *Strab.* 9.

Boebeis, a lake of Thessaly near mount Ossa. *Lucan.* 7, v. 176.

Boebia lex, was enacted to elect four pretors every year.——Another to insure proprietors in the possession of their lands.——Another, A. U. C. 571, against using bribes at elections.

Boedromia, an Athenian festival instituted in commemoration of the assistance which the people of Athens received in the reign of Erechtheus, from Ion, son of Xuthus, when their country was invaded by Eumolpus, son of Neptune. The word is derived απο του βοηδρομειν, *coming to help.* Plutarch *in Thes.* mentions it as in commemoration of the victory which Theseus obtained over the Amazons in a month, called at Athens Boedromion.

Bœotarchæ, the chief magistrate in Bœotia, *Liv.* 42. c. 43.

Bœotia, a country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, south by Attica, east by Euboea, and west by the bay of Corinth. It has been successively called Aonia, Mesopia, Hyantis, Ogygia, and Cadmeis. It was called Bœotia from Bœotus, son of Itonus; or, according to others *a bove*, from a cow, by which Cadmus was led into the country where he built Thebes. The inhabitants were reckoned rude and illiterate, yet their country produced many illustrious men, such as Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, &c. The mountains of Bœotia particularly Helicon, were frequented by the Muses, to whom also many of their fountains and rivers were consecrated. *Herodot.* 2, c. 49. l. 5, c. 57.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 10.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 1. &c.—*C. Nep.* 7, c. 11.—*Strab.* 9.—*Juſtin.* 3. c. 6. l. 8, c. 4.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 244.—*Diod.* 19.

Bœotus, a son of Itonus by Menalippe. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 1.

Bœorobistas, a man who made himself absolute among the Getæ, by the strictness of his discipline. *Strab.* 7.

Boetus, a foolish poet of Tarsus, who wrote a poem on the battle of Philippi. *Strab.* 14.——A river of Spain.

Boeus, one of the Heraclidæ.

Bogus & Boes, a Persian, who destroyed himself and family, when besieged by the Athenians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 107. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 8.

Bogud, a king of Mauritania in the interest of Cæsar. *Cæſ. Alex.* 59.

Bocus, a king of the Mauruſii, present at the battle of Actium. *Strab.* 8.

Boii, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 28. l. 7, c. 17.——A people of Italy, near the Padus. *Sil.* 4, v. 158.

Bojocalus, a general the Germans in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13, c. 57.

Bolæ, a town of the Æqui in Italy. *Dion.* 14.

Bolbe, a marsh near Mygdonia. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 58.

Bolbitinum, one of the mouths of the Nile, with a town of the same name. Naucratis was built near it. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bolgius, a general of Gaul, in an expedition against Ptolemy, king of Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 19.

Bolina, a virgin of Achaia, who rejected the addresses of Apollo, and threw herself into the sea to avoid his importunities. The god made her immortal. There is a city which bears her name in Achaia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

Bolinus, a river near Bolina. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 23.

Bolissus, a town and island near Chios. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 24.

Bolus, a king of the Cimbri, who killed a Roman ambassador. *Liv.* ep. 67.

Bomiensis, a people near Ætolia. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 96.

Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was suspected of conspiracy with Agathocles, and hung in the forum, where he had received all his dignity. *Diod.* 26.—*Juſtin.* 22, c. 7.——An African, for some time the instrument of all Jugurtha's cruelties. He conspired against Jugurtha, who put him to death, *Salluſt. Jug.*

Bomonicæ, youths that were whipped at the altar of Diana Orthia, during the festivals of the goddess. He who bore the lash of the whip with the greatest patience, and

uttering a groan, was declared and received an honourable . 3, c. 16.—*Plut. in Lyc.*

A, a name given to Ops, Vesta, a, by the Greeks, and by the auna, or Fatua. This goddess , that no man but her husband er her marriage, from which rtivals were celebrated only in the Roman matrons in their all the statues of the men were vered with a veil where the were observed. *Juv.* 6, v. 313. l. 10, v. 25.—*Ovid. de art. am.*

, a town on the borders of *Val. Max.* 8, c. 1—*Ital.* 8, v.

VENTUS, a Roman deity whose s first introduced by the peasants. presented holding a cup in his , and in his left, ears of corn. . *R.* 1.—*Plin.* 34. c. 8.

A, (*i. is caudal*) a town of Cyprus, as had an ancient temple. *Strab.* , a northern constellation, near ajor. It is also called Bubulcus hylax. Some suppose it to be father of Erigone, who was shepherds for inebriating them. intain that it is Arcas, whom ced in heaven. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. *de Nat. D.* 2, c. 42.

& PORTUS, a son of Neptune ippe, exposed by his mother, ed by shepherds. *Hygin.* fab.

a town taken by Sext. Pompey, *Att.* ep. 4.

ES, the descendants of Boreas, possessed the supreme power and ood in the island of the Hyper- *Diod.* 1 & 2.

, the name of the north wind om the Hyperborean mountains. to the poets he was son of Aurora; others make him son mor. He was passionately fond thus, [*Vid. Hyacinthus*] and car- Orithyia who refused to receive es. He had by her Zetes and leopatra and Chione. He was d as a deity and represented with white hair. The Athenians de- ars to him and to the winds, when raded Europe. Boreas changed to a horse to unite himself with of Dardanus, by which he had so swift that they ran, or rather the sea without hardly wetting *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 222.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. 379.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 189.—*Ovid Met.* 6. v. 700.

BOREASMI, a festival at Athens in honor of Boreas, who, as the Athenians supposed, was related to them on account of his marriage with Orithyia the daughter of one of their kings. They attributed the overthrow of the enemy's fleet, to the respect which he paid to his wife's native country. There were also sacrifices at Megalopolis in Arcadia, in honor of Boreas. *Paus. Attic. & Arcad.*

BORTUS, a Persian, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 40.

BORGES, a Persian who burnt himself rather than submit to the enemy, &c. *Polyæn* 7, c. 24.

BORNOS, a place of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Milt.* c. 7.

BORSIPPA, a town of Babylonia, sacred to Apollo and Diana. The inhabitants eat bats. *Strab.* 16.

BORUS, a son of Perieres who married Polydora the daughter of Peleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Homer. Il.* 16, v. 177.

BORYSTHĔNES, a large river of Scythia falling into the Euxine sea. It is now called the Nieper, and is inferior to no other European river but the Danube, according to *Herodotus* 4, c. 45, &c.——There was a city of the same name on the borders of the river, built by a colony of Milesians, 655 years before the christian era. It was also called Oiba Savia. *Mela* 2, c. 1 & 7.——A horse with which the emperor Adrian used to hunt. At his death he was honored with a monument *Dio.*

BOSPHŌRUS & BOSPŎRUS, two narrow straits situate at the confines of Europe and Asia. One was called Cimmerian and joined the Palus Mœotis to the Euxine, and the other which was called the Thracian Bosporus, made a communication between the Euxine sea and the Propontis. The word is derived from Βους πορος *bovis ventus*, because, on account of its narrowness, an ox could easily cross it. Cocks were heard to crow and dogs to bark from the opposite banks, and in a calm day persons could talk one to the other. *Plin.* 4, c. 12, l. 6, c. 1.—*Ovid Trist.* 3, el. 4, v. 49—*Mela* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 12.

BOTTIA, a colony of Macedonians in Thrace. The people were called Bottiæi. *Plin.* 4, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 185, &c.—*Thucyd* 2, c. 99.

BOTTIÆIS, a country at the north of Macedonia on the bay of Therma. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123, &c.

BOUDICEA, a queen in Britain who rebelled upon being insulted by the Romans. She

She poisoned herself when conquered. *Tacit. Ann.* 14. c. 32.

BOVIANUM, an antient colony of the Samnites. *Liv.* 9. c. 28.

BOVILLÆ, a town of Latium near Rome. *Ovid Fast.* 3. v. 607.—Another in Campania.

BRACHMANES, Indian philosophers who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They devoted themselves totally to the worship of the Gods. They were accustomed from their youth to endure labors, and to live with frugality and abstinence. They never eat flesh and abstained from the use of wine and all carnal enjoyments. After they had spent 37 years in the greatest trials they were permitted to marry, and indulge themselves in a more free and unbounded manner. According to modern authors, Brahma is the parent of all mankind, and he produced as many worlds as there are parts in the body, which they reckoned 14. They believed that there were seven seas, of water, milk, curds, butter, salt, sugar and wine, each blessed with its particular paradise. *Strab.* 15.—*Diod.* 17.

BRASIA, a daughter of Cinyra and Metharme. *Apollod.* 3. c. 14.

BRANCHIADES, a surname of Apollo.

BRANCHIDÆ, a people of Asia near the river Oxus. *Curt.* 7. c. 5.—The priests of Apollo Didymæus. *Plin.* 5. c. 29.

BRANCHIDARUM ORACULUM, a place of Caria. *Plin.* 5. c. 29.

BRANCHYLLIDES, a chief of the Bœotians. *Pauf.* 9. c. 13.

BRANCHUS, a youth of Miletus beloved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy. He gave oracles at Didyme, which became inferior to none of the Grecian oracles except Delphi. *Stat. Theb.* 3. v. 479.—*Lucian de Demo.*

BRASIÆ, a town of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3. c. 21.

BRASIDAS, a famous general of Lacedæmon, son of Tellis, above 400 years before the Augustan age. After many great victories over Athens and other Grecian states, he was killed at Amphipolis, where a superb monument was raised to his memory. *Pauf.* 3. c. 14.—*Thucy.* 4 & 5.—*Diod.* 5.—A man of Cos. *Theocrit. Id.* 7.

BRASIDIA, festivals at Lacedæmon in honor of Brasidas. None but freemen born Spartans were permitted to enter the lists, and such as were absent were fined.

BRAURE, a woman who assisted in the murder of Pittacus king of the Lesbians. *Thucyd.* 4. c. 107.

BRAURON, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple. The goddess had there festivals called Brauronia. They were celebrated once every fifth year by 10 men who were called ἐξηγηταί. They sacrificed a goat to the goddess, and it was usual to sing one of the books of Homer's Iliad. The most remarkable that attended were young virgins in yellow gowns, consecrated to Diana. They were about 10 years of age and not under five, and therefore their consecration was called δεκατεύειν, from δεκα, *decem*; and sometimes ἀρκτεύειν, as the virgins themselves bore the name of ἄρκτοι, bears, from this circumstance. There was a bear in one of the villages of Attica, so tame, that he eat with the inhabitants, and played harmlessly with them. This familiarity lasted long, till a young virgin treated the animal too roughly and was killed by it. The virgin's brothers killed the bear, and the country was soon after visited by a pestilence. The oracle was consulted and the plague removed by consecrating virgins to the service of Diana. This was so faithfully observed, that no woman in Athens was ever married before a previous consecration to the goddess. The statue of Diana of Tauris which had been brought into Greece by Iphigenia, was preserved in the town of Brauron. Xerxes carried it away when he invaded Greece.

BRENNI & BRENNI, a people of Noricum. *Horat* 4. od. 14.

BRENNUS, a general of the Galli Senones, who with 300 men entered Italy, defeated the Romans, at the river Allia, and entered the city without opposition, A. U. C. 360. The Romans fled into the capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of the enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the capitol would have been taken had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally defeated the Gauls, that not one remained to carry the news of their destruction. *Liv.* 5. c. 36. &c.—*Plut. in Camill.*—Another Gaul, who, A. U. C. 470, made an irruption into Greece with 150,000 men and 15,000 horse, and endeavoured to destroy the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He was destroyed with all his troops by the god. *Pauf.* 10, c. 22 & 23. *Justin* 24 c. 6 &c.

BRENTHE, a ruined city of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 28.

BRESCIA, a city of Italy who had gods peculiar to itself.

Brettii, a people of Italy. *Strab.* 6.

Briareus, a famous giant son of Cœlus and Terra. He had 100 hands and 50 heads, and was called by men Ægeon. When Juno, Neptune and Minerva conspired to dethrone Jupiter, Briareus ascended heaven and sat himself next to him and so terrified the conspirators by his fierce and threatening looks that they desisted. He assisted the giants in their war against the gods and was thrown under mount Etna according to some accounts. *Hesiod Theog.* v. 148.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Homer Il.* 1, v. 403.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 565.——A Cyclops made judge between Apollo and Neptune in their dispute about the isthmus and promontory of Corinth. He gave the former to Neptune and the latter to Apollo. *Pauf.* 2, c. 1.

Brias, a town of Pisidia.

Brigantes, a people in the northern parts of Britain. *Juv.* 14, v. 196. *Pauf.* 8, c. 43.

Brigantīnus, a lake of Rhætia between the Alps, with a town called Brigantium. *Plin.* 9, c. 17.

Brilessus, a mountain of Attica. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 23.

Brimo, (terror) a name given to Proserpine and Hecate. *Propert.* 2, el. 2, v. 11.

Briseis, a girl of Lyrnessus called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, and her husband and brother killed in the fight, she fell to the share of Achilles in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon took her away some time after from Achilles, who made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle. Briseis was very faithful to Achilles, and when Agamemnon restored her to him, he swore he had never offended her chastity. *Homer Il.* 1, 2, *&c.*—*Ovid Heroid* 3. de *Art. Am.* 2 & 3.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8. 20 & 21.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 24.—*Horat.* 2. od. 4.

Briseus, a man of Lyrnessus, brother to the priest Chryses. His daughter Hippodamia was called Briseis from him.

Briseus, a surname of Bacchus from his mask of the same name, or his temple at Brisa, a promontory of Lesbos. *Persius* 1. v. 76.

Britanni, the inhabitants of Britain. [*Vid. Britannia.*] Another nation in Gallia Belgica. *Plin.* 4, c. 17.

Britannia, an island in the northern ocean, the greatest in Europe. It was conquered by J. Cæsar during his Gallic wars, A. U. C. 698. and was first known to be an island by Agricola, who sailed round it. It was a Roman province from the time of its conquest till the 400th year of the christian æra. The inhabitants in the age of Cæsar used to paint their bodies to render themselve more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. The name of Britain was unknown to the Romans before Cæsar conquered it. *Cæs. bell G.* 4.—*Diod.* 5.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 33.—*Tacit. in Agric.* 10.—*Plin.* 34, c. 17.

Britannicus, a son of Claudius Cæsar by Messalina. Nero was raised to the throne in preference to him, by means of Agrippina, and caused him to be poisoned. *Tacit. Ann.*—*Sueton in Ner.* c. 33.

Britomartis, a beautiful nymph of Crete, daughter of Jupiter and Charme. She was loved by Minos, who pursued her so closely that, to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea. *Pauf.* 2, c. 30. l. 3, c. 14.——A surname of Diana.

Britomarus, a chief of the Galli Insubres, conquered by Æmilius. *Flor.* 2. c. 4.

Britōnes, the inhabitants of Britain. *Juv.* 15, v. 124.

Brixellum, a town in Italy near Mantua. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 32.

Brixia, a town of Italy, beyond the Po. *Justin* 20, c. 5.

Brizo, the goddess of dreams, worshipped in Delos.

Brocubelus, a governor of Syria, who fled to Alexander, when Darius was murdered by Bessus. *Curt.* 5. c. 13.

Bromius, a surname Bacchus, from βρεμειν, *frendere*, alluding to the groans which Semele uttered when consumed by Jupiter's fire. *Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 11.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Bromus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 459.

Brongus, a river falling into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

Brontes, (thunder) one of the Cyclops. *Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 424.

Brontīnus, a Pythagorean philosopher.—The father of Theano, the wife of Pythagoras. *Diog.*

Broteas & Ammon, two men famous for their skill in the Cestus. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 107.

Brothrus, a son of Vulcan and Minerva, who hanged himself to avoid the ridicule to which his deformity subjected him. *Ovid. in Pont.* v. 557.

Bructeri, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 51.

Brumālia, festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Bacchus, about the month of December. They were first instituted by Romulus.

Brundĕsium, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic sea, where the Appian road was terminated. It was founded by Diomedes, after the Trojan war, or according to

to Strabo, by Theseus, with a Cretan colony. The Romans generally embarked at Brundusium for Greece. It is famous for the birth of the poet Pacuvius, and the death of Virgil. *Justin* 3, c. 4. l. 12. c. 2. —*Strab.* 5.—*Cæs. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 24.—*Cic. at Attic.* 4, ep. 1.

Brutidius, a man dragged to prison in Juvenal's age, on suspicion of his favouring Sejanus *Juv.* 10, v. 82.

Brutii, a people in the farthest parts of Italy. They were originally shepherds of the Lucanians, but revolted, and went in quest of a settlement. They received the name of *Brutii* from their stupidity and cowardice in submitting without opposition to Annibal, in the 2d Punic war. They were ever after held in the greatest disgrace, and employed in every servile work. *Justin* 23, c. 9.—*Strab.* 6.—*Diod.* 16.

Brutulus, a Samnite, who killed himself upon being delivered to the Romans for violating a treaty. *Liv.* 8, c. 39.

Brutus, L. Junius, son of M. Junius, and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. The father with his eldest son were murdered by Tarquin the Proud, and Lucius unable to revenge their death pretended to be insane. This artifice saved his life. He was called *Brutus*, for his stupidity, which he however soon shewed to be feigned after the rape of Lucretia. He was the chief cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. He was elected the first consul, and showed himself so rigorous in his office, that when his two sons had conspired with other noble youths to restore the family of the Tarquins, he condemned them both to death, and assisted at their execution. He was killed in a fight against the Tarquins, and his death was so universally lamented, that the Roman matrons mourned him a whole year. *Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 56. l. 2. c. 1. *Ov.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 4 & 5.—*C. Nep. in Attic.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 818.—*Plut. in Brut. & Cæs.*

M. Jun. Brutus, the father of Cæsar's murderer, wrote three books on civil law. He followed the party of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey. After the death of Sylla, he was besieged in Mutina by Pompey to whom he surrendered, and by whose orders he was put to death. He had married Servilia, Cato's sister, by whom he had a son and two daughters. *Cic.* 2 *de Orat.* c. 55.—*Plut. in Brut.*

M. Jun. Brutus, son of M. Jun. Brutus and Servilia, was lineally descended from J. Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins from Rome. He seemed to inherit the republican principle of his great progenitor, and in the civil wars joined himself to the side of Pompey, tho' he was his father's murderer, only because he looked upon him as more just and candid in his claims. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but he made him one of his most faithful friends. He however forgot this, because Cæsar aspired to tyranny. He conspired with many of the most illustrious citizens of Rome against the tyrant and stabbed him in Pompey's Basilica. The tumult which this murder occasioned was great; the conspirators fled to the capitol, and by proclaiming freedom and liberty to the populace, they re-established tranquillity in the city. Antony, whom Brutus contrary to the opinion of his friends refused to seize, gained ground in the behalf of his friend Cæsar, and the murderers were soon obliged to leave Rome. Brutus retired into Greece where he gained himself many friends by his arms as well as by persuasion, and he was soon after pursued thither by Antony whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus who commanded the right wing of the republican army defeated the enemy, but Cassius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered; and as he knew not the situation of his friend, and grew desperate, he ordered one of his freed-men to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and called him the last of the Romans. In another battle the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory, but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He however made his escape, and soon after fell upon his sword. Antony honored him with a magnificent funeral. Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents than his valor in the field. When he was in the camp, the greatest part of his time was employed in reading and writing, and one day which preceded one his most bloody battles, while every one was under continual apprehensions, Brutus calmly spent his hours till the evening, in writing an epitome of Polybius. He was intimate with Cicero, to whom he would have communicated his conspiracy had he not been apprehensive of his great timidity. He severely reprimanded him in his letters for joining the side of Octavius, who meditated the ruin of of the republic. Plutarch mentions that Cæsar's ghost made its appearance to Brutus in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philippi. Brutus married Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself by swallowing burning

ming coals when she heard the fate of r husband. *C. Nep. in Attic.—Paterc.* 2, 48. *Plut. in Brut. &c. Cæs.* 1.—*Flor.* 4.

D. Jun. Brutus Albinus, one of ar's murderers, who after the battle of ina was deserted by the legions with ich he wished to march against Antony. was put to death by Antony's orders, consul elect.

Jun. Brutus, the first tribune of the ple. *Plut.*——One of Carbo's gene- a.

Bryas, a general of the Argives against arta, put to death by a virgin to whom had offered violence. *Paus.* 2, c. 20. —A general in the army of Xerxes. *erodot.* 7, c. 72.

Bryaxis, a marble sculptor, who assisted making the Mausoleum *Paus.* 1, c. 40.

Bryce, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo. *ollod.* 2, c. 1.

Brygis, a people of Thrace, afterwards led Phryges. *Strab.* 7.

Bryci, a people of Macedonia con- ered by Mardonius. *Herodot.* 6, c. 45.

Bryseæ, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. .

Bubacēne, a country of Asia. *Curt.* 5.

Bubāces, an eunuch of Darius, &c. *rt.* 5, c. 11.

Bubāris, a Persian who married the ughter of Amyntas, against whom he had en sent with an army. *Justin* 7, c. 13.

Bubassus, a country of Caria. *Ovid Met.* v. 643.

Bubastiăcus, one of the mouths of e Nile.

Bubastis, a city of Egypt in the east- n parts of the Delta. Cats were held in reat veneration there, because Diana Bu- stis, who is the chief deity of the place, is id to have transformed herself into a cat hen the gods fled into Egypt. *Herodot.* c. 59, 137 & 154.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 690.

Bubasus, a town of Caria.

Buboa, an inland city of Lycia. *Plin.* , c. 27.

Bucephăla, a city of India near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in honor of is favorite horse Bucephalus. *Curt.* 9, c. .—*Justin.* 12, c. 8.—*Diod.* 17.

Bucephălus, a horse of Alexander, hose head resembled that of a bull, whence is name (βους κεφαλος *bovis caput*). Alex- nder was the only one who could mount n his back, and he always knelt down to ke up his master. He was present in an ngagement in Asia, where he received a eavy wound, and hastened immediately ut of the battle, and dropped down dead soon as he had set down the king in a fe place. He was 30 years old when he died, and Alexander built a city which he called after his name. *Plut. in. Alex.—Curt.* —*Arrian.* 5, c. 3.—*Plin.* 8, c. 42.

Bucolica, a sort of poem which treats of the care of the flocks, and of the plea- sures, and occupations of the rural life with simplicity and elegance. The most famous pastoral writers are Moschus, Bion, Theo- critus and Virgil. The invention of Bu- colics, or pastoral poetry, is attributed to a shepherd of Sicily.

Bucolicum, one of the mouths of the Nile. It was situate between the Sebenny- tican and Mendesian mouths. *Herodot.* 2, c. 17.

Bucolion, a king of Arcadia after Laias. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.——A son of Laome- don and the nymph Calybe.——A son of Hercules and Praxithea. He was also cal- led Bucolus.——A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Bucŏlus, a son of Hercules and Marse. ——A son of Hippocoon. *Apollod.* 2 & 3.

Budii, a nation of Media. *Herodot.*

Budīna, a people of Scythia. *Id.*

Budōrum, a promontory of Salamis. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 94.

Bulis, a town of Phocis, built by a colony from Doris. *Paus.* 10, c. 37.——A Spar- tan given up to Xerxes, to atone for the offence his countrymen had done for put- ting the king's messengers to death. *Hero- dot.* 7, c. 134, &c.

Bumellus, a river of Assyria. *Curt.* 4, c. 9.

Bunea, a surname of Juno.

Bunus, a son of Mercury and Alcida- mea, who obtained the government of Co- rinth when Æetes went to Colchis. He built a temple to Juno. *Paus.* 2, c. 3 & 4.

Bupălus, a statuary of Clazomenæ. *Vid.* Anthermus.

Buphăgus, a son of Japetus and Thor- nax killed by Diana, whose virtue he had attempted. A river of Arcadia bears his name. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.——A surname of Hercules, given him on account of his gluttony.

Buphōnia, a festival in honor of Jupiter at Athens, where an ox was immolated. *Paus.* 1, c. 24.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 3.

Buprāsium, a city, country, and river of Elis. *Homer.*

Bura, a daughter of Jupiter, from whom Bura & Buris, once a flourishing city in the bay of Corinth received its name. This city was destroyed by the sea. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 293.—*Paus.* 7, c. 25.—*Strab.* 1 & 8. —*Diod.* 15.

Buraicus, an epithet applied to Her- cules, from his temple near Bura.—A river of Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 26.

Bursa, the capital city of Bithynia; supposed to have been called Prusa, from its founder, Prusias. *Strab.* 12.

Bursia, a town of Babylonia. *Justin* 12, c. 13.

Busa, a nation of Media. *Herodot.* 1.

Busiris, a king of Egypt, son of Neptune and Libya, or Lysianassa. He sacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter with the greatest cruelty. When Hercules visited Egypt, Busiris carried him to the altar bound hand and foot. The hero soon disentangled himself, and offered the tyrant and the monsters of his cruelty on the altar. Many Egyptian princes have borne the same name. One of them built a town called Busiris, in the middle of the Delta, where Isis had a famous temple. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 61.—*Strab.* 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 132.—*Heroid.* 9, v. 69—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 5.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Buta, a town of Achaia. *Diod.* 20.

Butio, a surname of M. Fabius. *Liv.* 30, c. 26.——A Roman orator. *Seneca.*

Butes, one of the descendants of Amycus, king of the Bebryces. He was very expert in the combat of the cestus. He came to Sicily, where he was received by Lycaste, a beautiful harlot, by whom he had a son called Eryx. Lycaste on account of her beauty was called Venus; hence Eryx is often called the son of Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 372.——One of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A Trojan slain by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 690.——A son of Boreas who built Naxos. *Diod.* 5.——A son of Pandion and Zeuxippe, priest of Minerva and Neptune. He married Chthonia, daughter of Erechtheus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 24. &c.

Buthrōtum, a town of Epirus opposite Corcyra. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 293.

Buthyreus, a noble statuary, disciple to Myron. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

Butoa, an island in the Mediterranean near Crete. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Butos, a town of Egypt where there was a temple of Apollo and Diana, and an oracle of Latona. *Herodot.* 2, c. 59 & 63.

Butorides, an historian who wrote concerning the Pyramids. *Plin.* 36, c. 12.

Butuntum, an inland town of Apulia. *Plin.* 3, c. 11.

Butus, a son of Pandion.

Buzyges, an Athenian who first ploughed with harnassed oxen. Demophoon gave him the Palladium with which Diomedes had intrusted him, to be carried to Athens. *Polyæn.* 1, c. 5.

Byblesia & **Byrassia**, a country of Caria. *Herodot.* 1, c. 174.

Byblia, a name of Venus.

Byblii, a people of Syria. *Apoll* c. 1.

Byblis, a daughter of Miletus and nea. She fell in love with her br Caunus, and when he refused to gratif passion, she destroyed herself. Soon that Caunus became enamoured of he fled from his country to avoid incest others report that he fled from his importunities, who sought him all Lycia and Caria, and at last sat dov bathed in tears and was changed i fountain of the same name. *Ovid* a *am.* 1, v. 284. *Met.* 9, v. 451.—*Hyg.* 243.—*Paus.* 7, c. 5.——A small isla the Mediterranean.

Byblus, a town of Syria in Pho where Adonis had a temple. *Strab.*

Bylliones, a people of Illyricum

Byrrhus, a robber, famous for hi sipation. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v. 69.

Byrsa, a citadel in the middle of thage, on which was the temple of lapius. Asdrubal's wife burnt it whe city was taken. When Dido came to fhe boughs of the inhabitants as much as could be encompassed by a bull's After the agreement she cut the hi small thongs and enclosed a large pi territory on which she built a citadel fhe called Byrsa. (Βύρσα, *a hide.*) *Æn.* 1, v. 371.—*Strab.* 17.—*Justin* 18 —*Flor.* 2, c. 15.

Byzacium, a country of Africa.

Byzantium, a town situate on Thracian Bosporus. It was founded colony of Megara, under the condu Byzas, 658 years before the Christian Paterculus says it was founded by th lesians, and by the Lacedæmonians cording to Justin, and according to mians by the Athenians. The ple ness and convenience of its situation observed by Constantine the Great, made it the capital of the eastern R empire, and called it by his name, Co tinopolis. *Strab.* 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. *C. Nep. in Paus. Alcib. & Timoth.*— 9, c. 1.—*Tacit.* 12 *Ann.* c. 62 & 63.— 2, c. 2.—*Marcel.* 22, c. 8.

Byzas, a king of Thrace, from w Byzantium received its name. *Diod.*

Byzeres, a people of Pontus, bet Cappadocia and Colchis. *Dionys. P* —*Flacc.* 5, v. 153.

Byzas, a celebrated artist in the a Astyages. *Paus.* 5, c. 10.

Byzia, a town in the possession o kings of Thrace, hated by swallows, o count of the horrible crimes of Te *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

ANTHUS, a son of Oceanus and
ethys. He was ordered by his fa-
seek his sister Malia, whom Apollo
ried away, and burnt in revenge
ther's temple near the Isthmus. He
led for this impiety by the god,
monument raised to his memory.
. c. 10.

ILES, a people of Africa. *Herodot.*

ILII, a people of Asia Minor. *Id.*

ILLINUM, a town of the Æduı.
ell. G. c. 42.

ILINUS, a clear fountain on mount
, sacred to the Muses. *Pers.*

ARNOS, a deity worshipped at Paros.
ets were called Cabarni.

ISSUS, a town of Cappadocia.—A
near Tarsus.

ILLIO, a town of Gaul.

RA, a wife of Vulcan, by whom she
ee sons.—A town of Paphlagonia.

AI, certain deities whose worship
ld in the greatest veneration at
and Lemnos, but more particularly
islands of Samothrace and Imbros.
mber of these deities is uncertain.
y there were only two, Jupiter and
, others mention three, and some
chieros, Achiocherfa, Achiocherfus
illus. It is unknown where their
was first established, yet Phœnicia
s be the only place according to
ority of an old writer called San-
on. Their worship was intro-
rom Phœnicia into Greece by the
Their festivals or mysteries were
d with the greatest solemnity at
ace, where all the antient heroes
ces were generally initiated, as their
eemed to be great in protecting
from shipwreck and storms. The
es which prevailed in the celebra-
e obliged the authors of every
o pass over them in silence, and say
as unlawful to reveal them. These
e often confounded with the Co-
, Anaces, Dioscuri, &c. and accord-
erodotus. Vulcan was their father.
hor mentions the sacrilege which
s committed in entering their tem-
turning to ridicule their sacred
s. They were supposed to pre-
metals. *Herodot.* 2, c. 51.—*Strab.*
—*Paus.* 9, c. 22, &c.—*Cic. de. nat.*

ELIA, a surname of Ceres.—The
of the Cabiri. *Vid.* Cabiri.

RA, a fountain of Mesopotamia,
uno bathed. *Plin.* 32, c. 3.

AUS, a chief of the Helvii. *Cæs.*

, a goddess among the Romans,
Cacus. She discovered to Hercu-
les where her brother had concealed his
oxen. She presided over the excrements
of the body. The vestals offered sacrifices
in her temple. *Lactant.* 1, c. 20.

CACHALES, a river of Phocis. *Paus.*
10, c. 32.

CACUS, a famous robber, son of Vulcan
and Medusa. He is represented as a three
headed monster, and vomiting flames. He
resided in Italy, and the avenues of his cave
were covered with human bones. He
plundered the neighbouring country, and
when Hercules returned from the conquest
of Geryon, Cacus stole some of his cows
and dragged them backwards into his cave
to prevent discovery. Hercules departed
without perceiving the theft, but his oxen
having lowed, were answered by the cows
in the cave of Cacus, and the hero became
acquainted with the loss he had sustained.
He ran to the place, attacked Cacus, squeez-
ed and strangled him in his arms, tho' vo-
miting fire and smoke. Hercules erected
an altar to Jupiter Servator, in commemo-
ration of his victory, and an annual festival
was instituted by the inhabitants in honor
of the hero, who had delivered them of
such a public calamity. *Ovid.* 1 *Fast.* v. 551.
—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 190.—*Propert.* 4, el. 10.
—*Juv.* 5, v. 125.—*Liv.* 1, c. 7.—*Dionys.*
Hal. 1, c. 9.

CACUTHIS, a river of India flowing into
the Ganges. *Arrian. Indic.*

CACYPARIS, a river of Sicily.

CADI, a town of Phrygia. *Strab.* 12.
——Of Lydia. *Propert.* 4, *el.* 6, v. 7.

CADMEA, a citadel of Thebes, built by
Cadmus. It is generally taken for Thebes
itself, and the Thebans are often called
Cadmeans. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 601. *Paus.*
2, c. 5.

CADMEIS, an antient name of Bœotia.

CADMUS, a son of Agenor king of Phœ-
nicia by Telephassa or Agriope. He was
ordered by his father to go in quest of his
sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried
away, and he was never to return to Phœ-
nicia if he did not bring her back. As his
search proved fruitless, he consulted the
oracle of Apollo, and was ordered to build
a city where he should see a young heifer
stop in the grass, and call the country
Bœotia. He found the heifer according to
the directions of the oracle, and as he
wished to thank the god by a sacrifice, he
sent his companions to fetch water from a
neighbouring grove. The waters were
sacred to Mars, and guarded by a dragon
who devoured all his attendants. Cad-
mus tired of their seeming delay, went to
the place and saw the monster still feeding
on their flesh. He attacked the dragon and
overcame

overcame it by the assistance of Minerva, and sowed the teeth in a plain, and armed men suddenly rose up from the ground. He threw a stone in the midst of them and they instantly turned their arms one against the other till all perished except five, who assisted him in building his city. Soon after he married Hermione the daughter of Venus, with whom he lived in the greatest cordiality, and by whom he had a son, Polydorus, and four daughters Ino, Agave, Autonoe and Semele. Juno persecuted these children, and their well known misfortunes so distracted Cadmus and Hermione, that they retired to Illyricum, loaded with grief and infirm with age. They intreated the gods to remove them from the misfortunes of life, and they were immediately changed into serpents. Some explain the dragon's fable by supposing that it was a king of the country that Cadmus conquered by war, and the armed men rising from the field is no more than men armed with brass, according to the ambiguous signification of a Phœnician word. Cadmus was the first who introduced the use of letters in Greece, but some maintain that the alphabet which he brought from Phœnicia was only different from that which was used by the antient inhabitants of Greece. This alphabet consisted only of 16 letters, to which Palamedes afterwards added four, and Simonides of Melos the same number. The worship of many of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities was also brought into Greece by Cadmus. It is supposed that he lived about 1590 years before the christian era. According to those who believe that Thebes was built at the sound of Amphion's lyre, Cadmus built only a small citadel which he called Cadmea, and laid the foundations of a city which was finished by one of his successors. *Ovid. Met.* 3. fab. 1, 2, *&c.*—*Herodot.* 2. c. 49, l. 4, c. 147.—*Hygin.* fab. 6, 76, 155, *&c.*—*Diod.* 1, *&c.* *Pausf.* 9, c. 5 *&c.*—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 937, *&c.*

Cadmus, son of Pandion of Miletus, was a celebrated historian, in the age of Crœsus. He wrote an account of some cities of Ionia. He is called the *antient* in contradistinction from another of the same name and place who wrote an history of Attica in 16 books. *Diod.* 1.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2.—*Clement. Alexand.* 3.—*Strab.* 1.—*Plin.* 5, c. 29.——A Roman executioner mentioned, *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 6, v. 39.

Cadra, a hill of Asia Minor. *Tacit.*

Caducus, a rod entwined at one end by two serpents in the form of two equal semicircles. It was the attribute of Mercury, and had been given him by Apollo in return for the lyre. Various interpretations have been put upon the two serpents round it. Some suppose them to be a symbol of Jupiter's amours with Rhea, when these two deities transformed themselves into snakes. Others say that it originates from Mercury's having appeased the fury of two serpents that were fighting, by touching them with his rod. Prudence is generally supposed to be represented by these two serpents, and the wings are the symbol of diligence; both necessary in the pursuit of business and commerce, which Mercury patronized. With it Mercury conducted to the infernal regions the souls of the dead, and could lull to sleep, and even raise to life a dead person. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 242.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 10.

Caduci, a people of Gaul. *Cæs.*

Caduscii, a people, near the Caspian sea. *Plut.*

Cadytis, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 2, c. 159

Cea, an island of the Ægean sea among the Cyclades, called also Ceos and Cea from Ceus the son of Titan. *Ovid.* 20, *Heroid.*—*Virg.* G. 1, v. 14.

Cæcias, a wind blowing from the north.

Cæcilia Caia or Tanaquil. *Vid.* Tanaquil.

Cæcilia, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*——The mother of Lucullus. *Id. in Luc.*

Cæcilia Lex was proposed A. U. C. 693. by Cæcil. Metellus Nepos to remove taxes from all the Italian states, and to give them free exportation.—— Another, called also Didia, A. U. C. 655. by the consuls Q. Cæcilius Metellus and T. Didius. It required that no more than one single matter should be proposed to the people in one question, lest by one word they should give their assent to a whole bill which might contain clauses worthy to be approved and others unworthy. It required that every law before it was preferred should be exposed to public view on three market days. —Another enacted by Cæcilius Metellus the censor, concerning fullers. *Plin.* 35, c. 17. ——Another A. U. C. 701, to restore to the censors their original rights and privileges which had been lessened by P. Clodius the tribune.—Another called also Gabinia, A. U. C. 685, against usury.

Cæcilianus, a latin writer before the age of Cicero.

Cæcilii, a plebeian family at Rome descended from Cæcas, one of the companions of Æneas, or from Cæculus the son of Vulcan, who built Prænestе. This family gave birth to many illustrious generals and patriots.

:s Claudius Isidorus, left to his heirs, 4116 slaves, 3600 oxen; 257,000 small cattle; ands of silver. *Plin.* 33, c. 10.

:s Epirus, a freedman of Atpened a school at Rome and is e first taught reading to Virgil her growing poets.

:s Metellus. *Vid.* Metellus.

:s Statius, a comic poet, o *ad Attic.* calls *Malum Latini-m.* He was a native of Gaul, year after Ennius and was bu- Janiculum. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1.

Tuscus, a son of Nero's nurse nor of Egypt. *Suet. in Ner.*

m, a town of Campania in Italy the excellence and plenty of its *ab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 20. l. 2,

s, a son of Vulcan, conceived , by his mother by a spark of fell into her bosom. He was ilus because his eyes were small. spent in plundering and rapine, anesse, but being unable to find he implored Vulcan to show really was his father. Upon suddenly shone among a multi- ere assembled to see some spec- hey were immediately persuaded the subjects of Cæculus. *Virg.* 680, says, that he was found in herds, and on that account cal- Vulcan, who is the god of fire.

ecius, a consul, A. U. C. 498.— . U. C 465.

s, a rich person, &c. *Virg. Æn.*

Lex was enacted A. U. C. 635, a tribune. It ordained that in oceedings before the people in ason, the votes should be given s contrary to the exception of law.

, an orator, disciple to Cicero. ry young. Cicero defended him as accused of being accessary to onspiracy. *Orat. pro M. Cæl.*— , c. 1.——A man of Tarracina, dered in his bed. His sons were of the murder but acquitted. , c. 1.

ius Antipater wrote an hiss ne which M. Brutus epitomized. , c. 7.—*Cic.* 13, *ad Attic.* ep. 8.

Tubero, a man who came to had been carried to the burn-

Vibenus, a king of Etruria Romulus against the Cæninen- *Dionys. Hal.* 2.

Cælius Mons, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Romulus surrounded it with a ditch and rampart, and it was enclosed by walls by the following kings. It received its name from Cælius, who assisted Romulus against the Sabines.

Cæmaro, a Greek, who wrote an account of India.

Cæne, a small island in the Sicilian sea. —A town on the coast of Laconia, where Jupiter is called Cænius. *Plin.* 4, c. 5. —*Ovid Met.* 9, v. 136.

Cæneus, one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Cænides, a patronymic of Eetion, descended from Cæneus. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.

Cænina, a town of Latium near Rome. The inhabitants, called Cæninenses, made war against the Romans when their virgins had been stolen away. *Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 135.—*Propert.* 4, el. 11, v. 9. *Liv.* 1, c. 9.

Cænis, a Thessalian woman daughter of Elatus, who being forcibly ravished by Neptune, obtained from the god to change her sex, and to become invulnerable. She also changed her name and was called Cæneus. In the wars of the Lapithæ against the Centaurs, she was overwhelmed with a huge pile of wood and changed into a bird. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 172 & 479.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 448, says that she returned again to her pristine form.

Q. Servilius Cæpio, a Roman consul A. U. C. 647, in the Cimbrian war. He plundered a temple at Tolossa for which he was punished by divine vengeance, &c. *Justin.* 32, c. 3.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 12.

Cæratus, a town of Crete. *Strab.*—— A river.

Cære, a city of Etruria, once the capital of the whole country. It was in being in the age of Strabo. When Æneas came to Italy Mezentius was king over the inhabitants called Cæretes and Cærites. *Liv.* 1, c. 2—*Strab.* 5.

Cæresi, a people of Germany. *Cæs.*

Cæsar, a surname given to the Julian family at Rome either because one of them kept an elephant which bears the same name in the Punic tongue, or because one was born with a thick head of hair. This name after it had been dignified in the person of Julius Cæsar and of his successors, was given to the apparent heir of the empire in the age of the Roman emperors. The 12 first Roman emperors were distinguished by the surname of *Cæsar.* They reigned in the following order: Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian. In Domitian the family of Julius Cæsar was extinguished. Suetonius has written

written an account of these 12 characters in an extensive and impartial manner.

C. Julius Cæsar, the first emperor of Rome, was son of L. Cæsar and Aurelia the daughter of Cotta. He was descended according to some accounts from Julius the son of Æneas. He was born the 12th of July, A. U. C. 654. When he reached his 15th year he lost his father, and the year after he was made priest of Jupiter. Sylla was aware of his ambition, and endeavoured to remove him, but Cæsar understood his intentions, and to avoid discovery changed every day his lodgings. He was received into Sylla's friendship some time after, and the dictator told those who solicited the advancement of young Cæsar, that they were warm in the interest of a man who would prove some day or other the ruin of their country and of their liberty. When Cæsar went to finish his studies at Rhodes under Appollonius Molo, he was seized by pirates who offered him his liberty for 50 talents. He gave them 40 and threatened to revenge their impudence, and no sooner was he out of their power than he armed a ship, pursued them, and crucified them all. His eloquence procured him friends at Rome, and the generous manner in which he lived equally served to promote his interest. He obtained the office of high priest at the death of Metellus, and after he had passed thro' the inferior employments of the state he was appointed over Spain where he signalized himself by his valor and intrigues. At his return to Rome he was made consul and soon after he brought a reconciliation between Crassus and Pompey. He was appointed for the space of five years over the Gauls by the interest of Pompey to whom he had given his daughter Julia in marriage. Here he enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conquest, and invaded Britain which was then unknown to the Roman people. He checked the Germans, and had his government over Gaul prolonged to five other years by means of his friends at Rome. The death of Julia and of Crassus, the corrupted state of the Roman senate, and the ambition of Cæsar and Pompey soon became the causes of a civil war. Neither of these celebrated Romans would suffer a superior, and the smallest matters were sufficient ground for unsheathing the sword. The coldness and indifference with which Cæsar's petitions were received in the Roman senate determined him to cross the Rubicon which was the boundary of his province. The passage of the Rubicon was a declaration of war, and Cæsar entered Italy sword in hand. Upon this Pompey with all the friends of liberty left Rome and retired to Dyrrachium, and Cæsar after he had subdued all Italy in 60 days, entered Rome and provided himself with money from the public treasury. He went to Spain where he conquered the partizans of Pompey, and at his return to Rome was declared dictator and soon after consul. When he left Rome he went in quest of Pompey, and in the plains of Pharsalia the two hostile generals engaged. Pompey was conquered and fled into Egypt where he was murdered. Cæsar after he had made a noble use of victory pursued his adversary into Egypt, where he sometimes forgot his fame and character in the arms of Cleopatra by whom he had a son. His danger was great while at Alexandria, but he extricated himself with wonderful success and made Egypt tributary to his power. After several conquests in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio and Juba, and that of Pompey's sons in Spain, he entered Rome & triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But now his glory was at an end, his uncommon success created him enemies and the chiefest of the senators among whom was Brutus his most intimate friend conspired against him, and stabbed him in the senate house on the ides of March. He died pierced with 23 wounds the 15th of March, A. U. C. 709, in the 56th year of his age, four years after Pompey's death. Cascа gave him the first blow, and immediately he attempted to make some resistance, but when he saw Brutus among the conspirators, he submitted to his fate, and fell down at their feet, muffling up his face in his mantle, and exclaiming, *Tu quoque Brute!* Cæsar might have escaped the sword of the conspirators if he had listened to the advice of his wife, whose dreams on the night previous the day of his murder, were alarming. He also received as he went to the senate house a paper from Artemidorus, which discovered the whole conspiracy to him, but he neglected the reading of that paper, which might have saved his life. When he was in his first campaign in Spain, he was observed to gaze at a statue of Alexander, and even he shed tears at the recollection that that hero had conquered the world at an age in which he himself had done nothing. The learning of Cæsar deserves commendation, as well as his military character. He reformed the calendar. He wrote his commentaries on the Gallic wars, on the spot where he fought his battles, and the composition has been admired for the elegance as well as the correctness of its style.

valuable book was nearly lost, Cæsar saved his life at Alex- the bay, he was obliged to his ship with his arms in one s commentaries in the other. Gallic & Civil wars he wrote which are now lost. The hist- war in Alexandria and Spain is o him, by some, and by others

He has been blamed for his s and expences, and the first a public office, his debts were talents, which his friends dis- c seduced one of the vestal vir- s been suspected of being privy iracy of Catiline. It is said that d 300 nations, took 800 cities, d three millions of men, one ll in the field of battle. *Plin* s that he could employ at the is eye to listen, his eyes to read, writer, and his mind to die- death was preceded, as many ation, by uncommon prodigies. liately after his death, a large le its appearance. *Sueton & vita.—Dio.—Appian.—Orosius.— ecl.* 31 & 37.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. *Met.* 15, v. 782.—*Marcell.*—

ER, was father to the dictator. uddenly when putting on his

OCTAVIANUS. *Vid.* Augustus.

AR, a tragic poet and orator d by *Cic. in Brut.* His brother was consul, and followed as well the party of Sylla. They were death by order of Marius.

AR, an uncle of M. Antony, who ne interest of Pompey, and was by Augustus, for which Antony Cicero, the friend of Augustus. ucius was put to death by J. his youth.

AUGUSTA, a town of Spain, ugustus, on the Iberus.

IA, a city of Cappadocia,—of —of Mauritania,—of Palestine. many small insignificant towns ne, either built by the emperors, by their name in compliment to

ION, the son of J. Cæsar, by opatra. He was put to death of Augustus. *Suet. in Aug.* 17, &

NIUS PÆTUS, a general sent by Armenia, &c. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* 6

IUS, a Roman who protected his gainst Cæsar. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 7.

CÆSIA, a surname of Minerva.——A wood in Germany. *Tacit.* 1, *Ann.* c. 50.

CÆSIUS, a Latin poet whose talents were not of uncommon brilliancy. *Catull.* ——A Lyric and Heroic poet in the reign of Nero. *Persius.*

CÆSO, a son of Q. Cincinnatus who revolted to the Volsci.

CÆSONIA, a lascivious woman who married Caligula. She was murdered with her daughter Julia at the same time. *Suet. in Calig.* c. 59.

CÆSONIUS MAXIMUS, was banished from Italy by Nero, on account of his friendship for Seneca, &c. *Tacit.* 15 *Ann.* c. 71.

CAITULUM, a town of Spain. *Strab.* 2.

CAGÆO, a fountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24.

CAICINUS, a river of Locris. *Thucyd.* 3. c. 103.

CAICUS, a companion of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 187.——A river of Mysia falling into the Ægean sea, opposite Lesbos. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 370.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 243.

CAIETA, a town, promontory and harbour of Campania, which receives its name from Caieta, the nurse of Æneas, who was buried there. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 1.

CAIUS & CAIA, a prænomen very common at Rome, to both sexes. C in its natural position denoted the man's name, and when reversed ↄ it implied Caia. *Quintil.* 1, c. 7.

CAIUS, a son of Agrippa by Julia. *Tac.*

Q. CALABER, wrote a Greek poem in 14 books, entitled Homer's παραλειπομενα, or a continuation of Homer's Iliad. He lived about the beginning of the 3d century.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy in Magna Græcia. It has been called Messapia Japygia, Salentinia and Peucetia. The poet Ennius was born there. The country was fertile, and produced a variety of fruits, much cattle, and excellent honey. *Virg. G.* 3, 425.—*Horat.* 1. od. 31. *Epod.* 1, v. 27. l. 1. ep. 7, v. 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 48.

CALABRUS, a river of Calabria. *Paus.* 6.

CALAGURRITANI, a people of Spain who eat their wives and children, rather than to yield to Pompey. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

CALAIS & ZETHES. *Vid.* Zethes.

CATAGUTIS, a river of Spain. *Flor.* 3, c. 22.

CALAMIS, an excellent carver. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 10.

CALAMISA, a place of Samos. *Herodot.* 9.

CALAMOS, a town of Asia, near mount Libanus. *Plin.* 5, c. 20.——A town of Phœnicia.—Another of Babylonia.

CALAMUS,

CALĂMUS, a son of the river Mæander, who was tenderly attached to Carpo, &c. *Paus.* 9, c. 35.

CALĀNUS, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the Gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and being sick in his 83d year, he ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted to the astonishment of the king and of the army. When the pile was fired, Alexander asked him whether he had any thing to say, "No," said he, "I shall meet you again in a very short time." Alexander died three months after in Babylon *Strab.* 15.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, c. 23.—*Arrian & Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian.* 2, c. 41. l. 5, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.

CALAON, a river of Asia, near Colophon. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

CALĂRIS, the city of Sardinia. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.

CALATHĀNA, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

CALATHION, a mountain of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 26.

CALATHUS, a son of Jupiter and Antiope.

CALATES, a town of Thrace near Tomus.

CĀLĀTIA, a town of Campania on the Appian way. It was made a Roman colony in the age of Julius Cæsar. *Sil.* 8, v. 543.

CALATIÆ, a people of India who eat the flesh of their parents. *Herodot.* 3, c. 38.

CALAVII, a people of Campania. *Liv.* 26, c. 27.

CALAVIUS, a magistrate of Capua who rescued some Roman senators from death, &c. *Liv.* 23, c. 2 & 3.

CALAUREA & CALAURĪA, an island near Troezene in the bay of Argos. Apollo, and afterwards Neptune, was the chief deity of the place. The tomb of Demosthenes was seen there, who poisoned himself to fly from the persecutions of Antipater. *Ovid Met.* 7, v. 384.—*Paus.* 1, c. 8, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CALBIS, a river of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.

CALCE, a city of Campania. *Strab.* 5.

CALCHAS, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy in the office of high priest, and he informed them that that city could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, that their fleet could not sail from Aulis before Iphigenia was sacrificed to Diana, and that the plague could not be stopped in the Grecian army before the restoration of Chryseis to her father. He told them also that Troy could not be taken before ten year's siege. He had received the power of divination from Apollo. Calchas was informed that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself in divination he must perish, and this happened near Colophon after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were in the branches of a certain fig tree, and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief. [*Vid.* Mopsus.] *Homer Il.* 1, &c.—*Æschyl. in Agam.*—*Euripid. in Iphig.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 43.

CALCHEDONIA. *Vid.* Chalcedon.

CALCHINIA, a daughter of Leucippus. She had a son by Neptune who inherited his grandfather's kingdom of Sicyon. *Paus.* 2, c. 5.

CALDUS CÆLIUS, a Roman who killed himself when detained by the Germans. *Paterc.* 2, c. 120.

CALE, es, CALES, ium, & CALĒNUM, a town of Campania. *Horat.* 4, od. 12.—*Juv.* 1, v. 69.—*Sil.* 8, v. 413.

CĂLĒDŎNIA, a country at the north of Britain. The reddish hair and lofty stature of its inhabitants seems to denounce a German extraction, as *Tacit. in vitâ Agric.* mentions. *Martial.* 10, ep. 44.—*Sil.* 3, v. 598.

CALĪNUS, a famous soothsayer of Etruria. *Plin.* 28, c. 2.——A lieutenant of Cæsar's army. *Plut. in Cæs.*

CALES, *Vid. Cale*——A city of Bithynia on the Euxine. *Arrian.*

CALESIUS, a charioteer of Axylus killed by Diomedes in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 16.

CALĒTÆ, a people of Belgic Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 2 c. 4. Their town is called Caletum.

CALETOR, a Trojan prince slain by Ajax, as he was going to set fire to the ship of Protesilaus. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 419.

CALEX, a river of Asia minor falling into the Euxine sea. *Thucyd.* 4. c. 75.

CALIADNE, the wife of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CALICĒNI, a people of Macedonia.

M. CALIDIUS, an orator and pretorian. He died in the civil wars, &c. *Cæs. bell Civ.* 1, c. 2.

C. CALĪGŬLA, the 4th emperor of Rome. He received the surname of Caligula from his wearing in the camp, the *Caliga*, a military covering for the leg. He was son of Germanicus by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. He offered violence to all his sisters and is even said to have poisoned his grandfather. He struck off the head of the images of the gods and ordered his own to be placed instead. He made a bridge above three miles in the sea, and after a life of the greatest debauchery and tyranny, was dispatched by one of his officers, after a reign of three years and ten months, A. D. 43. It is said that he attempted to destroy the writings of Homer and of Virgil. *Dio.*—*Suetun in vitâ*—*Tacit. Ann.*

'ALĬPUS, a mathematician of Cyzicus.
'ALIS, a man in Alexander's army, ured for conspiring against the king. . 6, c. 11.
ALLÆSCHRUS, the father of Critias. : in Alcib.
ALLAĬCI, a people of Lusitania. Ovid ast. v. 461.
ALLAS, a general of Alexander Diod. —Of Cassander against Polyperchon. 19.——A river of Euboea.
ALLATĒBUS, a town of Caria. He- e. 7, c. 32.
'ALLETERIA, a town of Campania.
'ALLĒNI, a people of Campania.
'ALLIA, a town of Arcadia. Paus. 8, 27.
'ALLIĂDES, a magistrate of Athens en Xerxes invaded Greece. Herodot. 8, 51.
'ALLIAS, an Athenian appointed to te peace between Artaxerxes and his ntry. Diod. 12.——A son of Temenus, murdered his father with the assistance his brothers. Apollod. 2, c. 6.——A ek poet, son of Lysimachus. His com- tions are lost. Athen. 10.——A partial orian of Syracuse. He wrote an account he Sicilian wars, and was well reward- by Agathocles, because he had shown in a favorable view. Athen. 12.— ntf.——An Athenian greatly revered his patriotism. Herodot. 6, c. 121.— soothsayer.——An Athenian, comman- of a fleet against Philip, whose ships took, &c.—A rich Athenian. Plut. in Cim.
'ALLIBIUS, a general in the war be- en Mantinea and Sparta. Xenoph. Hist. G.
'ALLICHŌRUS, a place of Phocis, where orgies of Bacchus were yearly cele- ated.
'ALLĬCLES, an Athenian, whose house not searched on account of his recent rriage, when an enquiry was made after money given by Harpalus, &c. Plut. Demosth.——A statuary.
CALLICOLŌNA, a place of Troy, near Simois.
CALLICRĂTES, an Athenian, who ed upon the sovereignty of Syracuse, by posing upon Dion when he had lost his pularity. He was expelled by the sons Dionysius. C. Nep. in Dion.——An offi- entrusted with the care of the treasures Susa by Alexander. Curt. 5, c, 2.——An ist who made, with ivory, ants and other sects so small, that they could scarcely be n. Plin. 7, c. 21.—Ælian. V. H. 1, c. .——An Achæan, who, by his perfidy, strained the Athenians to submit to ame. Paus. 7, c. 10.——A brave Athe- nian killed at the battle of Platæa. Herodot. 9, c. 72.

CALLICRATĬDAS, a Spartan, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the fleet. He took Methymna, and routed the Athenian fleet under Conon. He was defeated and killed near the Arginusæ. Diod. 13.—Xenoph. Hist. G.——One of the four ambassadors sent by the Lacedæmonians to Darius, upon the rupture of their alliance with Alexander. Curt. 3, c. 13.

CALLIDIUS, a celebrated Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero. Cic. in Brut. 274.—Paterc. 2, c. 36.

CALLIDRŌMUS, a place near Thermopylæ. Thucyd. 8, c. 6.

CALLIGĒTUS, a man of Megara, received in his banishment by Pharnabazus. Thucyd. 8, c. 6.

CALLĬMĂCHUS, an historian and poet of Cyrene, son of Battus and Mesatma. He lived in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and kept a school at Alexandria. Apollonius of Rhodes was among his pupils, and his ingratitude obliged Callimachus to lash him severely in a satyrical poem, under the name of *Ibis*. The Ibis of Ovid is an imitation of this piece. Of all his numerous compositions, only a few epigrams, an elegy, and some hymns are extant. Propertius stiled himself the *Roman Callimachus*. Propert. 4, el. 1, v. 65.—Cic. Tusc. 1, c. 84.—Horat. 2. ep. 2, v. 100.—Quintil. 10, c. 1.——An Athenian general, killed in a battle against the Persians. Plut.

CALLIMĒDON, a partizan of Phocion, at Athens.

CALLIMĬLES, a youth ordered to be killed and served up as meat by Apollodorus, of Cassandrea. Polyæn. 6, c. 7.

CALLINUS, an orator, who is said to have first invented elegiac poetry. Athen.— Strab. 13.

CALLIŎPE, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is said to be the mother of Orpheus by Apollo. Horace supposes her able to play on any musical instrument. She was represented with books in her hand, which signified that her office was to take notice of the famous actions of heroes, as Clio was employed in celebrating them. She held the three most famous epic poems of antiquity, and appeared generally crowned with laurel. She settled the dispute between Venus and Proserpine, concerning Adonis, whose company these two Goddesses wished both perpetually to enjoy. Hesiod. Theog.— Apollod. 1, c. 3.—Horat. od.

CALLIPATIRA, daughter of Diagoras and wife

with of Callimon, the athlete, great disguised in man's cloaths with her son Pisidorus, to the Olympic games. When Pisidorus was declared victor she discovered her sex thro' the excess of joy, and was stripped, as women were not permitted to appear there. The victory of her son obtained her release, and a law was instantly made, which forbade any women to appear but naked. *Paus.* 5, c. 6. l. 6, c. 7.

CALLIPNOS, a painter of Samos, famous for his historical pieces. *Plin.* 10, c. 26.—A philosopher who made the summum bonum consist in pleasure joined to the love of honesty. This system was detested by *Cicero, Quæst. acad.* 4, c. 132 & 139. *de Offic.* 2, c. 119.

CALLIPHRON, a celebrated dancing master, who had Epaminondas among his pupils. *C. Nep. in Epam.*

CALLIPIDÆ, a people of Scythia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 17.

CALLIPOLIS, a city of Thrace. *Sil.* 14. v. 250.——A town of Sicily near Ætna.

CALLIPUS, an Athenian, disciple to Plato. He destroyed Dion, &c. *C. Nep. in Dion.*——A Corinthian, who wrote an history of Orchomenos. *Paus.* 6, c. 29.——A philosopher. *Diog. in Zen.*——A general of the Athenians when the Gauls invaded Greece by Thermopylæ. *Paus.* 1, c. 3.

CALLIPYGES, a surname of Venus.

CALLIRHOE, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Tros, by whom she had Ilus, Ganymede, and Assaracus.——A fountain of Attica, where Callirhoe killed herself. *Vid.* Coresus. *Paus.* 7, c. 21.—*Stat.* 12, *Theb.* v. 629.——A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Echidna, Orthos, and Cerberus, by Chrysaor. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Lycus, tyrant of Libya, who kindly received Diomedes at his return from Troy. He abandoned her upon which she killed herself.——A daughter of the Achelous, who married Alcmæon. *Vid.* Alcmæon. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.——A daughter of Phocus, the Bœotian, whose beauty procured her many admirers. Her father behaved with such coldness to her lovers, that they murdered him. Callirhoe avenged his death with the assistance of the Bœotians. *Plut. Amat. Narr.*——A daughter of Piras and Niobe. *Hygin.* fab. 145.

CALLISTE, an island of the Ægean sea called afterwards Thera. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.——Its chief town was founded 1150 years before the christian era by Theras.

CALLISTEIA, a festival at Lesbos, during which all the women presented themselves in the temple of Juno and the fairest was rewarded in a public manner. There was also an institution of the Greeks, by the Parthenons, such, whose wife was honoured with prize. The Elens had one, the fairest man received as a complete suit of armour which he Minerva.

CALLISTHENES, a Greek, history of his own country, beginning from the peace erxes and Greece down to the of the temple of Delphi by *Diod.* 14.——A man who attempted to expel the garrison rius from Athens. *Polyæn.* A philosopher of Olynthus, Alexander, whom he accompa oriental expedition in the cap preceptor. He refused to honours to the king, for which cused of conspiracy, mutilated, wild beasts and tormented to de of his compositions are extant. c. 6.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Arrian.* 12, c. 6, & 7.——A disciple of ——A writer of Sybaris.——A of Lucullus. It is said that he to his master. *Plut. in Lucull.*

CALLISTO & CALLISTO, Helice, was daughter of Lycaon Arcadia and one of Diana's Jupiter saw her and seduced had assumed the shape of Di pregnancy was discovered as with Diana, and the fruit of with Jupiter, called Arcas, was woods but preserved. Juno jealous of Jupiter changed Call bear. Jupiter apprehensive of hurt by the huntsmen made her lation of heaven with her son Ar the name of the bear. *Ovid. Met.* &c.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Hygin.* fa 177.—*Paus.* 8, c. 3.

CALLISTONICUS, a celebrate at Thebes. *Paus.* 9, c. 16.

CALLISTRATUS, an Athenian ed general with Timotheus and against Lacedæmon. *Diod.* 15.— tor of Aphidna in the time of E das, the most eloquent of his a Athenian orator with whom De made an intimate acquaintance af heard him plead. *Xenoph.*— historian praised by *Dionys.* comic poet, rival of Aristophan statuary. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A Mithridates. *Plut. in Lucull.*

CALLIXENUS, a general who by famine.——An Athenian, for passing sentence of death u prisoners. *Diod.* 13.

LON, a statuary. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

LOR, a river of Italy near Benevent. *Liv.* 24, c. 14.

LPE, a lofty mountain in the most rn parts of Spain, opposite to mount on the African coast. These two tains were called the pillars of Her- Calpe is now called Gibraltar.

LPHURNIA, a daughter of L. Piso, was Julius Cæsar's fourth wife. The previous to her husband's murder she ed that the roof of her house had and that he had been stabbed in her After Cæsar's murder she placed under the patronage of M. Antony. *in Jul.*

ALPHURNIUS BESTIA, a noble Roman by Jugurtha. It is said that he mur- his wives when asleep. *Plin.* 27, c. 2.

ALPHURNIUS CRASSUS, a patrician, went with Regulus against the Massyli. seized by the enemy as he attempt- plunder one of their towns, and he dered to be sacrificed to Neptune. the king's daughter fell in love him, and gave him an opportunity of ing and of conquering her father. rnius returned victorious and Bisaltia yed herself.——A man who con- against the emperor Nerva.

ALPHURNIUS GALERIANUS, son of put to death, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c.

ALPHURNIUS PISO, condemned for seditious words against Tiberius. *Hist.* 4. c. 21.——Another famous for distinence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 3.

CALPHURNIUS, a Latin poet born in in the age of Diocletian.

ALPURNIA, a noble family in Rome nded from Calpus son of Numa. *Plut.*

ALPURNIA & CALPHURNIA LEX, enacted A. U. C. 604, severely to h such as were guilty of using bribes. *Cic. de. Off.* 2.——A daughter of Mari- sacrificed to the gods by her father, was advised to do it, in a dream. if he to conquer the Cimbri. *Plut. in*——A woman who killed herself she heard that her husband was ered in the civil wars of Marius. 2, c. 26.——The wife of J. Cæsar. *Calphurnia.*——A favorite of the Em- Claudius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*——A ruined by Agrippina on account of beauty, &c. *Tacit.*

ALVIA, a female minister of Nero's *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 3.

ALVISIUS, a friend of Augustus. *Plut. Anton.*——An officer whose wife prostituted herself in his camp by night; &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c. 48.

CALUMNIA & IMPUDENTIA, two deities worshipped at Athens. Calumny was ingeniously represented in a painting by Apelles.

CALUSIDIUS, a soldier in the army of Germanicus. When this general wished to stab himself with his sword, Calusidius offered him his own, observing that it was sharper. *Tacit.* 1 *An.* c. 35.

CALUSIUM, a town of Etruria.

CALVUS CORN. LICINIUS, a famous orator intimate with Catullus.

CALYBE, a town of Thrace. *Strab.* 17.——The mother of Bucolion by Laomedon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

CALYCADNUS, a river of Cilicia.

CALYCE, a daughter of Æolus son of Helenus and Enaretta, daughter of Deimachus. She had Endymion, king of Elis, by Æthlius the son of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1.——A Grecian girl who fell in love with a youth. As she was unable to gain the object of her love, she threw herself from a precipice. This tragical story was made into a song by Stesichorus, and was still extant in the age of *Athenæus* 14.

CALYDIUM, a town on the Appian way.

CALYDNA, an island in the Myrtoan sea. Some suppose it to be near Rhodes, others near Tenedos.

CALYDON, a chief city of Ætolia, where Œneus the father of Meleager reigned. The Evenus flows thro' it, and it receives its name from Calydon, the son of Ætolus. During the reign of Œneus, Diana sent a wild boar to ravage the country, on account of the neglect which had been shown to her divinity by the king. All the princes of the age assembled to hunt this boar, which is greatly celebrated by the poets under the name of the chace of Calydon or the Calydonian boar. Meleager killed the boar with his own hand, and gave the head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamoured. The skin of the boar was preserved, and was still seen in the age of Pausanias, in the temple of Minerva Alea. The tusks were also preserved by the Arcadians in Tegea, and Augustus carried them away to Rome, because the people of Tegea had followed the party of Antony. These tusks were shewn for a long time at Rome. One of them was about half an ell long, and the other was broken. [*Vid.* Meleager and Atalanta.] *Apollod.* 1. c. 8. —*Paus.* 8, c. 45.—*Strab.* 8.—*Homer Il.* 9, v. 577.—*Hygin.* fab. 174.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, fab. 4. &c.

CALYDON, a son of Ætolus and Pronoe, daughter

daughter of Phorbas. He gave his name to a town of Ætolia.

CALYDONIUS, a surname of Bacchus.

CALYMNE, an island near Lebynthos. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2, v. 81.

CALYNDA, a town of Caria. *Ptol.* 5, c. 3.

CALYPSO, one of the Oceanides, or one of the daughters of Atlas, according to some, was goddess of silence. She reigned in the island of Ogygia, whose situation and even existence is doubted. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coasts, she received him with great hospitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a husband. The hero refused, and after seven years' delay, he was permitted to depart from the island by order of Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter. During his stay, Ulysses had two sons by Calypso, Nausithous and Nausinous. Calypso was inconsolable at the departure of Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 7 & 15.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 360.—*Ovid de Pont.* 4, ep. 38. *Amor.* 2, el. 17.—*Propert* 1, el. 15.

CAMANTIUM, a town of Asia Minor.

CAMARINA, a town of Italy.—A lake of Sicily, with a town of the same name, built A. U. C. 150. It was destroyed by the Syracusans, and rebuilt by a certain Hipponous. *Strab.* 6.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 154.

CAMBAULES, a general of some Gauls who invaded Greece. *Pausf.* 10, c. 19.

CAMBES, a prince of Lydia, of such voracious appetite that he eat his own wife, &c. *Ælian.* 1. *V. H.* c. 27.

CAMERE, a place near Puteoli. *Juv.* 7, v. 154.

CAMBUNII, mountains of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, was son of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt A. U. C. 229. He was so offended at the superstition of the Egyptians, that he killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. He sent an army to destroy Jupiter Ammon's temple, and resolved to attack the Carthaginians and Æthiopians. He killed his brother Smerdis from mere suspicion, and flead alive a partial judge, whose skin he nailed on the judgment seat, and appointed his son to succeed him, telling him to remember where he sat. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback, and the Egyptians observed that it was the same place on which he had wounded their god Apis, and that therefore he was visited by the hand of the gods. His death happened 524 years before Christ. He left no issue to succeed him, and his throne was ascended by Darius soon after. *Herodot.* 2, 3, &c.—*Justin* 1, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.

CAMBYSES, a Persian of obscure origin, to whom king Astyages gave his daughter Mandane in marriage. The king who had been terrified by dreams which threatened the loss of his crown by the hand of his daughter's son, had taken this step in hopes that the children of so ignoble a bed would ever remain in obscurity. He was disappointed. Cyrus, Mandane's son, dethroned him when grown to manhood. *Herodot.* 1, c. 46, 107, &c.—*Justin* 1, c. 4.——A river of Asia which flows from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus. *Mela.* 3, c. 5.

CAMELANI, a people of Italy.

CAMELITÆ, a people of Mesopotamia.

CAMERA, a field in Calabria. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 582.

CAMERINUM & CAMERTIUM, a town of Umbria very faithful to Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 36.

CAMERIUM, a town of Italy near Rome, taken by Romulus. *Plut. in Rom.*

CAMERINUS, a Latin poet who wrote a poem on the taking of Troy by Hercules, *Ovid* 4, *ex Pont.* el. 16, v. 19.

CAMILLA, queen of the Volsci was daughter of Metablus and Casmilla. She was educated in the woods, inured to the labors of hunting and fed upon the milk of mares. Her father dedicated her when young, to the service of Diana. When she was declared queen she marched to assist Turnus against Æneas, where she signalized herself by the numbers that perished by her hand. She was so swift that she could run or rather fly over a field of corn without bending the blades, and make her way over the sea without wetting her feet. She died by a wound she received from Arunx. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 803, l. 11, v. 432.

CAMILLI & CAMILLÆ, the priests instituted by Romulus for the service of the gods.

CAMILLUS, (L. Furius) a celebrated Roman, called a second Romulus from his services to his country. He was banished by the people for distributing, contrary to his vow, the spoils he had obtained at Veii. During his exile Rome was besieged by the Gauls under Brennus, A. U. C. 365. In the midst of their misfortunes the besieged Romans elected him dictator, and he forgot their ingratitude and marched to the relief of his country, which he delivered after it had been for some time in the possession of the enemy. He died in the 80th year of his age, A. U. C. 391, after he had been five times dictator, once censor, three times interrex, twice a military tribune, and obtained

ined four triumphs. He conquered most of e neighbouring states, and when he beged Falisci, he rejected with proper ingnation, the offers of a schoolmaster, who d betrayed into his hands the sons of the st worthy citizens. *Plut. in vitâ. Liv.* —*Flor.* 2, c. 13.—*Diod.* 14.

CAMILLUS, a name of Mercury.

CAMĪRO & CLYTIA, two daughters of idarus of Crete. When their parents re dead they were left to the care of nus; who, with the other goddesses, ught them up with tenderness, and ed Jupiter to grant them kind husbands. piter, to punish upon them the crime of eir father, who was accessory to the imety of Tantalus, ordered the harpyies to rry them away and deliver them to the ries. *Pauf.* 10, c. 30.—*Homer Od.* 20.

CAMĪRUS & CAMĪRA, a town of Rhodes ich receives its name from Camirus, a n of Hercules and Jole. *Homer Il.* 2, v. 3.

CAMMA, a woman of Galatia, &c. *Juvn.* 8.

CAMŒNÆ, a name given to the muses m the sweetness and melody of their ngs, *a cantu amœno*, or according to Varro, m *carmen*. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 7.

CAMPĀNA LEX, or Julian agrarian law, s enacted by J. Cæsar, A. U. C. 691, to vide some lands among the people.

CAMPĀNIA, a country of Italy, of which apua was the capital. It was bounded r Latium, Samnium, Picenum and part the Mediterranean sea. It is celebrated r its delightful views and for its fertility. apua is often called *Campana urbs. Strab.* *Cic. de leg. Ag.* c. 35.—*Justin* 20, c. 1. 22, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*lor.* 1, c. 16.

CAMPE kept the Titans confined in Tarrus. Jupiter killed her because she refused give them their liberty to come to his sistance. *Hesiod. Theog.* 500.—*Apollod.* c. 2.

CAMPASPE & PANCASTE, a beautiful concubine of Alexander. The king gave er to Apelles who had fallen in love with er as he drew her picture in her naked arms. *Plin.* 35. c. 10

CAMPI DIOMĒDIS, a plain situate in pulia. *Mart.* 13, ep. 93.

CAMPSA, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* c. 123.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, a large plain at ome, without the walls of the city, here the Roman youths performed their exercises, and learnt to wrestle and box, throw the discus, hurl the javelin, ride horse, drive a chariot, &c. The public semblies were held there, and the officers of statechosen, and audience given to foreign ambassadors. It was adorned with statues, columns, arches, and porticoes, and its pleasant situation made it very frequented. It was called Martius, because dedicated to Mars. It was sometimes called Tiberinus, from its closeness to the Tiber. It was given to the Roman people by a vestal virgin, but they were deprived of it by Tarquin the Proud, who made it a private field and sowed corn in it. When Tarquin was driven from Rome, the people recovered it, and threw away into the Tiber the corn which had grown there, deeming it unlawful for any man to eat of the produce of that land. The sheaves which were thrown into the river stopped in a shallow ford, and by the accumulated collection of mud became firm ground, and formed an island, which was called the Holy Island, or the Island of Æsculapius. Dead carcases were generally burnt in the Campus Martius. *Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 2, c. 5. l. 6, c. 20.

CAMULOGĒNUS, a Gaul, raised to great honors by Cæsar, for his military abilities. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 57.

CANA, a city and promontory of Æolia. *Mela* 1, c, 18.

CANĂCE, a daughter of Æolus and Enaretta, who became enamoured of her brother Macareus, by whom she had a child, whom she exposed. The cries of the child discovered his mother's incest; and Æolus sent his daughter a sword, and obliged her to kill herself. Macareus fled, and became a priest of Apollo, at Delphi. Some say that Canace was ravished by Neptune, by whom she had many children, among whom were Epopeus, Triops, and Alous. *Apollod.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 238 & 242.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 11. *Trist.* 2, v. 384.

CANĂCHE, one of Actæon's dogs,

CANĂCHUS, a statuary of Sicyon. *Pauf.* 6, c. 9.

CANÆ, a city of Locris——of Æolia.

CANĀRII, a people near mount Atlas in Africa. They received this name because they fed in common with their dogs. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.

CANĂTHUS, a fountain of Nauplia, where Juno yearly washed herself to receive her infant purity. *Pauf.* 2, c. 38.

CANDĂCE, a queen of Æthiopia, in the age of Augustus. She was so prudent and meritorious, that her successors always bore her name. She was blind of one eye. *Plin.* 6, c. 29.—*Dio.* 54.—*Strab.* 17.

CANDĀVIA, a mountain of Epirus, which separates Illyria from Macedonia. *Lucan.* 6, v. 331.

CANDAULES, or Myrsilus, son of Myrsus,

fus, was the last of the Heraclidæ who sat on the throne of Lydia. He shewed his wife naked to Gyges, one of his ministers, and the queen was so incensed, that she ordered Gyges to murder her husband, 715 years before the Christian era. After this murder Gyges married the queen and ascended the throne. *Justin.* 1, c. 7.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.—*Plut. Symp.*

CANDIOPE, a daughter of Œnopion, ravished by her brother.

CANENS, a nymph, wife to Picus, king of the Laurentes. When Circe had changed her husband into a bird, she lamented him so much, that she pined away and was changed into a voice. She was reckoned as a deity by the inhabitants. *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 9.

CANEPHORIA, festivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus, or, according to others, of Diana, in which all marriageable women offered small baskets to the deity. *Cic. in Verr.* 4.

CANETHUM, a place of Euboea.——A mountain of Bœotia.

CANICULARES DIES, certain days in the summer, in which the star Canis is said to influence the season, and to make the days more warm during its appearance. *Manilius.*

CANIDIA, a certain woman of Neapolis, against whom Horace inveighed as a sorceress. *Horat. epod.*

CANIDIUS, a tribune, who proposed a law to empower Pompey to go only with two lictors, to reconcile Ptolemy and the Alexandrians. *Plut. in Pomp.*

CANINEFATES, a people near the Batavi. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 15.

C. CANINIUS REBILUS, a consul with J. Cæsar, after the death of Trebonius. He was consul only for seven hours, because his predecessor died the last day of the year, and he was chosen only for the remaining part of the day; whence Cicero observed, that Rome was greatly indebted to him for his vigilance, as he had not slept during the whole time of his consulship. *Cic.* 7, *ad Fam. ep.* 30.—*Plut. in Cæs.*

L. CANINIUS, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 83.

CANINIUS RUFUS, a friend of Pliny the younger. *Plin.* 1, ep. 3.

CANISTIUS, a Lacedæmonian courier, who ran 1200 stadia in one day. *Plin.* 7, c. 20.

CANIUS, a poet, contemporary with Martial. He was so naturally merry that he always laughed. *Mart.* 1, ep. 62.——A Roman knight who went to Sicily for his amusement, where he bought gardens well stocked with fish, which disappeared on the morrow. *Cic.* 3, *de Offic.* 14.

CANNÆ, a small village of Apulia near the Aufidus, where Hannibal conquered the Roman consuls, P. Æmylius and Terentius Varro, and slaughtered 40,000 Romans. *Liv.* 22, c. 44.——*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut. in Annib.*

CANOPICUM OSTIUM, one of the mouths of the Nile, 12 miles from Alexandria. *Pauf.* 5, c. 21.

CANOPUS, a city of Egypt, 12 miles from Alexandria. It is celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It receives its name from Canopus the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. The inhabitants are dissolute in their manners. *Ital.* 11, v. 433.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 17.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 287.——The pilot of the ship of Menelaus, who died in his youth on the coast of Egypt by the bite of a serpent. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

CANTABRA, a river falling into the Indus. *Plin.* 6, c. 20.

CANTABRI, a ferocious people of Spain, who rebelled against Augustus, by whom they were conquered. *Liv.* 3, v. 326.—*Horat.* 2, od. 6. & 11.

CANTABRIÆ LACUS, a lake in Spain, where a thunder-bolt fell, and in which 18 axes were found. *Suet. in Galb.* 8.

CANTHARUS, a famous sculptor of Sicyon. *Pauf.* 6, c. 17.

CANTHUS, a son of Abas, one of the Argonauts.

CANTIUM, a country in the eastern parts of Britain. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5.

CANULEIA, one of the four first vestals chosen by Numa. *Plut.*——A law. *Vid.* Canuleius.

C. CANULEIUS, a tribune of the people of Rome. A. U. C. 309, who made a law to render it constitutional for the patricians and plebeians to intermarry. It ordained also that one of the consuls should be yearly chosen from the plebeians. *Liv.* 4, c. 3, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 17.

CANULIUS, a Roman virgin who became pregnant by her brother and killed herself by order of her father. *Plut. in Parall.*

CANUSIUM, a town of Apulia, whither the Romans fled after the battle of Cannæ. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 8, c. 11.

CANUSIUS, a Greek historian under Ptolemy Auletes. *Plut.*

CANUTIUS TIBERINUS, a tribune of the people, who like Cicero furiously attacked Antony when declared an enemy to the state. His satyr cost him his life. *Paterc.* 2, c. 64.

CANUTIUS, a Roman actor. *Plut. in Brut.*

CAPANEUS,

ETUS, a noble Argive, son of s and Alcmene, and husband to He; was so impious that when he ne Theban war, he declared that take Thebes even in spite of Such contempt provoked Jupi- truck him dead with a thunder- body was burnt separately from and his wife threw herself on g pile to mingle her ashes with is said that Æsculapius restored le. *Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 404.—*Stat.* 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 68 & 70.—*Euri- nids.* & *Suppl.*—*Æschyl. Sept.*

LA, an elegiac poet in the age of *Ovid. de Pont.* 4. el. 16. v. 36. A, a gate of Rome. *Ovid. Fast.*

AS, a small river of Italy. *Stat.* v. 85.

I, a people of Etruria, in whose Feronia had a grove and a temple. 7, v. 697.—*Liv.* 5, 22, &c.

, a river of Asia Minor.

US, the fifth king of Alba since . M. 3064. He reigned 26 years. —A tutor of Hippodamia, *Pauf.*

RIUS, a lofty mountain and pro- of Eubœa, where Nauplius king of ry, to revenge the death of his son s slain by Ulysses, set a burning he dark of night, which caused the o be shipwrecked on the coast. 1. 11. v. 261.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. *opert.* 4. el. 1, v. 115.

ÆA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauf.*

, a Roman, famous for his friend- Cato. *Plut. de Pat. Ad.*

O, the uncle of Patercalus, who grippa against Cattius. *Patercul.*

ŌLĪNI LUDI, games yearly cele- Rome in honor of Jupiter, who the capitol from the Gauls.

ŌLĪNUS, a surname of Jupiter from le on Mount Capitolinus.——A f M. Manlius, who for his ambi- thrown down from the Tarpeian ch he had so nobly defended.—— tain at Rome, called also Mons , and Mons Saturni. The capitol t upon it.——A man of lascivious consul with Marcellus. *Plut. in*

ŌLIUM, a celebrated temple and t Rome on the Tarpeian rock. The it was made by Tarquin Priscus, begun by Servius Tullius, finished quin Superbus and consecrated by the consul Horatius after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. It was built upon four acres of ground, the front was adorned with three rows of pillars and the other sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by an hundred steps. The magnificence and richness of this temple is almost incredible. All the consuls successively made donations to the capitol, and Augustus bestowed upon it at one time 2,000 pound weight of gold. Its thresholds were made of brass, and its roof was gold. It was adorned with vessels and shields of solid silver, with golden chariots, &c. It was burnt during the civil wars of Marius, and Sylla rebuilt it, and died before the dedication, which was performed by Q. Catulus. It was again destroyed in the troubles under Vitellius; and Vespasian, who endeavoured to repair it, saw it again in ruins at his death. Domitian raised it again, for the last time, and made it more grand and magnificent than any of his predecessors, and spent 12,000 talents in gilding it. — When they first dug for the foundations, they found a man's head called Tolus, sound and entire in the ground and from thence drew an omen of the future greatness of the Roman empire. The hill was from that circumstance called Capitolium, *a capite Toli.* The consuls and magistrates offered sacrifices there, when they first entered upon their offices, and the procession in triumphs was always conducted to the capitol. *Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 836.—*Tacit.* 3 *Hist.* c. 72.—*Plut. in Publ.*—*Liv.* 1, 10, &c. *Plin.* 33, &c.—*Sueton in Aug.* c. 30.

CAPPADŌCIA, a country of Asia minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates and the Euxine. It receives its name from the river Cappadox, which separates it from Galatia. The inhabitants were called Syrians and Leuco-Syrians by the Greeks. They were of a dull and submissive disposition, and addicted to every vice, according to the antients, who wrote this virulent epigram against them:

Vipera Cappadocem nocitura momordit; at illa
Gustato perit sanguine Cappadocis.

When they were offered their freedom and independence by the Romans, they refused it, and begged of them a king, and they received Ariobarzanes. It was sometime after governed by a Roman proconsul. Tho' the antients have ridiculed this country for the unfruitfulness of its soil, and the manners of its inhabitants, yet it can boast of the birth of the geographer Strabo, among other illustrious characters. The horses of this country were in general esteem, and with these they paid their tributes to the king of Persia, while under his power, for want of

of money. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 39.—*Plin.* 6, c. 3.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—*Strab.* 11 & 16.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73. l. 5. c. 49.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 8.

CAPPĂDOX, a river of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 6, c. 3.

CAPRĂRIA, a mountainous island on the coast of Italy, famous for its goats. *Plin.* 3, c. 6.

CĂPREÆ, an island on the coast of Campania, famous for quails. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 709.

CĂPREÆ PALUS, a place near Rome, where Romulus disappeared. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v, 491.

CAPRICORNUS, a sign of the Zodiac, in which appear 28 stars in the form of a goat, supposed by the antients to be the goat Amalthæa, which fed Jupiter with her milk. Some maintain that it is Pan who changed himself into a goat when frightened at the approach of Typhon. When the sun enters this sign it is the winter solstice, or the longest night in the year. *Manil.* 2 & 4.—*Horat.* 2, od, 17, v. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 196. *P. A.* 2. 28.

CAPRIFICIĂLIS, a day sacred to Vulcan, on which the Athenians offered him money. *Plin.* 11, c. 15.

CAPRĪMA, a town of Caria.

CAPRIPĒDES, a surname, of Pan, the Fauni and the Satyrs, from their having goat's feet.

CAPRIUS, a great informer in Horace's age. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 4, v. 70.

CAPROTĪNA, a festival celebrated at Rome in honor of Juno, at which women only officiated. *Varro de L. L.* 5.

CAPRUS, a harbour near mount Athos.

CARSA, a town of Libya, surrounded by vast deserts full of snakes. *Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Sall. bell. Jug.*

CAPSĂGÆ, a town of Syria. *Curt.* 10.

CĂPUA, the chief city of Campania in Italy, supposed to have been founded by Capys, the father, or rather the companion of Anchises. This city was very antient, and so opulent, that it even rivalled Rome, and was called *altera Roma*. Here the soldiers of Annibal were enervated by pleasures and indulgences after the battle of Cannæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 145.—*Liv.* 4. 7, 8, &c.—*Pater.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 44.—*Flor.* 2, c. 16.—*Cic. in. Philip.* 12, c. 3.—*Plut. in Ann.*

CAPYS, a Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, and founded Capua. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v, 145.——A son of Assaracus by a daughter of the Simois. He was father of Anchises by Themis. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 33.

CAPYS SYLVIUS, the seventh king of Alba after Æneas. He reigned 28 years. *Dionys Hal.*

CARABACTRA, a place in India.

CARABIS, a town of Spain.

CAR, a son of Phoroneus, king of Megara. He lived about 1,800 years before Augustus. *Paus.* 1, c. 39 & 40.——A son of Manes, who married Callirhoe, daughter of the Mæander. Caria received its name from him. *Herodot.* 1, c. 171.

CARĂCALLA. *Vid.* Antoninus.

CARACATES, a people of Germany.

CARACTACUS, a king of the Britons, conquered by an officer of Claudius Cæsar. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 33 & 37.

CARÆ, certain places between Susa and the Tigris, where Alexander pitched his camp.

CARÆUS, a surname of Jupiter in Bœotia, —in Caria.

CARĂLIS, the chief city of Sardinia. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.

CARĂNUS, one of the Heraclidæ, the first who laid the foundation of the Macedonian empire, A. M. 3240. He took Edessa, and reigned 28 years, which he spent in establishing his newly founded kingdom. He was succeeded by Perdiccas. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.—*Pater.* 1, c. 6.——A general of Alexander. *Curt.* 7.——An harbour of Phœnicia.

CARBO, a Roman orator who killed himself because he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen. *Cic. in Brut.*

CN. CARBO, a son of the orator Carbo, who embraced the party of Marius, and after the death of Cinna succeeded to the government. He was killed in Spain, in his third consulship, by order of Pompey. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 13.

CARBO, an orator, son of Carbo the orator, killed by the army when desirous of re-establishing the antient military discipline. *Cic. in Brut.*

CARCHĒDON, the Greek name of Carthage.

CARCĪNUS, a tragic poet of Agrigentum, in the age of Philip of Macedon. He wrote on the rape of Proserpine. *Diod.* 5.——Another of Athens.—Another of Naupactum.—A man of Rhegium who exposed his son Agathocles on account of some uncommon dreams during his wife's pregnancy. Agathocles was preserved. *Diod.* 19.——An Athenian general who laid waste Peloponnesus in the time of Pericles. *Id.* 12.

CARCĪNUS, a constellation, the same as the Cancer. *Lucan.* 9, v. 536.

CARDACES, a people of Asia minor. *Strab.* 15.

CARDĂMŸLE,

ARDĂMŸLE, a town of Argos.

ARDIA, a town in the Thracian Cher-
ius. *Plin.* 4. c. 11.

ARDŪCHI, a warlike nation of Media.
l. 14.

ĂRES, a nation which inhabited Caria
thought themselves the original posses-
of the country. They became so pow-
l that their country was not sufficiently
nive to contain them all, upon which
seized the neighbouring islands of the
ean sea. These islands were conquered
Minos king of Crete. Neleus son of
lrus, 140 years after the Trojan war,
aded their country and slaughtered many
the inhabitants. In this calamity, the
ians, surrounded on every side by ene-
s, fortified themselves in the mountain-
parts of the country, and, soon after,
le themselves terrible by sea. They
e antiently call'd Leleges. *Herodot.* 1,
46 & 171.—*Paus.* 1, c. 40.—*Strab.* 13.
. 6, c. 3.—*Justin* 13. c. 4.

ARESA, an island of the Ægean sea, op-
te Attica.

ARESSUS, a river of Troas.

ĂRIA, a country of Asia minor, whose
ndaries have been different in different
. Generally speaking, it was at the
h of Ionia, at the east and north of the
rian sea and at the west of Phrygia major
Lycia. It has been called Phœnicia,
ause a Phœnician colony first settled
re, and afterwards it received the name
Caria from Car, a king who first invented
auguries of birds about 1800 years before
Augustan age. The chief town was cal-
Halicarnassus, and Jupiter was the chief
y. [*Vid Cares*]—A port of Thrace.
. 2, c. 2.

ARIAS, a town of Peloponnesus.

ARIATE, a town of Bactriana, where
xander imprisoned Callisthenes.

ARĪNA, a virgin of Caria, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

ARĪNÆ, certain edifices at Rome built
the manner of ships which were in the
ple of Tellus. Some suppose that it
s street in which Pompey's house was
t. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 361.

ARĪNE, a town near the Caicus in Asia
nor. *Herodot.* 7, c. 42.

ARĪNUS, (M. Aurelius) a Roman who
empted to succeed his father Carus as
peror. He was famous for his debauch-
s and cruelties. Diocletian defeated
n in Dalmatia. He was killed by a sol-
r whose wife he had debauched, A.D. 288.

ARISSANUM, a place of Italy near which
o was killed. *Plin* 2, c. 56.

ARISTUM, a town of Liguria.

ARMĂNIA, a country of Asia between
Persia and India. *Arrian.*—*Plin* 6, c. 23.

CARMĂNOR, a Cretan who purified
Apollo of slaughter. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.

CARME, a nymph, daughter of Eubulus
and mother of Britomartis by Jupiter. She
was one of Diana's attendants. *Paus.* 2,
c. 30.

CARMĒLUS, a god among the inhabitants
of mount Carmel, situate between Syria and
Judæa. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 78.—*Sueton. Vesp.* 5.

CARMENTA & CARMENTIS, a pro-
phetess of Arcadia mother of Evander, with
whom she came to Italy and was received
by king Faunus about 60 years before the
Trojan war. Her name was Nicostrata, and
she received that of Carmentis from the
wildness of her looks when giving oracles,
as if *carens mentis*. She was the oracle of
the people of Italy during her life, and af-
ter death she received divine honors. She
had a temple at Rome, and the Greeks
offered her sacrifices under the name of
Themis. *Ovid Fast.* 1, v. 467, l. 6, v. 530.
—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 338.—
Liv. 5, c. 47.

CARMENTĀLES, festivals at Rome in
honor of Carmenta, celebrated the 11th of
January near the Porta Carmentalis, below
the capitol. This goddess was entreated to
render the Roman matrons prolific and their
labors easy. *Liv.* 1, c. 7.

CARMENTĀLIS PORTA, one of the gates
of Rome in the neighbourhood of the ca-
pitol. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 338.

CARMIDES, a Greek of an uncommon
memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

CARNA & CARDINEA, a goddess at
Rome who presided over hinges, as also
over the entrails of the human body. She
was originally a nymph called Grane,
whom Janus ravished, and, for the injury, he
gave her the power of presiding over houses,
and of removing all noxious birds from the
doors. The Romans offered her beans,
bacon, and vegetables to represent the sim-
plicity of their ancestors. *Ovid Fast.* 6, v.
101, &c.

CARNASIUS, a village of Messenia in Pe-
loponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 33.

CARNEĂDES, a philosopher of Cyrene in
Africa, founder of a sect called the second
academy. The Athenians sent him with
Diogenes the Stoic and Critolaus the Peri-
patetic, as ambassador to Rome, A. U. C.
603. The Roman youth was extremely
fond of the company of these learned phi-
losophers, and, when Carneades in a speech
had given an accurate and judicious disser-
tation upon justice, and in another speech
confuted all the arguments he had advanced
and apparently given no existence to the
virtue

Macedonia. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 25.—*Diod.* 19.—*Juſtin* 12, 13, &c.

Cassandra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was paſſionately loved by Apollo, who promiſed to grant her whatever ſhe might require, if ſhe would gratify his paſſion. She aſked the power of knowing futurity, and as ſoon as ſhe had received it ſhe refuſed to perform her promiſe, and ſlighted Apollo. The god in his diſappointment wetted her lips with his tongue, and by this action effected that no credit or reliance ſhould ever be put upon her predictions, however true or faithful they might be. Some maintain that ſhe received the gift of prophecy with her brother Helenus by being placed when young one night in the temple of Apollo, where ſerpents were found wreathed round their bodies and licking their ears, which circumſtance gave them the knowledge of futurity. She was looked upon by the Trojans as infane, and ſhe was even confined, and her predictions were diſregarded. She was courted by many princes during the Trojan war. When Troy was taken ſhe fled for ſhelter to the temple of Minerva, where Ajax found her and offered her violence, with the greateſt cruelty, at the foot of Minerva's ſtatue. In the diviſion of the ſpoils of Troy, Agamemnon, who was enamoured of her, took her as his wife, and returned with her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the ſudden calamities that awaited his return, but he gave no credit to her, and was aſſaſſinated by his wife Clytemneſtra. Caſſandra ſhared his fate, and ſaw all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled. [*Vid. Agamemnon.*] *Æſchyl. in Agam.*—*Homer. Il.* 13, v. 363. *Od.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 117—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.—*Q. Calab.* 13, v. 421.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 16. l. 3, c. 19.

Cassandria, a town of Elis, formerly called Potidæa. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 23.

Cassia lex was enacted by Caſſius Longinus, A. U. C. 649. By it no man condemned or deprived of military power was permitted to enter the ſenate-houſe. Another enacted by C. Caſſius, the prætor, to chuſe ſome of the plebeians to be admitted among the patricians.——Another A. U. C. 616, to make the ſuffrages of the Roman people free and independent. It ordained that they ſhould be received upon tablets. *Cic. in Lal.*——Another, A. U. C. 267, to make a diviſion of the territories taken from the Hernici, half to the Roman people and half to the Latins.——Another enacted A. U. C. 596, to grant a conſular power to P. Anicius and Octavius on the day they triumphed over Macedonia. *Liv.*

Cassiope & Cassiopea, married Cepheus king of Æthiopia, by whom ſhe had Andromeda. She boaſted herſelf to be fairer than the Nereides, upon which Neptune, at the requeſt of theſe deſpiſed nymphs, puniſhed the inſolence of Caſſiope, and ſent a huge ſea monſter to ravage Æthiopia. The wrath of Neptune could be appeaſed only by expoſing Andromeda whom Caſſiope tenderly loved, to the fury of a ſea monſter, and juſt as ſhe was going to be devoured, Perſeus delivered her. [*Vid. Andromeda.*] Caſſiope was made a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 13 ſtars, called Caſſiope. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 43.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 738.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Propert.* 1. el. 17, v. 3.—*Manilius.* 1.——A city of Epirus near Theſprotia.—Another in the iſland of Corcyra, *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cassiterides, iſlands in the weſtern ocean, where tin was found. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.

Cassivellaunus, a Briton inveſted with ſovereign authority when J. Cæſar made a deſcent upon Britain. *Cæſ. Bell. G.* 5, c. 19, &c.

C. Cassius, a celebrated Roman who made himſelf known by being firſt quæſtor to Craſſus in his expedition againſt Parthia, from which he extricated himſelf with uncommon addreſs. He followed the intereſt of Pompey, and when Cæſar had obtained the victory in the plains of Pharſalia, Caſſius was one of thoſe who owed their life to the mercy of the conqueror. He married Junia the ſiſter of Brutus, and with him he reſolved to murder the man to whom he was indebted for his life, on account of his oppreſſive ambition. Before he ſtabbed Cæſar he addreſſed himſelf to the ſtatue of Pompey, who had fallen by the avarice of the man he was going to aſſaſſinate. When the provinces were divided among Cæſar's murderers Caſſius received Africa, and when his party had loſt ground at Rome, by the ſuperior influence of Auguſtus and M. Antony, he retired to Philippi with his friend Brutus and their adherents. In the battle that was fought, the wing which Caſſius commanded was defeated, and his camp was plundered. In this unſucceſsful moment he ſuddenly gave up all hopes of recovering from his loſs, and concluded that Brutus was conquered and ruined as well as himſelf. Fearful to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freed men to run him thro', and he periſhed by that very ſword which had given a wound to Cæſar. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deſerved to be called the laſt of the Romans. If he was brave he

was

nally learned. Some of his letters i extant among Cicero's epistles. a strict follower of the doctrine of is. He was often too rash and too and many of the wrong steps Brutus took are to be ascribed to vailing advice of Cassius. He is al- by Paterculus to have been a better nder than Brutus. The day after murder he dined at the house of , who asked him whether he had lazger concealed in his bosom. Yes, he, if you aspire to tyranny. *Suet. & Aug.*—*Plut. in Brut. & Caf.*— l. 2, c. 46.——*Dio.* 40.

IUS, a Roman citizen who con- d his son to death on pretence of his commotions in the state. *Val. Max.* .——A tribune of the people who many laws tending to diminish the e of the Roman nobility. He was itor with Cicero for the consulship. of Pompey's others, who during il wars revolted to Cæsar with 10 —A poet of Parma, of great genius. s killed by Varus, by order of Au- *Horat.* 1. lat. 10. v. 62.

CASSIUS, (BRUTICIUS) a Roman death on suspicion of his aspiring to . *Dion.* 11.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.

IUS BRUTUS, a Roman who be- his country to the Latins, and fled temple of Pallas, where his father d him, and he was starved to death.

IUS LONGINUS, an officer of Cæ- Spain, much disliked. *Caf. Alex.* ——A consul, A.U.C. 783, to whom s married Drusilla, daughter of nicus. *Suet. in Cal.* c. 57.——A law- om Nero put to death because he he name of J. Cæsar's murderer. *Ner.* 37.

ASSIUS HEMINA, the most antient of Annals at Rome. He lived A. 08.

IUS LONGINUS, a critic. *Vid.* ns.

CASSIUS, a consul with C. Marius, . 647. He was slain with his army Gauls Senones. *Appian in Celt.*

ASSIUS SCÆVA, a soldier of uncom- alor in Cæsar's army. *Val. Max.* .

IUS SEVERUS, the name of two . *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

SOTIS a nymph and fountain of . *Pans.* 10, c. 24.

TABALA, a city of Cilicia, whose in- its made war with their dogs. *Plin.* .

TABUS, a town of Chersonesus.

CASTALIA, a town near Phocis.—A daughter of the Achelous.

CASTALIUS FONS, or CASTALIA, a fountain of Parnassus sacred to the muses. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent; they had the power of inspiring those that drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The muses have received the surname of Castalides from this fountain. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 293.—*Martial.* 12, ep. 3.

CASTANEA, a town near the Peneus.

CASTANIRA, a mistress of Priam.

CASTOR & POLLUX, two twin brothers sons of Jupiter, by Leda the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. The manner of their birth is uncommon. Jupiter, who was enamoured of Leda, changed himself into a beautiful swan, and desired Venus to metamorphose herself into an eagle. After this transformation, the goddess pursued the god with uncommon ferocity, and Jupiter fled for refuge into the arms of Leda who was bathing in the Eurotas. Jupiter took advantage of his situation, and nine months after, Leda, who was already pregnant, brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena; and from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were the offspring of Jupiter, and the latter were supposed to be the children of Tyndarus. Some suppose that Leda brought forth only one egg, from which Castor and Pollux sprung. Mercury, immediately after their birth, carried them to Pallena, where they were educated, and as soon as they had arrived to years of maturity they embarked with Jason to go in quest of the golden fleece. In this expedition both behaved with superior courage; Pollux conquered and slew Amycus in the combat of the Cestus, and was ever after reckoned the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. They cleared the Hellespont and the neighbouring seas from pirates after their return from Colchis, from which circumstance they have been always deemed the friends of navigation. During the argonautic expedition, in a violent storm, two flames of fire were seen to play around the head of the sons of Leda, and immediately the tempest ceased and the sea was calmed. From this occurrence their power to protect sailors has been more firmly credited, and the two mentioned fires, which are very common in storms, have since been known by the name of Castor and Pollux, and when they both appeared it was a sign of fair weather, but if only one was seen it prognosticated storms, and the aid of Castor and Pollux

Pollux was consequently solicited. They made war against the Athenians to recover their sister Helen whom Theseus had carried away, and from their clemency to the conquered, they acquired the surname of Anakes or benefactors. They were initiated in the sacred mysteries of the Cabiri and in those of Ceres of Eleusis. They were invited to a feast when Lynceus & Idas were going to celebrate their marriage with Phœbe & Talaira, the daughters of Leucippus, who was brother to Tyndarus. Their behaviour after this invitation was cruel. They became enamoured of the two women whose nuptials they were to celebrate, and resolved to carry them away and marry them. This violent step provoked Lynceus & Idas: a battle ensued, and Castor killed Lynceus and was killed by Idas. Pollux revenged the death of his brother by killing Idas, and as he was immortal and tenderly attached to his brother, he entreated Jupiter to restore him to life, or to deprive him himself of immortality. Jupiter permitted Castor to share the immortality of his brother, and consequently as long as the one was upon earth, so long was the other detained in the infernal regions, and they alternately lived and died every day; or, according to others, every six months. This act of fraternal love Jupiter rewarded by making the two brothers constellations in heaven, under the name of Gemini, which never appear together, but when one rises the other sets, and so on alternately. Castor made Talaira mother of Anogon, and Phœbe had Mnesileus by Pollux. They received divine honors after death, and were generally called Dioscuri, sons of Jupiter. White lambs were more particularly offered on their altars, and the ancients were fond of swearing by the divinity of the Dioscuri by the expressions of Ædepol. & Ædastor. Among the Romans there prevailed many public reports at different times, that Castor and Pollux had made their appearance to the Roman armies, and mounted on white steeds had marched at the head of their troops, and furiously attacked the enemy. Their surnames were many, and they were generally represented mounted on two white horses, armed with spears, and riding side by side with their head covered with a bonnet, on whose top glittered a star. *Ovid Met.* 6, v. 109. *Fast.* 5. v. 701. *Am.* 3, el. 2, v. 54.—*Hygin.* fab. 77 & 78. *Homer Hymn, in Jov. pater.*—*Eurip. in Helen.*—*Plat. in Thes.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 121.—*Manil. Arg.* 2.—*Lucr.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 6.—*Justin* 20, c. 3.—*Horat. Sat.* 1, v. 27.—*Flor.* 2, c. 12.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 2.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. 9. l. 2, c. 4. l. 3, c. 11.—*Paus.* 3, c. 24. l. 4, c. 3 & 27.——A Greek historian of Rhodes, two centuries before Augustus.—An ancient physician.—A swift runner.

CASTRA ALEXANDRI, a place of Egypt about Pelusium. *Curt.* 4, c. 7.

CASTRA CORNELIA, a maritime town of Africa, between Carthage and Utica. *Mela.* 1, c. 7.

CASTRA CYRI, a country of Cilicia, where Cyrus encamped when he marched against Croesus. *Curt.* 3, c. 4.

CASTRA JULIA, a town of Spain.

CASTRA POSTUMIANA, a place of Spain. *Hist. Hisp.* 8.

CASTRATIUS, a governor of Placentia during the civil wars of Marius. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 2.

CASTRUM NOVUM, a place on the coast of Etruria. *Liv.* 36, c. 3.

CASTRUM TRENTINUM, a town of Picenum. *Cic. de Attic.* 8, ep. 12.

CASTULO, a town of Spain, where Annibal married one of the natives. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Liv.*

CATADUPA, the name of the large cataracts of the Nile, whose immense noise stuns the ear for a short space of time. *Cic. de Somn. Scip.* 5.

CATAMANTELES, a king of the Sequani in alliance with Rome, &c. *Cæs. bell G.* 1, c. 3.

CATANA, a town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna, founded by a colony from Chalcis 753 years before the Christian era. Ceres had there a temple, in which none but women were permitted to appear. It was large and opulent. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 53.—*Diod.* 11 & 14.—*Strab.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 6. c. 3.

CATAONES, a country above Cilicia, near Cappadocia. *C. Nep. in Dat.* 4.

CATAPACIA, a city of the Samnites.

CATENES, a Persian, by whose means Beius was seized. *Curt.* 7, c. 43.

CATHÆA, a country of India.

CATHARI, certain gods of the Arcadians.——An Indian nation, where the wives accompany their husbands to the burning pile, and are burnt with them. *Diod.* 17.

L. SERGIUS CATILINA, a celebrated Roman, descended of a noble family. When he had squandered away his fortune by his debaucheries and extravagance, he secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, as dissolute as himself, to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasures, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder, and

e, unable to ſtand ground at red to Gaul, where his parti- aſſembling an army. Cicero adherents at Rome, and puniſh- ad Petreius, the other conſul's attacked Catiline's ill diſciplined l routed them. Catiline was e engagement, bravely fighting, ps. Some have reported that irators drank human blood, to oaths more firm and inviolable. written an account of the conſpi- *in Catil.—Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 668.

1, a people near the river Anio. 15.

ras, a ſon of Amphiaraus, who aly with his brothers Coras and where he built Tybur. *Virg. Æn.*

, a town of Sicily. [*Vid. Catana.*]

er of Arcadia.

, an epicurean philoſopher of *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

, a people of the Pygmæans, to have been driven from their cranes. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

a ſirname of the Porcian family, illuſtrious by M. Porcius Cato, a Roman, afterwards called Cen- m his having exerciſed the office He roſe to all the honors of the the firſt battle he ever ſaw was ibal, at the age of ſeventeen, behaved with uncommon valor. ſhorſhip under Africanus againſt and in his expedition in Spain Celtiberians, and in Greece, he equal proofs of his courage and He was remarkable for his love nce. He never drank but water, always ſatisfied with whatever e laid upon his table by his ſer- m he never reproved with an d. During his cenſorſhip, which d, though he had made many s of his future ſeverity if ever in behaved with the greateſt rigor tiality, and ſhewed himſelf an ll luxury and diſſipation. He is r the great oppoſition which he nſt the introduction of the finer ece into Italy, and his treatment of is well known. This prejudice an apprehenſion that the learning y of Athens would deſtroy the ſimplicity of the Roman people, ten obſerved to his ſon, that the ould be certainly ruined when- began to be infected with Greek. , however, that he changed his and made himſelf remarkable for ledge of Greek, which he acquired in his old age. He himſelf educated his ſon, and inſtructed him in writing and grammar. He taught him dexterouſly to throw a javelin, and inured him to the labors of the field, and to bear cold and heat with the ſame indifference, and to ſwim acroſs the moſt rapid rivers with eaſe and boldneſs. He was univerſally deemed ſo ſtrict in his morals, that Virgil makes him one of the judges of hell. He repented only of three things during his life, to have gone by ſea when he could go by land, to have paſſed a day inactive, and to have told a ſecret to his wife. He wrote ſome orations in his youth, and in his old age he applied himſelf to compoſe an hiſtory of Rome, &c. in ſeven books. He died in an extreme old age, A. U. C. 604. *Plutarch & C. Nepos* have written an account of his life. *Cic. acad. & de Seneſt. &c.*

M. Cato, the ſon of the cenſor, married the daughter of P. Æmylius. He loſt his ſword in a battle, and, though wounded and tired, he went to his friends, and with their aſſiſtance renewed the battle and recovered his ſword. *Plut. in Cat.*

Cato, a courageous Roman, grandfather to Cato the cenſor. He had five horſes killed under him in battles. *Plut. in Cat.*

Val. Cato, a grammarian in the time of Sylla, who inſtructed at Rome many noble pupils. He wrote ſome poems. *Ovid.* 2, *Triſt.* 1, v. 436.

M. Cato, ſirnamed Uticenſis, from his death at Utica, was great grandſon to the cenſor of the ſame name. The early virtues that appeared in his childhood ſeemed to promiſe a great man, and at the age of fourteen he earneſtly aſked his preceptor for a ſword to ſtab the tyrant Sylla. He was auſtere in his morals, and a ſtrict follower of the tenets of the Stoics: he was careleſs of his dreſs, often appeared barefooted in public, and never travelled but on foot. He was ſuch a lover of diſcipline, that in whatever office he was employed, he always reformed its abuſes, and reſtored the antient regulations. When he was ſet over the troops, in the capacity of a commander, his removal was univerſally lamented, and deemed almoſt a public loſs by his affectionate ſoldiers. His fondneſs for candor was ſo great, that the veracity of Cato became proverbial. In his viſits to his friends, he wiſhed to give as little moleſtation as poſſible and the importuning civilities of king Dejotarus ſo diſpleaſed him, when he was at his court, that he haſtened to retire from him. He was very jealous of the ſafety and liberty of the republic, and watched carefully over the conduct of Pompey, whoſe power and influence

influence was great. He often expressed his dislike to serve the office of a tribune, but when he saw a man of corrupted principles apply for it he offered himsel a candidate to oppose him, and obtained the tribuneship. In the conspiracy of Catiline, he supported Cicero, and was the chief cause that the conspirators were capitally punished. When the provinces of Gaul were voted for five years to Cæsar, Cato observed to the senators, that they had introduced a tyrant into the capitol. He was sent to Cyprus against Ptolemy, who had rebelled, by his enemies, who hoped that the difficulty of the expedition would injure his reputation. But his prudence extricated him from every danger. Ptolemy submitted, and after a successful campaign Cato was received at Rome with the most distinguishing honors, which he, however, modestly declined. When the first triumvirate was formed between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, Cato opposed them with all his might, and with independent spirit foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes which soon after followed. After repeated applications he was made pretor, but he seemed rather to disgrace the dignity of that office by the meanness of his dress. He applied for the consulship, but could never obtain it. When Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, Cato advised the Roman senate to deliver the care of the republic into the hands of Pompey, and when his advice had been complied with, he followed him with his son to Dyrrachium, where, after a small victory there, he was entrusted with the care of the ammunitions and of 15 cohorts. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cato took the command of the Corcyrean fleet, and when he heard of Pompey's death on the coast of Africa, he traversed the desarts of Libya to join himself to Scipio. He refused to take the command of the army in Africa, a circumstance of which he afterwards repented. When Scipio had been defeated, partly for not paying regard to Cato's advice, Cato fortified himself in Utica, but, however not with the intentions of supporting a siege. When Cæsar approached near the city, Cato disdained to fly, and rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands he stabbed himself, after he had read Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, A. U. C. 707, in the 59th year of his age. He had first married Attilia, a woman whose licentious conduct obliged him to divorce her. Afterwards he united himself to Martia, daughter of Philip. Hortensius, his friend wished to raise children by Martia, and therefore obtained her from Cato. After the death of Hortensius, Cato took her. This conduct was ridiculed by the Ro who observed that Martia had entered house of Hortensius very poor, but ed to the bed of Cato loaded with tre It was observed that Cato never lai self down at his meals since the de Pompey, but always sat down, ac to the custom of the Romans, as if d ed with the recollection that the sup of republican liberty were decaying. *tarch* has written an account of hi *Lucan.* 1, v. 128, &c.—*Val. Max.* 2, *Horat.* 3, od. 21.

CATO, a son of Cato of Utica, was killed in a battle after he had ac much honor. *Plut. in Cat. Min.*

CATREUS, a king of Crete kill his son at Rhodes, unknowingly. *D*

CATTA, a woman who had the prophecy. *Suet. in Vitel.* 14.

CATTI, a people of Gaul, &c. *Ann* 13, v. 57.

CATULIANA, a surname of Mi from L. Catulus, who dedicated a to her. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

CATULLUS, C. or Q. VALERI poet of Verona in the seventh con of Marius. He wrote epigrams with purity of language whence he was *Doctus.* They abound, however, with impure expressions. He died in hi year, A. U. C. 698. *Martial.* 1, ep. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 427.

CATULLUS, surnamed Urbicarius, mimographer. *Juv.* 13, v. 111.

Q. LUCTATIUS CATULUS went 300 ships during the first Punic war the Carthaginians, and destroyed their ships under Hamilcar, near the This celebrated victory put an end war.

CATŬLUS, an orator, consul with 4. He was by his colleague's order in a room filled with the smoke of coals. *Lucan.* 2, v. 174.—*Plut. in* ——A Roman sent by his country carry a present to the god of Delphi the spoils taken from Asdrubal. *Li*

CAVARILLUS, a commander of troops of the Æduí in Cæsar's army. *bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

CAVARINUS, a Gaul made king Senones by Cæsar, and banished by his jects. *Cæs. bell. G.* 5, c. 54.

CAUCASUS, a celebrated mounta tween the Euxine and Caspian seas, may be considered as the continuat the ridge of mount Taurus. Its hei immense. It was inhabited anciently various savage nations who lived upo wild fruits of the earth. It was a

with snow in some parts, and in others it was variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations. The inhabitants formerly were supposed to gather gold on the shores of their rivulets in sheep skins, but now they live without making use of money. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures, according to antient authors. *Herodot.* 4, c. 203, *&c.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 2, v. 440.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 155.

CAUCON, a son of Clinus, who first introduced the Orgies into Messenia from Eleusis. *Paus.* 4, c. 1.

CAUCONES, a people of Paphlagonia originally inhabitants of Arcadia, or of Scythia, according to some accounts. Some of them made a settlement near Dymæ in Elis. *Herodot.* 1, *&c.*—*Strab.* 8, *&c.*

CAUDI & CAUDIUM, a town of the Samnites. Here near a place called Caudinæ Furculæ, the Roman army under T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Posthumius was obliged to surrender to the Samnites, and pass under the yoke with the greatest disgrace, A. U. C. 433.—*Liv.* 9, c. 1, *&c.*—*Lucan.* 2, v. 138.

CAVII, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 44, c. 30.

CAULONIA, a town of Italy near the country of the Brutii, founded by a colony of Achæans, and destroyed in the wars between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Paus.* 6, c. 3.

CAULUM & CAULON, a maritime town of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 553.

CAUNIUS, a man raised to affluence from poverty by Artaxerxes. *Plut. in Artax.*

CAUNUS, a son of Miletus and Cyane. He was passionately fond of, or according to others he was tenderly loved by, his sister Byblis, and to avoid an incestuous commerce, he retired to Caria, where he built a city called by his own name. [*Vid. Byblis.*] *Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 11.——A city of Caria, opposite Rhodes, where Protogenes was born. *Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 176.

CAUROS, an island with a small town formerly called Andros in the Ægean sea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

CAURUS, a wind blowing from the west. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 356.

CAUS, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

CAYCI, a nation of Germany. *Lucan* 1, v. 463.

CAYCUS, a river of Mysia.

CAYSTER, a rapid river of Asia, rising in Lydia, and after a meandring course, falling into the Ægean sea near Ephesus. According to the poets, the banks and neighbourhood of this river were uncommonly frequented by swans. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 253.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 54.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 459.

CEA or CEOS, an island near Eubœa, called also Cos.

CEÄDES, a Thracian, whose son Euphemus was concerned in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

CEBALLINUS, a man who gave information of the snares laid against Alexander. *Diod.* 17.—*Curt.* 6, c. 7.

CEBARENSES, a people of Gaul. *Paus.* 1, c, 36.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, one of the disciples of Socrates. He attended his learned preceptor in his last moments, and distinguished himself by three dialogues that he wrote, but more particularly by his tables, which contain a beautiful and affecting picture of human life delineated with accuracy of judgment, and great splendor of sentiment.

CEBREN, the father of Asterope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

CEBRĒNIA, a country of Troas, with a town of the same name. It is called after the river Cebrenus, which is in the neighbourhood. Œnone the daughter of the Cebrenus, receives the patronymic of Cebrenis. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 769.—*Stat.* 1. *Silv.* 5, v. 21.

CEBRIŎNES, one of the Giants conquered by Venus.—An illegitimate son of Priam, killed with a stone by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.*

CECILIUS. *Vid.* Cæcilius.

CECINA, a river near Volaterra, in Etruria. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

A. CECINNA, a Roman knight in the interest of Pompey. He used to breed up young swallows, and send them to carry news to his friends as messengers. He was a particular friend of Cicero, with whom he corresponded. Some of his letters are still extant in Cicero. *Plin.* 10, c. 24.—*Cic.* 15, *ep.* 66. *Orat.* 29.——A scribe of Octavius Cæsar. *Cic.* 16, *ad. Attic.* ep. 8.——A consular man suspected of conspiracy, and murdered by Titus after an invitation to supper. *Suet. in Tit.* c. 6.

CECRŎPIA, the original name of Athens in honour of Cecrops, its first founder. The antients often use this word for Attica, and the Athenians are often called Cecropidæ. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 671.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 306.

CECRŎPIDÆ, an antient name of the Athenians. It was more particularly applied to those who were descended from Cecrops the founder of Athens. The honorable name of Cecropidæ was often conferred as a reward for some virtuous action in the field of battle.

CECROPS, a native of Sais in Egypt, who led a colony to Attica about 400 years before the Trojan war or 1582 years before the christian era. He reigned over part of the country which was called from him Cecropia. He softened and polished the rude and uncultivated manners of the inhabitants, and drew them from the country to inhabit 12 small villages which he had founded. He gave them laws and regulations, and introduced among them the worship of those deities which were held in adoration in Egypt. He married the daughter of Actæus a Grecian prince and was deemed the first founder of Atheus. He taught his subjects to cultivate the olive, and instructed them to look upon Minerva as the watchful patroness of their city. It is said that he was the first who raised an altar to Jupiter in Greece and offered him sacrifices. After a reign of 50 years, spent in regulating his newly formed kingdom, and in polishing the minds of his subjects Cecrops died, leaving three daughters, Aglauros, Herse, and Pandrosos. He was succeeded by Cranaus a native of the country. Some time after Theseus one of his successors on the throne formed the 12 villages which he had established, into one city to which the name of Athens was given. [*Vid. Athenæ.*] Some authors have described Cecrops as a monster half a man and half a serpent, and this fable is explained by the recollection that he was master of two languages the Greek and Egyptian; or that he had the command over two countries Egypt and Greece. Others explain it by an allusion to the regulations which Cecrops made amongst the inhabitants concerning marriage and the union of the two sexes. *Paus.* 1, c. 5.—*Strab.* 9.—*Justin.* 2, c. 6.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 44.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 561.—*Hygin.* fab. 166.

CECROPS 2d, was the seventh king of Athens, and the son and successor of Erichtheus. He married Metiadusa the sister of Dædalus, by whom he had Pandion. He reigned 40 years, about 13 ages before the Augustan age. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Paus.* 1, c. 5.

CERCYPHALÆ, a place of Greece, where the Athenians defeated the fleet of the Peloponnesians. *Thucyd.* 1, c. 105.

CEDREÆTIS, the name of Diana among the Orchomenians because her images were hung on lofty cedars.

CEDON, an Athenian general, killed in an engagement against the Spartans. *Diod.* 15.

CEDRUSII, an Indian nation. *Curt.* 9. c. 11.

CEGLŬSA, the mother of Asopus by Neptune. *Paus.* 2, c. 12.

CEI, the inhabitants of the island

CELADON, a man killed by Perseu *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 144.——A river of C flowing into the Alpheus. *Strab.* 8.—*I Il.* 7, v. 133.

CELADUS, a river of Arcadia. *Pa* c. 38.——An island of the Adriati *Mela.* 3. c. 1.

CELÆNA, a place of Camp nia sac Juno. *Virg. Æn* 7, v. 739.

CELÆNÆ, a city of Phrygia, of wh was once the capital. Cyrus the yo had a palace there, with a park filled wild beasts where he exercised hima hunting. The Mæander arose in this Xerxes built a famous citadel there aft defeat in Greece. The inhabitan Celænæ were carried by Antiochus to people Apamea when newly fou *Strab.* 12.—*Liv.* 38, c. 13.—*Xenoph.* 1. Marsyas is said to have contend its neighbourhood against Apollo. *H* 7, c. 26.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 206.

CELÆNO, one of the daughters of ravished by Neptune. *Ovid.* 4, *F* 173.——One of the Harpyies, daugh Neptune and Terra. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v ——One of the Danaides. *Apolled.* 2 ——A daughter of Neptune and I *Hygin.*——A daughter of Hyamus, m of Delphus by Apollo. *Paus.* 10, c. 6

CELEÆ, a town of Peloponnesus. 2, c. 14.

CELEIA & CELA, a town of Nori *Plin.* 3, c. 24.

CELELATES, a people of Liguria. 32, c. 29.

CELENDRÆ, CELENDRIS, & CE DERIS, a colony of the Samians in C with a harbour of the same name i mouth of the Selinus. *Lucan.* 8, v. 2

CELENEUS, a Cimmerian, who taught how persons guilty of murder be expiated. *Flacc.* 3, v. 406.

CELER, a man who with Severus u took to rebuild Nero's palace after the ing of Rome. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 42.— man called Fabius who killed R when he leaped over the walls of R by order of Romulus. *Ovid. Fast.* 837—*Plut. in Romul.*

CELER METIUS, a noble you whom Statius dedicated a poem.

CELERES, 300 of the noblest and str youths at Rome, chosen by Romulus his body guards, to attend him where went and to protect his person. The or captain was called Tribunus Cel *Liv.* 1, c. 15.

CELETRUM, a town of Macedonia. 31, c. 40.

CELEUS, a king of Eleusis, fath Triptol

mus by Metanira. He gave a kind to Ceres, who taught his son the n of the earth. His rustic dress proverb. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 165.— c. 5.—*Paus.* 1, c, 14.—— A king Hemia.

us, a man who nursed Jupiter, by was greatly esteemed. He was into a magnet stone for saying that was mortal. *Ovid Met.* 4, v. 281.

æ, a place of Mesopotamia.

s, an epicurean philosopher in the ntury to whom Lucian dedicated a compositions.

ra, a man reproved by Horace for *ep.* 3, v. 15.

æ, a name given to the nation bited the country between the d the Palus Mæotis, according to hors mentioned by *Plut. in Mario.* ne, tho' antiently applied to the ts of Gaul as well as of Germany , was more particularly given to a e Gauls whose country was called eltica. It was situate between the quana and Garumna, modernly *Seine* and *la Garonne.* The Celtæ o receive their name from Celtus Hercules or of Polyphemus. *Cæs.* , c. 1 *&c.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Herodot.*

BERI, a people of Spain descend- the Celtæ. They settled near the ed added the name of the river to their nation, and were afterwards eltiberi. They made strong head e Romans and Carthaginians when nded their country. Their country Celtiberia. *Flor.* 2, c. 17.—*Strab.* m. 4, v. 10.

ICA, a well populated part of abited by the Celtæ.

ICI, a people of Spain.

ILLUS, the father of Vercingetorix e Arverni. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 4.

ORII, a people of Gaul near the *Plut.*

OSCYTHÆ, a northern nation of . *Strab.* 10.

IFNUS, a lofty mountain of Gaul.

SI, a people of Spain at the bottom yrenean mountains. *Dionys. Perig.*

IUM a promontory of Euboea. 3, c. 93.

HREÆ, a town of Peloponnesus on mus of Corinth.——A harbour of . *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 9, v. 9.—*Plin.* 4.

CHREIS, the wife of Cinyras king of Cyprus, or as others say, of Assyria. *Hygin.* fab. 58.

CENCHREUS, a son of Neptune and Salamis, or as some say of Perene. He killed a large serpent at Salamis. *Paus.* 2, c. 2.—*Diod.* 4.

CENCHRIUS, a river of Ionia near Ephesus, where some suppose that Latona was washed after she had brought forth.

CENESPŎLIS, a town of Spain, the same as Carthago Nova. *Polyb.*

CENERIUM, a town of Peloponnesus. *Strab.*

CENEUM, a promontory of Euboea, whence Jupiter was called Ceneus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 136.

CENEUS, *Vid.* Cænis.

CENIMĀGNI, a people on the western parts of Britain.

CENĪNA, *Vid.* Cænina

CENON, a town of Italy. *Liv.* 2, c. 63.

CENSORES, two magistrates of great authority at Rome. Their office was to number the people, estimate the possessions of every citizen, reform and watch over the manners of the people, and regulate the taxes. Their power was also extended over private families, they punished irregularity and inspected the management and education of the Roman youth. They could inquire into the expences of every citizen, and even degrade a Senator from all his privileges and honors if guilty of any extravagance. This punishment was generally executed in passing over the offender's name in calling the list of the Senators. The office of public censor was originally exercised by the kings. Servius Tullius the sixth king of Rome first established a *census*, by which every man was obliged to come and to be registered, and give by writing the place of his residence, his name, his quality, the number of his children, of his tenants, estates and domestics, &c. The ends of the census were very salutary to the Roman republic. They knew their own strength, their ability to support a war, or to make a levy of troops, or raise a tribute. It was required that every knight should be possessed of 400,000 sesterces, to enjoy the rights and privileges of his order, and a senator was entitled to sit in the senate if he was really worth 800,000 sesterces. This laborious task of numbering and reviewing the people was, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, one of the duties and privileges of the consuls. But when the republic was become more powerful, and when the number of its citizens was encreased, the consuls were found unable to make the census, on account of the multiplicity of business. After it had been neglected for 16 years, two

two new magistrates called censors were elected, A. U. C. 311. They remained in office for five years, and every fifth year they made a census of all the citizens in the campus martius, and offered a solemn sacrifice and made a lustration in the name of all the Roman people. This space of time was called a *lustrum* and ten or twenty years were commonly expressed by 2, or 4 lustra. After the office of the censors had remained for some time unaltered, the Romans, jealous of their power, abridged the time of their existence, and a law was made, A. U. C. 420, by Mamercus Æmilius, to limit the time of the censorship to 18 months. After the second Punic war they were always chosen from such persons as had been consuls; their office was more honorable, though less powerful than that of the consuls; the badges of their office were the same, but the censors were not allowed to have lictors to walk before them as the consuls. When one of the censors died, no one was elected in his room till the five years were expired, and his colleague immediately resigned. This circumstance originated from the death of a censor before the sack of Rome by Brennus, and was ever after deemed an unfortunate event to the republic. The emperors abolished the censors and took upon themselves to execute their office.

Census, the numbering of the people at Rome, performed by the censors; *a censeo*, to value. *Vid.* Censores.

Centaretus, a Galatian, who when Antiochus was killed, mounted his horse in the greatest exultation. The horse, as if conscious of disgrace, immediately leaped down a precipice and killed himself and his rider. *Plin.* 8, c. 42.

Centauri, a people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. They were the offspring of Centaurus, son of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus. According to some, the Centaurs were the fruit of Ixion's adventure with the cloud in the shape of Juno; or, as others assert, of the union of Centaurus with the mares of Magnesia. This fable of the existence of the Centaurs, being supported upon the four legs of a horse, arises from the ancient people of Thessaly having tamed horses, and having appeared to their neighbours mounted on horseback, a sight very uncommon at that time, and which, when at a distance, seems only one body and consequently one creature. Some derive the name ἀπὸ τοῦ κεντεῖν ταύρους, *goading bulls*, because they went on horseback after their bulls which had strayed, or because they hunted wild bulls with horses. Some of the antients have maintained that monsters like the Centaurs can have existed in the natural course of things. Plutarch *in Symp.* mentions one seen by Periander tyrant of Corinth, and Pliny 7, c. 3, says, that he saw one embalmed in honey, which had been brought to Rome from Egypt in the reign of Claudius. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in history. Ovid has elegantly described it, and it has also employed the pen of Hesiod, Valerius Flaccus, &c. and Pausanias *in Elia*, says, it was represented in the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, and also at Athens by Phidias and Parrhasius according to Pliny 36, c. 5. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the Centaurs intoxicated with wine, behaved with rudeness and even offered violence to the women that were present. Such an insult irritated Hercules, Theseus, and the rest of the Lapithæ, who defended the women, wounded and defeated the Centaurs, and obliged them to leave their country and retire to Arcadia. Here their insolence was a second time punished by Hercules, who, when he was going to hunt the boar of Erymanthus, was kindly entertained by the Centaur Pholus, who gave him wine which belonged to the rest of the centaurs, but had been given them on condition of their treating Hercules with it whenever he passed through their territory. They resented the liberty which Hercules took with their wine and attacked him with uncommon fury. The hero defended himself with his arrows and defeated his adversaries, who fled for safety to the Centaur Chiron. Chiron had been the preceptor of Hercules, and therefore they hoped that he would desist in his presence. Hercules, though awed at the sight of Chiron, did not desist, but in the midst of the engagement he wounded his preceptor in the knee, who, in the excessive pain he suffered, exchanged immortality for death. The death of Chiron irritated Hercules the more, and the Centaurs that were present were all extirpated by his hand, and indeed few escaped the common destruction. *Diod.* 4.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Hercul.*—*Homer Il. & Od.*—*Ovid Met.* 12.—*Strab.* 9.—*Pausf.* 5, c. 10, &c.—*Ælian V. H.* 11, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5, l. 3.—*Hygin.* fab. 33 & 62.—*Pindar Pyth.* 2.

Centaurus, a ship in the fleet of Æneas, which had the figure of a Centaur. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 122.

Centobrica, a town of Celtiberia. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.

Centoïres, a people of Cythia. *Flacc.*

Centoripa, a town of Sicily. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 94.

Centrites, a river between Armenia and Media.

Centones, a people of Gaul, severely beaten by J. Cæsar when they attempted to obstruct his passage. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 10.

Centumviri, the members of a court of justice at Rome. They were originally chosen, three from the 35 tribes of the people, and tho' 105 they were always called Centumvirs. They were afterwards encreased to the number of 180, and still kept their original name. The prætor sent to their tribunal causes of the greatest importance, as their knowledge of the law was extensive. They were generally summoned by the Decemviri, who seemed to be the chiefest among them. They assembled in the Basilica or public court, and their tribunal was distinguished by a spear with an iron head, whence a decree of their court was called *Hasta judicum*: their sentences were very impartial, and without appeal. *Cic. de orat.* 1, c. 38.—*Quintil.* 4, 5. & 11.—*Plin.* 6, ep. 33

Centuria, a division of the people among the Romans, consisting of a hundred. The Romen people were originally divided into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Servius Tullius made a census, and when he had the place of habitation, name, and profession of every citizen, which amounted to 80,000 men, all able to bear arms; he divided them into six classes, and each class into several centuries or companies of a hundred men. The first class consisted of 80 centuries, 40 of which were composed of men from the age of 45 and upwards, appointed to guard the city. The 40 others were young men from 17 to 45 years of age, appointed to go to war, and fight the enemies of Rome. Their arms were all the same, that is a buckler, a cuirass, a helmet, greaves of brass, with a sword, a lance, and a javelin; and as they were of the most illustrious citizens, they were called by way of eminence *Classes*, and their inferiors *infra Classem*. They were to be worth 11,000 *asses*, a sum equivalent to 1,800 pounds English money. The second, third and fourth classes consisted each of 20 centuries, ten of which were composed of the more aged, and the others of the younger sort of people. Their arms were a large shield, a spear, and a javelin, they were to be worth in the second class 75,000 *asses*, or about 121l. In the third 50,000, or about 80l.; and in the fourth, 25,000, or about 40l. The fifth class consisted of 30 centuries, three of which were carpenters by trade, and the others of different professions, such as were necessary in a camp. They were all armed with slings and stones. They were to be worth 11,000 *asses*, or about 18l. The sixth class contained only one centuria, comprising the whole body of the poorest citizens, who were called *Proletarii*, as their only service to the state was procreating children. They were also called *capite censi*, as the Censors took notice of their person, not of their estate. In the public assemblies in the Campus Martius, at the election of public magistrates, or at the trial of capital crimes, the people gave their vote by centuries, whence the assembly was called *comitia centuriata*. In these public assemblies which were never convened only by the consuls at the permission of the senate, or by the dictator, in the absence of the consuls, some of the people appeared under arms for fear of an attack from some foreign enemy. When a law was proposed in the public assemblies its necessity was explained, and the advantages it would produce to the state were enlarged upon in a harangue, after which it was exposed in the most conspicuous parts of the city three market days, that the people might see and consider. Exposing it to public view was called *proponere legem*, and explaining it *promulgare legem*. He who merely proposed it was called *lator legis*, and he who dwelt upon its importance and utility, and wished it to be enforced, was called *auctor legis*. When the assembly was to be held, the auspices were consulted by the consul, who, after haranguing the people and reminding them to have in view the good of the republic, dismissed them to their respective centuries, that their votes might be gathered. They gave their votes *viva voce* till the year of Rome A. U. C. 615, when they changed the custom, and gave their approbation or disapprobation by ballots thrown into an urn. If the first class was unanimous the others were not consulted, as the first was superior to all the others in number, but if they were not unanimous they proceeded to consult the rest, and the majority decided the question. This advantage of the first class gave offence to the rest, and it was afterwards settled that one class of the six should be drawn by lot to give its votes first, without regard to rank or priority. After all the votes had been gathered, the consul declared aloud that the law which had been proposed was duly and constitutionally approved. The same ceremonies were observed in the election of consuls, prætors, &c. The word Centuria is also applied to a subdivision of one of the Roman legions, it consisted of an hundred men and was the half of a manipu-

manipulus, the sixth part of a cohort and the 60th part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called centurion, and he was distinguished from the rest by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand.

CENTŬRĬPA, a town of Sicily. *Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 23.—*Ital.* 14, v. 205.

CEOS & CEA, an island. *Vid.* Cos.

CEPHĂLAS, a lofty promontory of Africa, near the Syrtis Major.

CEPHALEDION, a town of Sicily, near the river Himera.

CEPHALLEN, a noble musician. *Paus.* 10, c. 7.

CEPHALĒNA & CEPHALLENIA, an island in the Ionian sea, below Corcyra. The inhabitants went with Ulysses to the Trojan war. It abounds in oil and excellent wines. It was antiently divided into four different districts. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 30.—*Paus.* 6, c. 15.

CEPHĂLO, an officer of Eumenes. *Diod.* 19.

CEPHALOEDIS & CEPHALUDIUM, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 253.

CEPHĂLON, a Greek who wrote an history of Troy.

CEPHĂLUS, son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, by Dionede, daughter of Xuthus, married Procris, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. Aurora fell in love with him and carried him away, but he refused to listen to her addresses, and was impatient to return to Procris. The goddess sent him back, and to try the fidelity of his wife, she made him put on a different form, and he arrived at the house of Procris in the habit of a merchant. Procris was deaf to every offer, but she suffered herself to be seduced by the gold of this stranger, who discovered himself the very moment that Procris had yielded up her virtue. This circumstance so ashamed Procris, that she fled from her husband, and devoted herself to hunting in the island of Euboea, where she was admitted among the attendants of Diana, who presented her with a dog always sure of his prey, and a dart which never missed its aim, and always returned to the hands of his mistress of its own accord. Some say that the dog was a present from Minos, because Procris had cured his wounds. After this Procris returned in disguise to Cephalus, who was willing to disgrace himself by some unnatural concessions to obtain the dog and the dart of Procris. Procris discovered herself at the moment that Cephalus shewed himself faithless, and a reconciliation was easily made between them. They loved one another with more t ness than before, and Cephalus re from his wife the presents of Diana he was particularly fond of huntin every morning early repaired to the w and after much toil and fatigue laid self down in the cool shade, and ea called for *Aura*, or the refreshing b This ambiguous word was mistaken mistress, and some informer report the jealous Procris that Cephalus paid a visit to a mistress, whose nam Aura. Procris too readily believe information, and secretly followe husband into the woods. According daily custom, Cephalus retired to th and called after Aura. At the nam Aura Procris eagerly lifted up her he see what she thought a rival, and moved she occasioned a rustling amo leaves of the bush that concealed Cephalus listened, and thinking it to wild beast, he let fly his unerring Procris was struck to the heart and inst expired in the arms of her husband, feeling that ill grounded jealousy wa cause of her death. According to Ap dorus, there were two persons of the of Cephalus. one son of Mercury Herse. carried away by Aurora with w he dwelt in Syria, and by whom he son called Tithonus. The other ma Procris, and was the cause of the tr events mentioned above. *Ovid. Met.* 7, 26.—*Hygin.* fab. 189.—*Apollod.* 3, c ——A Corinthian lawyer who assiste moleon in regulating the republic of cuse. *Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Tim.*——A of Epirus. *Liv.* 43. c. 18.——An or frequently mentioned by Demosthenes.

CEPHEUS, a king of Æthiopia, fa of Andromeda by Cassiope. He was of the Argonauts, and was changed a constellation after his death. *Ovid.* 4. v. 669. l. 5, v. 12.—*Paus.* 4, c. 35. c. 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 3, 4, l. 3, c. 9. mentions one, son of Aleus, another, son of Belus. The forme makes king of Tegea and father of Ste and says that he with his twelve son sisted Hercules in a war against Hippoc where they were killed. The latte calls king of Æthiopia and father of dromeda.

CEPHENES, an antient name of the sians. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.——A nam the Æthiopians. from Cepheus, on their kings. *Ovid. Met.* 5. v. 1.

CEPHISIA, a part of Attica, thro' w the Cephisus flows. *Plin.* 4. c. 7.

CEPHISIADES, a patronymic of Etec

reus and Evippe, from the sup-
his being the son of the Cephi-
9, c. 34.
DŌRUS, a tragic poet of Athens,
of Æschylus.——an historian
an account of the Phocian war.
ON, the commander of some
by the Thebans to assist Mega-
.
IS & CEPHISSUS, a celebrated
ece, rising at Lilæa, in Phocis.
ng by the north of Delphi and
nassus, Bœotia, where it flows
ke Copais. The Graces were
fond of this river, whence they
the goddesses of the Cephisus.
a river of the same name in
another in Argolis. *Strab.* 9. —
7.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 175.——A man
ito a sea monster, by Apollo,
ntin, the death of his grandson.
7, v. 388.
N, a king of Egypt who built
Pyramids. *Diod.* 1.
a man who by a quarrel with
sed a civil war at Rome, &c.
(SERVILIUS), a Roman consul,
n end to the war in Spain. He
from a temple, and for that fa-
rest of his life was always un-
He was conquered by the Cim-
goods were publicly confiscated
d at last in prison.
, a musician. *Plut. de Mus.*
s, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5
ATES, a people of Germany.
ifs. c. 70.
BUS, a man changed into an ani-
beetle, at the time of the deluge.
ICUS, a bay of Caria near Hali-
Plin. 5, c. 29 —*Mela.* 1, c. 16.
blic walk, and a place to bury
were killed in defence of their
& Athens.
IUM, a place of Rome, where
ouse was built. *Cic. ad Attic.*
US, a town at the west of Asia
a people of Cyprus metamor-
to bulls.
US, (mitis) a maritime city of
ia, from which cherries were first
o Rome by Lucullus. *Mela.* 1,
Plin.——Another, built by a
ony from Sinope. *Diod.* 14.
A, a place near Megara.
US, a river of Crete.
MIA, a town of Achaia.
MIA & CERAUNII, large moun-
pirus, extending far into the sea,
ng a promontory which divides
a and Adriatic seas. They are
the same as the Acroceraunia. *Vid.* Acro-
ceraunium.

CERAUNII, mountains of Asia opposite,
the Caspian sea. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

CERAUNUS, a river of Cappadocia.——
A surname of Ptolemy the 2d, from his
boldness. *C. Nep. Reg.* c. 3.

CERAUSIUS, a mountain of Arcadia.
Paus. 8, c. 41.

CERBERION, a town of the Cimmerian
Bosporus. *Plin.* 6, c. 6.

CERBĔRUS, a dog of Pluto, the fruit of
Echidna's union with Typhon. He had 50
heads according to Hesiod, and three ac-
cording to other mythologists. He was
stationed at the entrance of hell as a watch-
ful keeper, to prevent the living from en-
tering the infernal regions, and the dead
from escaping from their confinement. It
was usual for those heroes, who in their
life time visited Pluto's kingdom, to ap-
pease the barking mouths of Cerberus with
a cake. Orpheus lulled him to sleep with
his lyre, and Hercules dragged him from
hell when he went to redeem Alceste.
Virg. Æn. 5, v. 134.—*Homer. Od.* 11, v.
622.—*Paus.* 2. c. 31. l. 3, c. 25.—*Hesiod.*
Theog. 312.—*Tibull.* 1, el 10. v. 35.

CERCĂPHUS, a son of Æolus.——A son
of Sol, of great power at Rhodes. *Diod.* 5.

CERCASŌRUM, a town of Egypt, where
the Nile divides itself into the Pelusian and
Canopic mouths. *Herodot.* 2, c. 15.

CERCĒIS, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*
Theog. v. 355.

CERCĒNE, a country of Africa. *Diod.* 3.

CERCESTES, a son of Ægyptus and
Phoenissa. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

CERCII, a people of Italy.

CERCINA & CERCINNA, a small island
of the Mediterranean. *Plin.* 5, c. 7.——A
mountain of Thrace, towards Macedonia.
Thucyd. 2, c. 98.

CERCINIUM, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.*
31, c. 41.

CERCIUS & RHATIUS, charioteers of
Castor and Pollux.

CERCŌPES, a people of Ephesus made
prisoners by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.
——The inhabitants of the island Pithecusa
changed into monkeys, on account of their
dishonesty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 91.

CERCOPS, a Milesian, author of a fabu-
lous history.

CERCYON & CERCYŌNES, a king of
Eleusis, son of Neptune, or, according to
others, son of Vulcan. He obliged all
strangers to wrestle with him, and as he
was a dexterous wrestler, they were easily
conquered and put to death. After many
cruelties, he challenged Theseus in wrestling,
and he was conquered and put to death by
his

his antagonist. His daughter, Alope, was loved by Neptune, by whom she had a child. Cercyon exposed the child, called Hippothoon, but he was preserved and placed upon his grandfather's throne by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 439.—*Hygin.* fab. 187.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Pausf.* 1, c. 5 & 39.

CERCYRA & CORCYRA, an island in the Ionian sea, which receives its name from Cercyra, daughter of the Asopus. *Diod.* 4.

CERDYLIUM, a place near Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 6.

CERERALIA, festivals in honor of Ceres, first instituted at Rome by Memmius the edile. They were celebrated on the 19th of April. Persons in mourning were not permitted to appear at the celebration, therefore they were not observed after the battle of Cannæ. They are the same as the Thesmophoria of the Greeks. *Vid.* Thesmophoria.

CERES, the goddess of corn and of harvest, was daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Phere; hata *fruit bearing*, and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. The rape of Proserpine was grievous to Ceres, who sought her all over Sicily, and when night came she lighted two torches in the flames of mount Etna to continue her search by night all over the world. She at last found her veil near the fount in Cyane, but no intelligence could be received of the place of her concealment, till at last the nymph Arethusa informed her that her daughter had been carried by Pluto. No sooner had Ceres heard this, than she flies to heaven with her chariot drawn by two dragons, and demands of Jupiter the restoration of her daughter. The endeavours of Jupiter to soften her by representing Pluto as a powerful god, to become her son-in-law, proved fruitless, and the restoration was granted, provided Proserpine had not eaten any thing in the kingdom of Pluto. Ceres upon this repairs to Pluto; but Proserpine had eaten the grains of a pomegranate which she had gathered as she walked over the Elysian fields, and Ascalaphus the only one who had seen her, discovered it to make his court to Pluto. The return of Proserpine upon earth was therefore impracticable; but Ascalaphus for his unsolicited information was changed into an owl. [*Vid. Ascalaphus.*] The grief of Ceres for the loss of her daughter was so great, that Jupiter granted Proserpine to pass six months with her mother and the rest of the year with Pluto. During the inquiries of Ceres for her daughter, the cultiva the earth was neglected, and the became barren, therefore to repair which mankind had suffered by her a the goddess went to Attica, whi become the most desolate country world, and instructed Triptolem Eleusis in every thing which cor agriculture. She taught him how to the ground, to sow and reap the c make bread, and to take particular fruit trees. After these instructio gave him her chariot and command to travel all over the earth, and co cate his knowledge of agriculture rude inhabitants, who hitherto live acorns and the roots of the earth. *Triptolemus.*] Her beneficence to m made Ceres respected. Sicily was s to be the favorite retreat of the g and Diodorus says, that Ceres and pite made their first appearance kind in Sicily, which Pluto receiv nuptial dowry from Jupiter when h ried Proserpine. The Sicilians yearly sacrifice to Ceres, every m cording to his abilities, and the f Cyane thro' which Pluto opened hi passage with his trident when away Proserpine, was publicly with an offering of bulls, and the b the victims was shed in the waters fountain. Besides these, other cere were observed in honor of the goddes had so peculiarly favored the island commemoration of the rape was cele about the beginning of the harvest, a search of Ceres at the time that corn into the earth. The latter festival c ed by successive days, and during th bration the votaries of Ceres made some free and wanton expressions, language had made the goddess while melancholy for the loss of her ter. Attica which had been so em distinguished by the goddess, gr remembered her favors in the cele of the Eleusinian mysteries. [*Vid* *v.*] Ceres also performed the dut legislator, and the Sicilians found vantages of her salutary laws. Her firmame of Thesmophora. She is th as the Isis of the Egyptians, and he ships was first brought into Gre Erechtheus, about 1426 years bef christian era according to some a She met with different adventures She travelled over the earth, and the dence of Stellio was severely punishe avoid the importunities of Neptu changed herself into a mare, but t took the advantage of her metamo

ir union arose, the horse Arion.

The birth of this monster so es, that she withdrew herself ht of mankind, and the earth perished for want of her assist- not Pan discovered her in given information of it to e Parcæ were sent by the god er, and at their persuasion she Sicily, where her statues re- veiled in black with the head d holding a dove in one hand her a dolphin. In their sacri- atiently offered Ceres a preg- that animal often injures and productions of the earth. orn was yet in grass they offered after the victim had been led round the field. Ceres was with a garland of ears of corn holding in one hand a lighted the other a poppy, which was . She appears as a country- nted on the back of an ox and sket on her left arm and hold- nd sometimes she rides in a n by winged dragons. She d to be the same as Rhea, le, Bona Dea, Berecynthia &c. paid her great adoration, and were yearly celebrated by the rons on the month of April days. These mations abstained ti days from the use of wine l enjoyments. They always torches in commemoration of hoever came to these festivals vious initiation were punished Ceres is metaphorically called orn. as the word Bacchus is sed to signify wine. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 12 & 14 31. l. 2, c. 3 4, l. 3, c. 20 &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Hesiod.* *Fast.* 4, v. 417. *Met.* fab. 7, *dian. de Rapt. Pros.*—*Cic. in ch. in Cer.*—*Liv.* 29 & 31.— 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 33.— 2.

, a place of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9,

a people of Crete.

s Anicius, a consul elect, t a temple ought to be raised a god, after the discovery of conspiracy, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15,

people of Etruria.

m, a place of Lucania.

us, a town of Euboea.

s, a place where Romulus was exposed by one of the servants of Amulius. *Plut. in Romul.*

Cerne, a priest of Cybele.

Ceron, a fountain of Histiæotis, whose waters make black all the sheep that drink them. *Plin.* 3, c. 2.

Ceropasades, a son of Phrates king of Persia, given as an hostage to Augustus.

Cerossus, a place of the Ionian sea.

Cerpheres, a king of Egypt, who is supposed to have built the smallest pyramid.

Cerrhæi, a people of Greece, who prophaned the temple of Delphi. *Plut. in Sol.*

Cersobleptes, a king of Thrace, conquered by Philip, king of Macedonia. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 31.

Certima, a town of Celtiberia. *Liv.* 40, c. 47.

Certonium, a town of Asia Minor.

Cervarius, a Roman knight who conspired with Piso against Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 50.

Cerycei, a sacerdotal family at Athens. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 53.

Cerycius, a mountain of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 20.

Cerynea, a town of Achaia, and mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 7, c. 25.

Cerynites, a river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 7, c. 25.

Cerymica, a town of Cyprus. *Diod.*

Cesellius Balsus, a turbulent Carthaginian who dreamt of money, and persuaded Nero that immense treasures had been deposited by Dido in a certain place which he described. Enquiry was made, and when no money was found, Cesellius destroyed himself. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 1, &c.

Cestrina, part of Epirus. *Paus.* 2, c. 23.

Cestrinus, son of Helenus and Andromache, after his father's death settled in Epirus, above the river Thyamis, and called the country Cestrina. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.

Cetes, a king of Egypt, the same as Proteus. *Diod.* 1.

Cethegus, a consul in the second Punic war. *Cic. in Brut.*—A tribune at Rome of the most corrupted morals. He joined Catiline in his conspiracy against the state, and was commissioned to murder Cicero. He was apprehended, and, with Lentulus, he was put to death by the Roman senate. *Plut. in Cic. &c.*

Cetii, a people of Cilicia.

Cetius, a river of Mysia.

Ceto, a daughter of Pontus and Terra, who married Phorcys, by whom she had the three Gorgons, &c. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 237.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 646.

Cœus & Cæus, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Phœbe, by whom he had Latona and Asteria. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 135.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 179.——The father of Trœzen. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Cŭlx, a king of Trachinia, son of Lucifer and husband of Alcyone. He was drowned as he went to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife was apprized of his misfortune in a dream, and found his dead body washed on the sea shore. They were both changed into birds called Alcyons. *Vid.* Alcyone. *Ovid Met.* 11, v. 387.—*Paus.* 1, c. 32. According to *Apollod.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 7, the husband of Alcyone and the king of Trachinia were two different persons.

Chea, a town of Peloponnesus.

Chabienus, a mountain of Arabia Felix. *Diod.* 3.

Chabria, a village of Egypt.

Chabrias, an Athenian general and philosopher, who chiefly signalized himself when he assisted the Bœotians against Agesilaus. He assisted also Nectanebus, king of Egypt, and conquered the whole island of Cyprus. He was killed in the Social war, about 538 years before the Christian era. *C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Diod.* 16.—*Plut. in Phoc.*

Chabrvis, a king of Egypt. *Diod.* 1.

Chæanitæ, a people at the foot of Caucasus.

Chærras, a very inconsiderable historian.——An officer who murdered Caligula.——An Athenian, &c. *Thucyd.* 8. c. 74, &c.

Chæredemus, a brother of Epicurus, &c. *Diog.*

Chærĕmon, a comic poet, and disciple of Socrates.

Chærĕphon, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Philip of Macedonia.

Chærestrăta, the mother of Epicurus, descended of a noble family.

Chærinthus, a beautiful youth who prostituted himself. *Horat.* 1, *Serm.* 2, v. 81.

Chæro, the founder of Chæronea. *Plut. in Syll.*

Chæronia, Chæronea, & Chæronea, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephisus. It is celebrated for the victory which Philip of Macedonia obtained there with 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and Athenians, consisting of 30,000 men, A. U. C. 417. Plutarch was born there. The town was antiently called Arne. *Paus.* 9. c. 40.—*Plut. in Pelop.* &c.

Chalæon, a city of Locris.——A port of Bœotia.

Chares, a herald of Busiris, put to death by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Chalcæa, a town of Caria—Phœnicia.

Chalcea, a island with a town Rhodes. *Plin.* 5, c. 3.

Chalcĕdon & Chalcĕdŏnia, a tient city of Bithynia, opposite Byzan built 138 years after the foundatio Rome, by a colony from Megara. situation was so improperly chosen, t was called the city of blind men, intim the inconsiderate plan of the foun *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Mela* 1, c.

Chalcidenses, the inhabitants o Isthmus between Teos and Erythræ people near the Phasis.

Chalcĭdeus, a commander of th cedæmonian fleet killed by the Ather &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 8.

Chalcĭdĭca, a country of Thrace. Syria.

Chalciœus, a surname of Minerv cause she had a temple at Chalcis in Et She was also called Chalciotis & Chale *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 17.

Chalciŏpe, a daughter of Æetes ki Colchis, who married Phryxus son of mas who had fled to her father's cou protection. She had some childre Phryxus, and she preserved their life the avarice and cruelty of her father, had murdered her husband to obtai golden fleece. [*Vid. Phryxus.*] *Ovid Fa* 17, v. 232.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, &c.—— mother of Thessalus by Hercules. *Ap* 2, c. 7.——The daughter of Rhexenor married Ægeus. *Id.* 3. c. 1.

Chalcĭtis, a country of Ionia. 7, c. 5.

Chalcis, the chief city of Eubœ that part which is nearest to Bœotia was founded by an Athenian colony. island was said to be joined to the cont in the neighbourhood of Chalcis T were three other towns of the same n in Thrace, Acarnania and Sicily, all longing to the Corinthians. *Plin.* 4, c —*Strab.* 10.—*Paus.* 5, c. 23.

Chalcŭdon, a son of Ægyptus by bia. *Apoll. l.* 2, c. 1.——A man o who wounded Hercules. *Id.* 2, c. 7 The father of Lycaon one of the Ge chiefs in the Trojan war. *Paus.* 8, c ——A man who assisted Hercules in hi against Augias. *Paus.* 8. c. 15.

Chalcon, a Messenian who remi Antilochus son of Nestor to beware o Æthiopians by whom he was to p

Chalcus, a man made governor o zycus by Alexander. *Polyæn.*

Chaldæa, a country of Asia, bet the Euphrates and Tigris. Its capital i lylon, whose inhabitants were famou

edge of Astrology. *Cic. de Div.* d. 2.—*Strab.* 2.

, the inhabitants of Chaldæa.

RA, a town of Macedonia. *He-* 23.

TIS, a country of Media.

S & CALYBES, a people of near Pontus. Their country for its iron mines, which they They were once very power- sed a great extent of country. ed the ten thousand in their re- behaved with much spirit and hey were partly conquered by of Lydia. *Strab.* 12, &c.— 375.—*Xenoph. Anab.* 4, &c.— 28.

NITIS, a country of Syria, so ts wines that the kings of Per- other.

, a river of Spain where *Justin* ces the people called Calybes.

I & CHAMAVI, a people of *Tacit. in Germ.*

a river between Armenia and ling into the Caspian sea.

mountain of Peloponnesus.

, a people of Epirus.

, a mountainous part of Epirus es its name from Chaon, a son whom his brother Helenus in- killed. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 335.— l. 9.

TIS, a country of Assyria.

rude and shapeless mass of mat- fuse assemblage of inactive ele- n, as the poets suppose, pre- formation of the world, and the universe was formed by the ower of a superior being. This first established by Hesiod from ceeding poets have copied it.

RA, a town of Phocis. *Herodot.*

ROS, a river of Phocis, falling phisus. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 46.

RUS, a place of Argos, where ses were tried. *Thucyd.* 5. c. 60.

DAS, a man sent with 20 ships uring the Peloponnesian war. 3. c. 85.

DÆI, a people near Pontus.

, a town of Armenia.

ES & CHARAXUS, a Mitylene- her to Sappho. He became fond of the courtezan Rhodope, n he squandered all his posses- educed himself to poverty, and y of piratical excursions. *Ovid.* v. 117.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 135, &c.

CUS, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid.* 272.

CHARES, an Athenian general.——A statuary who made the famous Colossus at Rhodes. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.——A man who wounded Cyrus when fighting against his brother Artaxerxes.——An historian of Mitylene.——An Athenian who fought with Darius against Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.——A river of Peloponnesus. *Plut. in Arat.*

CHARICLES, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Lacedæmonians. *Xenoph. Memor.* 1.—*Arist.* 5, *Polit.* c. 6.——A famous physician under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 50.

CHARICLO, the mother of Tiresias, greatly favored by Minerva. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A daughter of Apollo, who married the centaur Chiron. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 635.

CHARICLIDES, an officer of Dionysius the younger, whom Dion gained to dethrone the tyrant. *Diod.* 16.

CHARIDEMUS, a Roman exposed to wild beasts. *Martial.* 1, ep. 44.——An Athenian banished by Alexander, and killed by Darius, &c.

CHARILA, a festival, observed once in nine years by the Delphians. It owes its origin to this circumstance: In a great famine the people of Delphi assembled and applied to the king to relieve their wants. He accordingly distributed the little corn that he had among the noblest; but as a poor little girl, called Charila, begged the king with more than common earnestness he beat her with his shoe, and the girl, unable to bear this treatment, hanged herself in her girdle. The famine encreased, and the oracle told the king that to relieve his people he must atone for the murder of Charila. Upon this a festival was instituted with expiatory rites. The king presided over this institution, and distributed pulse and corn to such as attended, after which Charila's image was brought before the king, who struck it with his shoe, after which it was carried to a desolate place, where they put a halter round its neck, and buried it where Charila was buried. *Plut. in Quæst. Græc.*

CHARILAUS & CHARILLUS, a son of Polydectes, king of Sparta, educated and protected by his uncle Lycurgus. He made war against Argos, and attacked Tegea. He was taken prisoner, and released on promising that he would cease from war, an engagement he soon broke. He died in the 64th year of his age. *Paus.* 2, 36, l. 6. c. 48.——A Spartan, who changed the tyranny into aristocracy. *Aristot. Polit.* 5, c. 12.

CHARILLUS, one of the ancestors of Leutychides. *Herodot.* 8, c. 131.

CHARINI & CARINI, a people of Germany. *Plin.* 4, c. 14.

CHARIS, a goddess among the Greeks, surrounded with pleasures, graces, and delight. She was the mistress of Vulcan. *Homer Il.* 18.

CHARISIA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 3.——A festival in honor of the Graces, with dances which continued all night. He who continued awake the longest was rewarded with a cake.

CHARITES & GRATIÆ, the Graces, daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus. They are three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of Venus, and they were represented as three young, beautiful, and modest virgins, all holding one another by the hand. They presided over kindness and all good offices, and their worship was the same as that of the nine Muses, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally represented naked, because kindnesses ought to be done with sincerity and candor. The moderns explain the allegory of their holding their hands joined by observing, that there ought to be a perpetual and never ceasing intercourse of kindness and benevolence among friends. Their youth denotes the constant remembrance that we ought ever to have of kindnesses received, and their virgin purity and innocence teaches us that acts of benevolence ought to be done without any expectations of restoration, and that we ought never to suffer others or ourselves to be guilty of base or impure favors.

CHARMADAS, a philosopher of uncommon memory. *Plin.* 7, c. 24.

CHARME & CARME, the mother of Britomartis by Jupiter.

CHARMIDES, a Lacedæmonian sent by his king to quell seditions in Crete. *Pauf.* 3, c. 2.——A boxer. *Id.* 6. c. 7.

CHARMINUS, an Athenian general, who defeated the Peloponnesians. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 42.

CHARMIONE, a servant maid of Cleopatra, who stabbed herself after the example of her mistress. *Plut. in Cesar.*

CHARMIS, a physician of Marseilles, who used cold baths for his patients. *Plin.* 29, c. 1.

CHARMOSYNA, a festival in Egypt. *Plut. de Isid.*

CHARMOTAS, a part of Arabia.

CHARMUS, a poet of Syracuse.

CHARON, a Theban, who received into his house Pelopidas and his friends, when they delivered Thebes from tyranny, &c. *Plut in Pelop.*——An historian of Lampsacus——of Carthage.

CHARON, a god of hell, son of Erebus and Nox. He conducted the souls of the dead in a boat over the rivers Styx and Acheron to the infernal regions, for an obolus. Such as had not been honored with a funeral were not permitted to enter his boat, without previously wandering on the shore for one hundred years. If any living person presented himself to cross the Stygian lake, he could not be admitted before he showed Charon a golden bough, which he received from the Sybil; and Charon was imprisoned for one year, because he had ferried over, against his own will, Hercules without this passport. Charon is represented as an old robust man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead is covered with wrinkles. As all the dead were obliged to pay a small piece of money for their admission, it was always usual among the antients to place under the tongue of the deceased a piece of money for Charon. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians, whose dead were carried across a lake, where sentence was passed over them, and according to their good or bad actions they were honored with a splendid burial, or left unnoticed in the open air. *Vid.* Acherusia. *Diod.* 1.——*Senec. in Herc. Fur. act.* 3. v. 765.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 298.

CHARONDAS, a man of Thurium, who made a law, that no man should be permitted to come armed into the assembly. He inadvertently broke his law, and when told of it he fell upon his sword. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 5.

CHARONEA, a place of Asia, &c.

CHARONIUM, a cave near Nysa, where the sick were supposed to be delivered from their disorders by certain superstitious solemnities.

CHAROPS & CHARŎPES, a Trojan killed by Ulysses. *Homer. Il.*——A powerful Epirot who assisted Flaminius when making war against Philip, the king of Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*——The first decennial Archon at Athens, Olymp. 7.—*Pater.* 1, c. 8.

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite another whirlpool called Scylla on the coast of Italy. It was very dangerous to sailors, and it proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The words

Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim,

became a proverb, to show that in our eagerness to avoid an evil we fall into a greater. The name of *Charybdis* was properly bestowed on mistresses who repay affection and tenderness with ingratitude. It is supposed that Charybdis was an avaricious woman who stole the oxen of Hercules, for

t she was struck with thunder
d changed into a whirlpool.
f.—*Homer. Od.* 12.—*Propert.*
. 14.—*Ovid. in Ibin. de Ponto.*
. 2, el. 16.
HAUCI, a people of Germany.
village of Egypt.
& CHORUS, a cold wind
the north west.
satrap of Seleucus, &c.
IA, a festival at Rhodes, in
customary for boys to go
door to door, and singing
&c. *Athen.*
IÆ, small islands opposite the
of Taurus, very dangerous to
f. Perieg. v. 506.
IS, a daughter of king Leoty-
married Cleonymus and com-
y with Acrotatus. *Plut. in Pyrr.*
, a daughter of Leonidas,
, who married Cleombrotus.
nied her father, whom her
expelled, and soon after went
ent with her husband, who
n been expelled by Leonidas.
Cleom.
HAGI, a people of Carmania,
on turtle, and cover their ha-
the shells. *Plin.* 6, c. 24.
IEA, a mountain of Arcadia.
an island in a deep lake of
dot. 2, c. 156.
town of Laconia.
village on mount Œta. *Pauf.*

a mountain in Asia Minor,
he 10,000 Greeks first saw the
l.
a mountain near Colchis.
CHEOPES, a king of Egypt.
initus, who built famous py-
which 1060 talents were ex-
in supplying the workmen
arsley, garlick and other vege-
dot. 2. c. 124.
s, a brother of Cheops who
pyramid. The Egyptians ha-
ated these two royal brothers,
dicly reported that the Pyra-
hey had built, had been ered-
nerd. *Herodot.* 2, c. 127
CRATES, an artist who built
le at Ephesus, &c.
HUS, a commander of 800
the expedition which Cyrus
gainst his brother Artaxerxes.

IA. *Vid.* Chæronea.
ON, a tragic writer of Athens,
Philip. *Philostr. in vitis.*
ESUS. *Vid.* Chersonesus.

CHERSIAS, an Orchomenian, reconciled to Periander by Chilo. Pausanias praises some of his poetry, 9, c. 38.

CHERSIDAMAS, a Trojan killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war. *Ovid Met.* 13, v, 259.

CHERSIPHO, an architect, &c.

CHERSONESUS, a Greek word rendered by the Latins, Peninsula. There were many of these among the antients, of which these five are the most celebrated; one called Peloponnesus; one called Thracian, at the south of Thrace, and west of the Hellespont. From its isthmus to its farther shores it measured 420 stadia. The third called Taurica was situate near the Palus Mæotis. The fourth called Cimbrica, is in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth surnamed Aurea, lies in India, beyond the Ganges.

CHERUSCI, a people of Germany, who long maintained a war against Rome. *Tacit.*

CHIDNÆI, a people near Pontus.

CHILIARCHUS, a great officer of state at the court of Persia. *C. Nep. in Conon.*

CHILIUS & CHILEUS, an Arcadian who advised the Lacedæmonians when Xerxes was in Greece, not to desert the common cause of their country. *Herodot.* 9, c. 9.

CHILO, a Spartan philosopher who has been called one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia. *Plin.* 7, c. 33. *Laert.*

CHILONIS, the wife of Theopompus king of Sparta. *Polyæn.* 8.

CHIMÆRA, a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads; that of a lion, a goat, and a dragon; and continually vomited flames. The fore-parts of its body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon. It generally lived in Lycia, about the reign of Jobates, by whose orders Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus, overcame it. This fabulous tradition is explained by the recollection that there was a burning mountain in Lycia whose top was the resort of lions, on account of its desolate wilderness; the middle, which was fruitful, was covered with goats, and at the bottom the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that it is the captain of some pirates who adorned their ship with the images of a lion, a goat and a dragon. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 322.—*Apollod* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 3. *Lucret.* 5, v. 903.—*Ovid.* 9 *Met.* v. 646.

CHIMARUS, a river of Argolis. *Pauf.* 2, c. 36.

Chimerium, a mountain of Phthiotis, in Thessaly. *Plin.* 4, c. 8.

Chiomara, a woman who cut off the head of a Roman tribune when she had been taken prisoner, &c. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*

Chione, a daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. To enjoy her company Mercury lulled her to sleep with his Caduceus, and Apollo, in the night, under the form of an old woman, obtained the same favors as Mercury. From this embrace Chione became mother of Philammon and Autolycus, the former of whom, as being son of Apollo, became an excellent musician, and the latter was equally notorious for his robberies, of which his father Mercury was the patron. Chione grew so proud of her commerce with the gods, that she even preferred her beauty to that of Juno, for which impiety she was killed by the goddess and changed into a hawk. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 8.——A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, who had Eumolpus by Neptune. She threw her son into the sea, but he was preserved by his father. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 38.——A famous prostitute. *Martial.* 3, ep. 34.

Chionis, a victor at Olympia. *Pausf.* 6, c. 13.

Chios, an island in the Ægean sea, between Lesbos and Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor. It receives its name, as some suppose, from Chione, or from χιων, snow, which was very frequent there. It was well inhabited, and could once equip a hundred ships. Its chief town, called Chios, had a beautiful harbour, which could contain 80 ships. The wine of this island, so much celebrated by the ancients, is still in general esteem. It was anciently called Æthalia, Macris, and Pityasa. There was no adultery committed there for the space of 700 years. *Plut. de Virt. Mul.*—*Horat.* 2 *sat.* 10, v. 24.—*Pausf.* 7, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, v. 2.—*Strab.* 2.

Chiron, a centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, who had changed himself into a horse, to escape the enquiries of his wife Rhea. Chiron was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs, and he instructed, in all the politest arts, the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. He was wounded in the knee by a poisoned arrow by Hercules, in his pursuit of the Centaurs. Hercules flew to his assistance, but as the wound was incurable, and the cause of the most excruciating pains, Chiron begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was by the god among the constellations the name of Sagittarius. *Ovid.* in —*Homer. Il.* 11.—*Pausf.* 3, c. 18. 19. l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 13.—*Horat.*

Chloe, a surname of Ceres at Her yearly festivals called Chloe celebrated with much mirth and and a ram was always sacrificed. The name of Chloe is supposed to same signification as Flava, so often to the goddess of corn.

Chlorezus, a priest of Cybel came with Æneas into Italy, killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 11,

Chloris, the goddess of flowe married Zephyrus. She is the Flora.—A daughter of Amphion, Iasus and Persephone. She married king of Pylos, by whom she had on ter and 12 sons, who all, except Ne killed by Hercules. *Homer Od.* 11. 2, c. 21. l. 9, c. 36.

Chlorus, a river of Cilicia. *Plin.*

Choaspa, a country near Ba duced by Craterus, &c.

Choaspes, a son of Phasis, &c. 5, v. 585.——An Indian river. Q 2.——A river of Media flowing Tigris. Its waters are so sweet kings of Persia drank no other, and expeditions they always had them, which had been previously *Herodot.* 1, c. 188.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1 —*Tibull.* 4, el. 1, v. 141.

Chobus, a river of Colchis. *Ar*

Chœrades & Pharos, two opposite Alexandria in Egypt *Thucyd.* 7, v. 33.—Others in the Eu ——An island in the Ionian sea, or Hellespont. *Theocrit. Id.* 13.

Chœrilus, a tragic poet of Athe the 64th olympiad. He wrote 15 dies, of which 13 had obtained th —An historian of Samos.—Two oth one of whom was very intimate wit dotus. He wrote a poem on the which the Athenians had obtain Xerxes, and on account of the e of the composition he received a gold for each verse from the Athe The other was one of Alexander's and friends. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Hor* 1, v. 232.

Chonnidas, a man made pre Theseus by his grandfather Pitthe of Trœzene. The Athenians insti crifices to him for the good pre had inculcated in his pupil. *Plut.*

Chœreæ, a place of Bœotia.

IPHIS, an Egyptian prophet. *Plut. gen.*

EBUS, a man of Elis, who obtained the first olympiad.

MNEI, a people subdued by Ni- *d.* 2.

AEMI, a people of Asia near the *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.

MEUS, a man mentioned *Virg.* . 571.—Another. *Id.* 12, v. 298.

EBUS, a youth of Mygdonia who noured of Cassandra. *Virg. Æn.*

AS, a sordid old man, mentioned Terence's plays. *Horat. in Art.* v. 94.

METES, a river of Libya.

SIPHON, an architect of Diana's in Ephesus. *Plin.* 36, c. 14.

SPHONTES, a son of Aristomachus. Aristodemus.

STUS, an approved writer of Athens. *Cic.* 1 *de R. R.* c. 1.

MIA, a daughter of Itonus. *Pausf.*

MIOS, a son of Neleus and Chloris with 10 brothers was killed in a by Hercules.—A son of Priam, killed neides. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

MIS, a captain in the Trojan war. *Il.* 2.——A young shepherd. *Virg.* ——A Phrygian killed by Camilla. 11, v. 675.——A son of Hercules. v. 346.

OMIUS, a son of Pterilaus. *Apollod.* ——An Argive, who alone with Alcurvived a battle between 300 of his men and 300 Spartans. *Herodot.* 1,

OXIUS, a man who built a temple of Orchomenos. *Pausf.* 8, c. 48.

OXOS, the Greek name of Saturn E.

TASUS, a king of Argos descended nachus.

TSA & CHRYSE, a town of Cilicia, for a temple of Apollo Smintheus. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.——A er of Halmus, mother of Phlegias by *Pausf.* 9, 36.

YSAME, a Thessalian, priestess of Trivia. She fed a bull with poison, she sent to the enemies of her y, who eat the flesh and became de- , and were an easy conquest. *Polyæn.*

YSANTIS, a nymph who told Cere- er daughter had been carried away. 1.

RYSAOR, a son of Medusa by Nep- Some report that he sprung from ood of Medusa, armed with a golden , whence his name χρυσος αορ. He married Callirhoe, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Geryon, Echidna, and the Chimæra. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 295——A rich king of Iberia. *Diod.* 4.——A son of Glaucus. *Pausf.* 5, c. 21.

CHRYSANTAS, a man who refrained from killing another by beating a dog bare. *Plut. Quæst. Rom.*

CHRYSAORENS, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple at Stratonice, where all the Carians assembled upon any public emergency. *Strab.* 4.

CHRYSAORIS, a town of Cilicia. *Pausf.* 5, c. 21.

CHRYSAS, a river of Sicily worshipped as a deity.

CHRYSEIS, the daughter of Chryses. *Vid.* Chryses.

CHRYSERMUS, a Corinthian who wrote an history of Peloponnesus. *Plut. in Paral.*

CHRYSES, the priest of Apollo, father of Astynome called from him Chryseis. When Lyrnessus was taken and the spoils divided among the conquerors Chryseis fell to the share of Agamemnon. Chyrses upon this went to the Grecian camp to solicit his daughter's restoration, and when his prayers were fruitless, he implored the aid of Apollo, who visited the Greeks with a plague, and obliged them to restore Chryseis. *Homer. Il.* 1. &c.

CHRYSES, a daughter of Minos *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

CHRYSIPPE, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CHRYSIPPUS, a natural son of Pelops, highly favored by his father, for which Hippodamia, his step-mother ordered her own sons Atreus and Thyestes to kill him, on account of which they were banished. Some say that Hippodamia's sons refused to murder Chrysippus, and that she did it herself. They farther say, that Chrysippus had been carried away by Laius, king of Thebes, to gratify his unnatural lusts, and that he was in his arms when Hippodamia killed him. *Hygin.* fab. 85.—*Plato. de Leg.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Pausf.* 6, c. 20. ——A stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who wrote above 705 volumes, and died in the 80th year of his age. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Diog.*—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 40. There were also others of the same name. *Laert.*

CHRYSIS, a mistress of Demetrius. *Plut. in Demet.*——A priestess of Juno at Mycenæ. The temple of the goddess. It was burnt by the negligence of Chrysis, who fled to Tegea to the altar of Minerva. *Pausf.* 2, c. 17.

CHRYSOASPIDES, soldiers in the armies of Persia whose arms were all covered with silver, to display the opulence of the prince

prince whom they served. *Justin.* 12, c. 7.

CHRYSOGONUS, a freed man of Sylla. *Cic. pro Ros.*

CHRYSOLAUS, a tyrant of Mesnymna, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

CHRYSODIUM, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5.

CHRYSOPOLIS, a promontory of Asia, opposite Byzantium.

CHRYSORRHOE, a people in whose country are golden streams.

CHRYSORRHOAS, a river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 31.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.——A Cretan who first obtained the poetical prize at the Pythian games. *Paus.* 10. c. 7.

CHRYXUS, a leader of the Boii, grandson to Brennus, who took Rome. *Sil.* 4, v, 148.

CITHONIA, a daughter of Erechtheus, who married Eutes. *Apollod* 3. c. 15.——A surname of Ceres from a temple built to her by Cithonia at Hermione. She had a festival there called by the same name, and celebrated every summer. During the celebration, the priests of the goddess march in procession, accompanied by the magistrates, and a crowd of women and boys in white apparel, with garlands of flowers on their heads. Behind is dragged an untamed heifer just taken from the herd. When they come to the temple, the victim is let loose, and four old women armed with scythes sacrifice the heifer and kill her by cutting her throat. A second, a third, and a fourth victim is in a like manner dispatched by the old women, and it is observable that they all fall on the same side. *Paus. Corinth.*

CITHONIUS, a centaur, killed by Nestor in a battle at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 411.——One of the soldiers who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Hygin.* fab. 178.——A son of Ægyptus and Caliadne. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CIVITRUM, a name given to part of the town of Clusomenæ.

CIZARITIS, a country or Asia near the Maeander.

CLAYSA, a town of Phrygia—of Caria.

M. T. CICERO was born at Arpinum, the 3d of January, A. U. C. 647. He was son of a Roman knight, and lineally descended from the antient kings of the Sabines. His mother's name was Helvia. After many promising abilities at school, he was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scævola. He acquired and perfected a taste for military knowledge under Sylla in the Marsian war, and retired from Rome, which was divided into tions, to indulge his philosophic pro lities. He was naturally of a weak delicate constitution, and he visited Gr on account of his health; but, perh the true cause of his absence from R might be attributed to his fear of S His friends who were well acquainted his superior abilities, were anxious fo return, and when at last he obeyed solicitations, he applied himself with common diligence to oratory, and was distinguished above all the orators of age in the Roman forum. When he to Sicily as quæstor, he behaved with justice and moderation, and the Sici remembered with gratitude the eloqu of Cicero, their common patron; who delivered them from the tyranny avarice of Verres. After he had pa through the offices of edile and prætor stood a candidate for the consulship, A C. 690, and the patricians and the beians were equally anxious to raise hi that dignity against the efforts and bril of Catiline. His situation was now criti and required circumspection. Catil with many dissolute and desperate Rom had conspired against their country, combined to murder Cicero himself. this dilemma Cicero, in full senate, acc Catiline of treason against the state bu his evidences were not clear, his es were unavailing. He, however, stood u his guard, and by the information of friends, and the discovery of Fulvia, life was saved from the dagger of Man and Cethegus, whom Catiline had sent assassinate him. After this Cicero o manded Catiline, in the senate, to l the city, and this desperate conspira marched out in triumph to meet 20.000 men, who were assembled to s port his cause. C. Antony, the other c sul, defeated them in Gaul, and Cic at Rome, punished the rest of the con rators with death. This capital puni ment, though inveighed against by Cæsar as too severe, was supported by opinion of Lutatius Catulus, and C and confirmed by the whole senate. A this memorable deliverance, Cicero ceived the thanks of all the people, was styled *The father of his country*, *a second founder of Rome.* The veheme with which he had attacked Clodius pro injurious to him, and when his enemy made tribune, Cicero was banished fr Rome, though 20,000 young men w supporters of his innocence. He was however, deserted in his banishment. Whe ever he went he was received with comm

favors, and when the faction had at Rome, all the senate and peo- unanimous for his return. After months' absence, he entered Rome verſal ſatisfaction, and when he with the power of proconſul to his integrity and prudence made eſsful against the enemy, and at he was honored with a triumph, e factions prevented him to have. ch hesitation during the civil com- between Cæſar and Pompey, he mſelf with the latter, and followed Greece. When victory had de- favor of Cæſar at the battle of , Cicero went to Brunduſium reconciled to the conqueror, who him with great humanity. From Cicero retired into the country. om viſited Rome. When Cæſar ſtabbed in the ſenate, Cicero re- led a general amneſty, and was the neſt to decree the provinces to id Caſſius. But when he ſaw the of Cæſar's murderers decreaſed ny coming to power, he retired s. He ſoon after returned, but perpetual fear of aſſaſſination. An- urted the approbation of Cicero, eſſed his wiſh to be his colleague onſulſhip. But his wiſh was not he ſoon rejected him, and when conſuls had been killed at Mutina, joined his intereſt to that of An- d the triumvirate was ſoon after The great enmity which Cicero Antony was fatal to him, and , Antony, and Lepidus, the trium- leſtroy all cauſe of quarrel, and diſpatch his enemies, produced of proſcription. About two hun- e doomed to death, and Cicero g them, upon the liſt of Antony. yielded a man to whom he red his greatneſs, and Cicero was y the emiſſaries of Antony, among s Popilius, whom he had defend- an accuſation of parricide. He in a litter towards the ſea of ed when the aſſaſſins came up to put his head out of the litter, and ered from the body by Herennius. lorable event happened on the December, A. U. C. 710, Cicero lived 63 years, 11 months and His head and right hand were o Rome and hung up in the Ro- m; and ſo inveterate was Antony's gainſt him, that even Fulvia, the s wife, reeked her vengeance head, and drew the tongue out outh, and bored it through repeat-

edly with a pin, verifying in this act of inhumanity what Cicero had once obſerved, that *no animal is more revengeful than a woman*. Cicero has, perhaps, acquired more real fame by his literary compoſitions than by his ſpirited exertions as a Roman ſenator. The learning and the abilities which he poſſeſſed have been the admiration of every age and country, and his ſtile has always been accounted as the true ſtandard of pure latinity. The words *naſcitur poeta* have been verified in his attempts to write poetry. He once formed a deſign to write the hiſtory of his country, but he was diſappointed. He tranſlated many of the Greek writers, poets as well as hiſtorians for his own improvement. When he travelled into Aſia he was attended by moſt of the learned men of his age, and his ſtay at Rhodes in the ſchool of the famous Molo, conduced not a little to perfect his judgment. Like his countrymen, he was not deſtitute of ambition, and the arrogant expectations with which he returned from his queſtorſhip in Sicily are well known. He was of a timid diſpoſition, and he who ſhone as the father of Roman eloquence, never aſcended the pulpit to harangue without feeling a ſecret emotion of dread. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced. He had by her a ſon and a daughter. He afterwards married a young woman, to whom he was guardian, and becauſe ſhe ſeemed elated at the death of his daughter Tullia, he repudiated her. *Plutarch. in vitâ.—Quintil.—Dio. Caſſ.—Appian.—Florus.—C. Nep. in. Attic—Eutrop.—Cic. &c.*

M. Cicero, the ſon of Cicero, was taken by Auguſtus as his colleague in the conſulſhip. He revenged his father's death by throwing public diſhonor on the memory of Antony. He diſgraced his father's virtues, and was ſo fond of drinking, that Pliny obſerves, that he wiſhed to deprive Antony of the honor of being the greateſt drunkard in the Roman empire. *Plut. in Cic.*

Q. Cicero, the brother of the orator, was Cæſar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconſul of Aſia. He was proſcribed with his ſon at the ſame time as his brother Tully. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian.*

Cicerōnis villa, a place near Puteoli in Campania. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Cichyris, a town of Epirus.

Cicōnes, a people of Thrace near the Hebrus. Ulyſſes at his return from Troy conquered them, and plundered their chief city Iſmarus. They tore to pieces Orpheus for his obſcene indulgencies. *Ovid Met.* 10, v. 83. l. 15, v. 313 —*Virg. G.* 4, v. 520, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

prince whom they served. *Justin.* 18, c. 7.

Chrysogonus, a freed man of Sylla. *Cic. pro Ros.*

Chrysolaus, a tyrant of Mitylene, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

Chrysodium, a town of Macedonia. *Polyb.* 5.

Chrysopolis, a promontory of Asia, opposite Byzantium.

Chrysorrhoe, a people in whose country are golden streams.

Chrysorrhoas, a river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 31.

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Chyrum, a name given to part of the town of Chromenæ.

Cibarita, a country on Asia near the Meander.

Cibyra, a town of Phrygia—of Caria.

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M. Cicero, the son of Cicero, was taken by Augustus as his colleague in the consulship. He revenged his father's death by throwing public dishonor on the memory of Antony. He disgraced his father's virtues, and was so fond of drinking, that Pliny observes, that he wished to deprive Antony of the honor of being the greatest drunkard in the Roman empire. *Plut. in Cic.*

Q. Cicero, the brother of the orator, was Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconsul of Asia. He was proscribed with his son at the same time as his brother Tully. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian.*

Ciceronis villa, a place near Puteoli in Campania. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

Cichyris, a town of Epirus.

Cicones, a people of Thrace near the Hebrus. Ulysses at his return from Troy conquered them, and plundered their chief city Ismarus. They tore to pieces Orpheus for his obscene indulgencies. *Ovid Met.* 10, v. 83. l. 15, v. 323 —*Virg. G.* 4, v. 520, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.

CICŪTA, an old avaricious usurer. *Horat.* 2, *Ser.* 3, v. 69.

CĪLICIA, a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the sea at the north of Cyprus. It lies at the south of mount Taurus, and at the west of the Euphrates. The inhabitants enriched themselves by piratical excursions till they were conquered by Pompey. The country was opulent. It was governed by kings under some of the Roman emperors, but reduced into a province by Vespasian. Cicero presided over it as proconsul. It receives its name from Cilix, the son of Agenor. *Apolled.* 3, c. 1.—*Sueton. in Vesp.* 8.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, 34. *Justin.* 11, c. 11.—*Curt.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27.—Part of the country between Æolia and Troas, is called Cilicia. *Strab.* 13 calls it Trojan, to distinguish it from the other Cilicia.

CILISSA, a town of Phrygia.

CĪLIX, a son of Phœnix, or according to Herodotus, of Agenor, who gave his name to Cilicia. *Apolod.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 91.

CĪLLA, a town of Africa Propria. *Diod.* 20.——A town of Æolia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 149——of Troas. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 174.

CĪLLES, a general of Ptolemy, conquered by Demetrius. *Diod.* 19.

CĪLLUS, a charioteer of Pelops, in whose honour a city was built. *Strab.* 13.

CILNIUS, the surname of Mæcenas.

CĪLO, Jun. an oppressive governor of Bithynia and Pontus. The provinces carried their complaints against him to Rome, but such was the noise of the flatterers, that attended the Emperor Claudius, that he was unable to hear them, and when he asked what they had said, he was told by one of Cilo's friends, that they returned thanks for his good administration, upon which the emperor said, let Cilo be continued two years longer in his province. *Dio.* 60.—*Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 21.

CIMBER, TŪLL. one of Cæsar's murderers. He laid hold of the dictator's robe, which was a signal for the rest to strike. *Plut. in Caes.*

CIMBERIUS, a chief of the Suevi.

CĪMBRI, a people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire with a large army. They were conquered by Marius. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.

CIMBRICUM BELLUM, was carried on by the Cimbri and Teutones, A. U. C. 649, against Rome. The barbarians were so courageous and even desperate that they fastened their first ranks each to the other with cords. In the first battle they destroyed 80,000 Romans under the consuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. Marius in his second consulship was chosen to carry on the war against them, and he met the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, where after a bloody engagement he left dead on the field of battle 200,000, and took 90,000 prisoners. The Cimbri, who had formed another army, had already penetrated into Italy, where they were met at the river Atheas by Marius and his colleague Catulus. An engagement ensued, and 140,000 of them were slain. This last battle put an end to this dreadful war, and the two consuls entered Rome in triumph. *Flor.* 3, c. 3.—*Plin.* 7, c. 21, l. 47, c. 1.—*Mela.* 3, c. 3.—*Pateric.* 2, c. 12.—*Plut. in Mario.*

CIMINUS, a lake and mountain of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 697.—*Liv.* 9, c. 39.

CIMMĒRII, a people near the Palus Mæotis. They invaded Asia Minor 1284 years before Christ, and fixed upon the kingdom of Cyaxares. After they had been masters of the country for 28 years, they were driven back by Alyattes king of Lydia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 6, &c. l. 4, c. 1, &c.—Another nation on the western coast of Italy. The country which they inhabited was supposed to be so gloomy, that to express a great obscurity the expression of *Cimmerian darkness* has proverbially been used; and Homer, according to Plutarch, drew his images of hell and Pluto from the gloomy and dismal country where they dwelt. *Homer. Od.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 592, &c.

CIMMĒRIS, a town of Troas, formerly called Idonis. *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

CIMMERIUM, a town of Taurica Chersonesus. The inhabitants are called Cimmerii.

CIMŌLIS & CINOLIS, a town of Paphlagonia.

CIMŌLUS, an island in the Cretan sea. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 463.

CIMON, an Athenian, son of Miltiades and Hegesipyle. He was famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when arrived to years of discretion. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself popular by his munificence and valor. He defeated the Persian fleet, and took 300 ships, and totally routed their land army, the very same day, A. U. C. 284. The money that he obtained by his victories was not applied for his own private use, but with it he fortified and embellished the city. He some time after lost all his popularity and was banished by the Athenians, who declared war against the Lacedæmonians. He was recalled from his exile, and at his return he made a reconciliation between Lacedæmon and his countrymen. He

ıfterwards appointed to carry on gainſt Perſia in Egypt, and Cy- a fleet of 200 ſhips, and on the ſia he gave battle to the enemy, ruined their fleet, A. U. C. 304. is he was beſieging the town of Cyprus. He may be called the Greeks whoſe ſpirit and bolded the armies of the barbarians. ch an inverate enemy to the Per, that he formed a plan of totally it, and in his wars he had ſo he Perſians, that they promiſed y not to paſs the Chelidonian th their fleet, or to approach lay's journey of the Grecian ſeas. c. 100 & 112.—*Juſtin.* 2, c. 15. 1.—*Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.*——ian, father of Miltiades. *Herodot.*

ADAS, one of the deſcendants of who preſided over the ceremonies Paphos. *Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 3.

LEX was enacted by M. Cin- ine of the people, A. U. C. 549. man was permitted to take any a gift or a fee in judging a cauſe. 4.

INCINNĀTUS, a celebrated Ro- was informed, A. U. C. 294. as ed his field, that the ſenate had n dictator. Upon this he left hed field with regret, and re- the field of battle, where his n were cloſely beſieged by the Æqui. He conquered the ene- returned to Rome in triumph; ys after his appointment he laid office, and retired back to fields. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.—*Flor.* 1, . *de Finib.* 4.

CIUS ALIMENTUS, a prætor of ie 2d Punic war. He wrote an- eek. *Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.

CIUS, a tribune of the people. 549.

, a Theſſalian, miniſter and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. He Romſe by his maſter to ſue for hich he, however, could not ob- told Pyrrhus that the Roman a venerable aſſembly of kings. red, that to fight with them was ainſt another Hydra. He was of ntive memory, that the day after at Rome, he could call every l knight by his name. *Plin.* 7, c. *ad Fam* 9. *ep.* 25.——A king of *Herodot.* 5, c. 63.——An Athe- *Polyæn.* 2, c. 32.

IAS, a Greek poet of Thebes in Bœotia, who compoſed ſome dithyrambic verſes. *Athen.*

CINETHON, a Spartan who wrote genealogical poems, in one of which he aſſerted that Medea had a ſon by Jaſon, called Medus, and a daughter called Eriopis. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.

CINGA, a river of Spain, flowing from the Pyrenean mountains into the Iberus. *Lucan.* 4, v. 21.

CINGETORIX, a prince of Gaul, in alliance with Rome. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 5, c. 3. ——A prince of Britain who attacked Cæſar's camp by order of Caſſivelaunus. *Id. ib.* c. 22.

CINGULUM, a town of Picenum, whoſe inhabitants are called Cingulani. *Plin.* 3, c. 13.—*Cæſ. bell. Civ.* 1, c. 15.

CINIĀTA, a place of Galatia.

CINITHII, a people of Africa.

L. CORN. CINNA, a Roman who oppreſſed the republic with his cruelties. He was baniſhed by Octavius, for attempting to make the fugitive ſlaves free. He joined himſelf with Marius, and with him at the head of the ſlaves he defeated his enemies, and made himſelf conſul even to a fourth time. He maſſacred ſo many citizens at Rome that his name became odious, and one of his officers aſſaſſinated him at Ancona as he was preparing war againſt Sylla. *Plut. in Mar. Pomp. & Syll.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 822.——*Appian. bell. Civ.* 1.—*Flor.* 3, c. 21. —*Paterc.* 2, c. 20. &c.—*Plut in Cæſ.*

CINNA, one of Cæſar's murderers.

C. HELVIUS CINNA, a poet intimate with Cæſar. He went to attend the obſequies of Cæſar, and being miſtaken by the populace for the other Cinna, he was torn to pieces. *Plut. in Cæſ.*——A grandſon of Pompey's. He conſpired againſt Auguſtus, who pardoned him and made him one of his moſt intimate friends. He was conſul A. U. C. 758, and made Auguſtus his heir. *Dio.*—*Seneca de Clem.* c. 9.——A town of Italy taken by the Romans from the Samnites.

CINNADON, a Lacedæmonian youth who reſolved to put to death the Ephori and ſeize upon the ſovereign power. His conſpiracy was diſcovered and he was put to death. *Ariſtot.*

CINNĀMUS, a hair-dreſſer at Rome, ridiculed by *Martial.* 7, ep. 63.

CINNIANA, a town of Luſitania, famous for the valor of its citizens. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 4.

CINXIA, a ſurname of Juno, who preſided over marriages, and was ſuppoſed to untie the girdle of new brides.

CINYPS & CINYPHUS, a river, and country

country of Africa near the Garamantes, whence Cinyphius. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 312.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 198.

CINYRAS, a king of Cyprus, son of Paphus. He married Cenchreis, by whom he had a daughter called Myrrha. Myrrha fell in love with her father, and in the absence of her mother she introduced herself into his bed by means of her nurse. Cinyras had by her a son called Adonis, and when he knew the incest he had committed, he attempted to stab his daughter, who escaped his pursuit and fled to Arabia, where, after she had brought forth, she was changed into a tree which still bears her name. Cinyras, according to some, stabbed himself. *Ovid. Met.* 10, fab. 9.—*Plut. in Parall.*—*Hygin.* fab. 242, 248, &c. ——A son of Laodice. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—A man who brought a colony from Syria to Cyprus. *Id.* 3, c. 14.

CIOS, a river of Thrace. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.——A commercial place of Phrygia.—The name of three cities in Bithynia.

CIPPUS, a noble Roman, who, as he returned home victorious was told that if he entered the city he must reign there. Unwilling to enslave his country he assembled the senate without the walls and banished himself for ever from the city, and retired to live upon a single acre of ground. *Ovid* 15. *Met.* v. 565.

CIRCE, a daughter of Sol and Perseis, celebrated for her knowledge of magic and venomous herbs. She was sister to Æetes king of Colchis, and Pasiphae, the wife of Minos. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom. She was expelled by her subjects and carried by her father upon the coasts of Italy in an island called Ærea. Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts, and all his companions who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by Circe's potions into filthy swine. Ulysses, who was fortified against all enchantments by an herb called moly, which he had received from Mercury, went to Circe, and demanded sword in hand the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, and loaded the hero with pleasures and honors. In this voluptuous retreat Ulysses had by Circe one son called Telegonus, or two according to Hesiod, called Agrius & Latinus. For one whole year Ulysses forgot his glory in Circe's arms. At his departure the nymph advised him to descend to hell and consult the manes of Tiresias concerning the fates that attended him. Circe showed herself cruel to Scylla her rival, and to Picus. [*Vid.* Scylla & Picus.] *Ovid Met.* 13, fab. 1 & 9.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 2. l. 1, od. 17.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3, v. 70. *Æn.* 7, v. 20.—*Hygin.* fab. 125.—*Apollon.* 4, *Arg.*—*Homer Od.* 10, v. 136, &c. —*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

CIRCENSES LUDI, games performed in the circus at Rome. They were dedicated to the god Census, and were first established by Romulus at the rape of the Sabines. They were in imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and by way of eminence were often called the great games. Their original name was Consualia, and they were first called Circensians by Tarquin the elder after he had built the Circus. They were not appropriated to one particular exhibition, but were equally celebrated for leaping, wrestling, throwing the quoit and javelin, races on foot as well as in chariots and boxing. Like the Greeks they gave the name of Pentathlum or Quinquertium to these five exercises. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th of September. All games in general that were exhibited in the Circus were soon after called Circensian games. Some sea fights and skirmishes called by the Romans Naumachiæ were afterwards exhibited in the Circus.

CIRCIUS, a part of mount Taurus. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.——A rapid and tempestuous wind frequent in Gallia Narbonensis, and unknown in any other country. *Lucan.* 1, v. 408.

CIRCUS, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays and shows were exhibited. There were about eight at Rome, the first called Maximus Circus was the grandest, it was raised and embellished by Tarquin Priscus. Its figure was oblong, and it was filled all round with benches, and could contain, as some report about 300,000 spectators. It was about 2187 feet long, and 460 broad. All the emperors vied in beautifying it, and J. Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which on a sudden could be covered with an infinite number of vessels, and represent a sea fight.

CIRIS, the name of Scylla, a daughter of Nisus, who was changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 151.

CIRRÆATUM, a place near Arpinum, where C. Marius lived when young. *Plut. in Mar.*

CIRRHA & CYRRHA, a town of Phocis, at the foot of Parnassus, where Apollo was worshipped. *Lucan.* 3, v. 172.

CIRTA & CIRTA, a town of Numidia. *Strab.* 7.

CISALPINA GALLIA, a part of Gaul called also Citerior and Togata. Its farthest boundary lies near the Rubicon, and it touches the Alps on the Italian side.

Cissa, a river of Pontus.——An island near Istria.

Cissæus, a king of Thrace, father to Iecuba who received the patronymic of Cissæus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 320.——A son of Selampus. *Id. Æn.* 10, v. 317.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

Cissia, a country near Armenia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 49.

Cissiæ, certain gates in Babylon. *Id.* 3, c. 155.

Cissides, a general of Dionysius sent with nine gallies to assist the Spartans, &c. *Diod.* 15.

Cissoessa, a fountain of Bœotia. *Plut.*

Cissus, a mountain of Macedonia.——A city of Thrace.——A man who acquainted Alexander with the flight of Harpalus. *Plut. in Alex.*

Cissusa, a fountain where Bacchus was washed when young. *Plut. in Lys.*

Cistenæ, a town of Æolia.——A town of Lycia. *Mela.* 1, c. 18.

Cithæron, a king, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs on this mountain. Hercules killed there an immense lion. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 302.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 9.—*Paus.* 9, c. 1, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 7.

Citharista, a promontory of Gaul.

Citium, a town of Cyprus, where Cimon died in his expedition against Egypt. *Plut. in Cim.*—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 112.

Cius, a town of Mysia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

J. Civilis, a powerful Batavian, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 59.

Cizycum, a city of Asia in the Propontis. *Plin.* 5. c. 32.

Cladeus, a river of Elis. *Paus.* 5, c. 7.

Clakes, a river falling into the Ister.

Clanis, a centaur killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 379.

Clanius or Clanis, a river of Campania. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 225——of Etruria. *Id.* 8, v. 454.

Clarus, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo. It was built by Manto, daughter of Tiresias, who fled from Thebes after it had been destroyed by the Epigoni. She was so afflicted with her misfortunes that a lake was formed with her tears, where she first founded the oracle. Apollo was from thence surnamed Clarus. *Strab.* 14.—*Paus.* 7. c. 3.—*Mela.* 1, c. 7. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.—An island of the Ægean, between Tenedos and Scios. *Thucyd.* 3, c. 33.

Clastidium, a town of Italy. *Strab.* 5.——A village of Gaul. *Plut. in Marcel.*

Claudia, a patrician family at Rome, descended from the Sabines. It gave birth to many illustrious patriots.

Claudia, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. To shew her innocence, she offered to remove a ship which had brought the image of Vesta to Rome, and had stuck in one of the shallow places of the river. This had already baffled the efforts of a number of men, and Claudia, after addressing her prayers to the goddess, untied her girdle, and with it easily dragged after her the ship to shore, and by this action was honorably acquitted. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Propert.* 4. el. 12, v. 52.—*Ital.* 17, v. 34.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 315 *ex Ponto.* 1, ep. 2, v. 144.——A step daughter of M. Antony, whom Augustus married. He dismissed her undefiled immediately after the contract of marriage, on account of a sudden quarrel with her mother Fulvia. *Sueton. in Aug.* 62.——The wife of the poet Statius. *Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 5.——A daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tib. Gracchus.——An inconsiderable town of Noricum. *Plin.* 3. c. 14.——A Roman road which led from the Milvian bridge to the Flaminian way. *Ovid.* 1, *ex Pont.* el. 8, v. 44.——A tribe which received its name from Appius Claudius, who came to settle at Rome with a large body of attendants. *Liv.* 2, c. 16.—*Italic.* 5.

Claudia Quinta, a daughter of Appius Cæcus, whose statue in the vestibulum of Cybele's temple was unhurt when that edifice was reduced to ashes. *Val. Max.* 1, c. 8.—*Tacit.* 4. *An.* c. 64.

Claudia Pulcra, a cousin of Agrippina, accused of adultery, and criminal designs against Tiberius. She was condemned. *Tacit. Ann.* 4. c. 52.

Claudia lex, *de Comitiis*, was enacted by M. Cl. Marcellus, A. U. C. 702. It ordained that at public elections of magistrates no notice should be taken of the votes of such as were absent.——Another, *de Usuræ*, which forbad people to lend money to minors on condition of payment, after the decease of their parents.——Another *de negotiatione*, by Q. Claudius the tribune. A. U. C. 535. It forbad any senator or father of a senator to have any vessel containing above 300 amphoræ, for fear of their engaging themselves in commercial schemes. The same law also forbad the same thing to the scribes and the attendants of the questors, as it was naturally supposed that people who had any commercial connections could not be faithful to their trust, nor promote the interest of the state.——Another, A. U. C. 576. to permit the allies to return to their respective cities, after their

their names were inrolled *Liv.* 41, c. 9. ——Another to take away the freedom of the city of Rome from the colonists which Cæsar had carried to Novicomum. *Sueton. in. Jul.* 28.

CLAUDIÆ AQUÆ, two fountains at Rome.

CLAUDIĀNUS, a celebrated poet in the age of Honorius and Arcadius. Of all his compositions his poems on Rufinus and Eutropius are the best. He seems to possess all the majesty of Virgil, without being a slave to the corrupted stile which prevailed in his age. Scaliger observes, that he has supplied the poverty of his matter by the purity of his language, the happiness of his expressions, and the melody of his numbers.

CLAUDIOPOLIS, a town of Cappadocia. *Plin.* 5. c. 24.

CLAUDIUS I. (Tiber. Drusus Nero) son of Drusus, Livia's second son, succeeded as emperor of Rome, after the murder of Caligula, whose memory he endeavoured to annihilate. He made himself popular for a while, by taking particular care of the city, and by adorning and beautifying it with buildings He triumphed over the Britons, and suffered himself to be governed by favorites, whose licentiousness and avarice plundered the state and distracted the provinces. He married four wives, one of whom, called Messalina, he put to death on account of her lust and debauchery. He was at last poisoned by another called Agrippina, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne. He died in the 63d year of his age, A. D. 53, after a reign of 13 years. He was succeeded by Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, &c.—*Dio.* 60.—*Jur.* 6, v. 619.—*Suet. in vitâ.*

CLAUDIUS 2d, a Dalmatian who succeeded as emperor of Rome after Valerian, A. D. 268. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and after a reign of about two years died of a plague in Pannonia. The excellence of his character is well known by these words of the senate addressed to him, *Claudi Augusti, tu frater, tu pater, tu avicus, tu bonus senator, tu vere princeps.*

CLAUDIUS NERO, a consul with Liv. Salinator. He defeated and killed Asdrubal near the river Metaurus, A. U. C 546, as he was passing from Spain into Italy to go to the assistance of his brother Annibal. *Liv.* 27, &c. *Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 37.—*Sueton. in Tib.* ——The father of the emperor Tiberius, quæstor to Cæsar in the wars of Alexandria.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, an Illyrian. *Flor.* 3, cp. 31.

CLAUDIUS PONTIUS, a general of the Samnites, who conquered the Romans at Furcæ Caudinæ, and made them pass under the yoke. *Liv.* 9, c. 1, &c.

CLAUDIUS PETILIUS, a dictator, A. U. C. 442.

AP. CLAUDIUS, an orator. *Cic. in Brut.*

AP. CLAUDIUS. *Vid.* Appius.

APP. CLAUDIUS CÆCUS, a Roman censor who built an aqueduct A. U. C. 441 which brought water to Rome from Tusculum, at the distance of seven or eight miles. The water was called Appia, and it was the first that was brought to the city from the country. Before his age the Romans were satisfied with the waters of the Tiber, or of the fountains and wells in the city. [*Vid. Appius.*]——A prætor of Sicily.

P. CLAUDIUS, a great enemy to Cicero. *Vid.* Clodius.

CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS. *Vid.* Marcellus.

CLAUDIUS PULCHER, a consul, who when consulting the sacred chickens ordered them to be dipped in water because they would not eat. *Liv.* ep. 19. He was unsuccessful in his expedition against the Carthaginians, A. U. C. 501.——The name of Claudius is common to many Roman consuls and other officers of state, but nothing is recorded of them, and their name is but barely mentioned. *Liv.*

CLAVIGER, a surname of Janus, from his being represented with a key. Hercules received also that surname, as he was armed with a club. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 284.

CLAUSUS or CLAUDIUS, a king of the Sabines, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. He was the progenitor of that Ap. Claudius who migrated to Rome and became the founder of the Claudian family. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 707.

CLAZŌMENÆ & CLAZŌMENA, a city of Ionia, on the coasts of the Ægean sea, between Smyrna and Chios It was founded A. U. C. 98, by the Ionians. It gave birth to Anaxagoras and other illustrious men. *Mela.* 1. c. 18.—*Plin.* 5. c. 29.—*Strab.* 14.

CLEADAS, a man of Platæa who raised troubs over those who had been killed in the battle against Mardonius. *Herodot.* 9, c. 85.

CLEANDER, one of Alexander's officers who killed Parmenio by the king's command. He was punished with death for offering violence to a noble virgin, and giving her as a prostitute to his servants. *Curt.* 7, c. 2. l. 10, c. 1.——The first tyrant of Gela. *Arist.* 5 *Polit.* c. 12.——A soothsayer of Arcadia. *Herodot.* 6, c 83.—A favorite of the emperor Commodus.

ɔREIDAS, a Spartan General; &c.
ɔRIDES, a man punished with
ribing two of the Ephori.
'HES, a Stoic philosopher, suc-
ten-. He was so poor, that to
imself he used to draw out wa-
arden, in the night, and duly
tim-. *Strab.* 13.—*Cic. de finib.*
l. 4, c. 7.
CHUS, a tyrant of Heraclea in
ho was killed by Chion and Leo-
o's pupils, during the celebra-
festivals of Bacchus, he had en-
overeign power during 12 years.
c. 4.—*Diod.* 15 ——A Lacedæ-
nt to quiet the Byzantines. He
ed, but refused to obey, and fled
he younger, who made him cap-
ɔ80 Greek soldiers. He obtain-
ry over Artaxerxes, who was so
the defeat, that when Clearchus
is hands by the treachery of Tif-
he put him immediately to
iod. 14.—A disciple of Aristotle.

IDES, a son of Cleonymus, go-
Amphipolis. *Thucyd.* 4, c. 132.
.
a Sicilian among Alexander's
Curt. 8. c. 5.
IS & BITON, two youths, sons
pe, the priestess of Juno at Ar-
en oxen could not be procured to
ir mother's chariot to the temple
they put themselves under the
l drew it 45 stadia to the temple,
e acclamations of the multitude,
gratulated the mother, on account
ty of her sons. Cydippe entreat-
ddess to reward the piety of her
the best gift that could be grant-
ortal. They went to rest, and awoke
, and by this the goddess shewed
h is the only true happy event
happen to a man. The Argives
em statues at Delphi. *Cic. Tusc.*
—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 1,
Plut. de conf. ad Apol.
BŪLA, the wife of Amyntor, by
e had Phœnix.—A daughter of
nd Orithyia, called also Cleopa-
married Phineus, son of Agenor,
n she had Plexippus and Pandion.
repudiated her to marry a daugh-
ardanus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—A wo-
other of a son called Euripides, by
—Another who bore Cepheus and
lamas to Ægeus.—The mother of
Hygin. fab, 14, 97, &c.
BŪLĪNA, a daughter of Cleobulus,
ble for her genius, learning, judg-
nd courage. She composed enig-
mas, some of which have been preserved. One of them runs thus; a father had 12 children, and these 12 children had each 30 white sons and 30 black daughters, who are immortal, tho' they die every day. In this there is no need of an Œdipus to discover that there are 12 months in the year, and that every month consists of 30 days and of the same number of nights. *Laert.*

CLEOBŪLUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, son of Evagoras of Lindos. He was famous for the beautiful shape of his body. He wrote some few verses, and died in the 70th year of his age. *Diog. in vita.* —*Plut. in Symp.*——An historian. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.—One of the Ephori. *Thucyd.*

CLEOCHARES, a man sent by Alexander to demand Porus to surrender. *Curt.* 8, c. 13.

CLEOCHARIA, the mother of Eurotas by Lelex. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.

CLEODŒUS, a son of Hyllus. *Herodot.* 6, c. 52. l. 7, c. 204. l. 8, c. 131. He endeavoured to recover Peloponnesus after his father's death, but to no purpose.

CLEODĒMUS, a physician. *Plut. de Symp.*

CLEODŌRA, a nymph, mother of Parnassus. *Paus.* 10, c. 6.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CLEODOXA, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion, changed into stone as a punishment for her mother's pride. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

CLEOGENES, a son of Silenus, &c. *Paus.* 6, c. 1.

CLEOLĀUS, a son of Hercules by the servant maid of Jardanus.

CLEOMĀCHUS, a boxer of Magnesia.

CLEOMANTES, a Lacedæmonian soothsayer. *Plut. in Alex.*

CLEOMBRŌTUS 1st, a king of Sparta, son of Anaxandrides. He was deterred from building a wall across the Isthmus of Corinth against the approach of the Persians, by an eclipse of the sun. He died in the 75th olympiad, and was succeeded by Plistarchus, son of Leonidas, a minor. *Herodot.* 9, 10. —*Plut. in Agid.*

CLEOMBRŌTUS 2d, son of Pausanias, king of Sparta, after his brother Agesipolis 1st. He made war against the Bœotians, and left he should be suspected of treacherous communications with Epaminondas, he give that general battle at Leuctra, in a very disadvantageous place. He was killed in the engagement and his army destroyed, A. U. C. 382. *Diod.* 15.—*Paus.* 9, c. 13. —*Xenoph.*

CLEOMBRŌTUS 3d, a son in law of Leonidas, king of Sparta, who for a while usurped the kingdom after the expulsion of his father-in-law. When Leonidas was recalled, Cleombrotus was banished, and his

CLEŎRUS, a son of Codrus. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

CLEORA, the wife of Agesilaus. *Plut. in Ages.*

CLEOSTRĂTUS, a youth devoted to be sacrificed to a serpent among the Thespians, &c. *Paus.* 9, c. 26.——An antient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos. He lived about 536 years before Christ, and first found the constellations of the zodiac. He reformed the Greek calendar.

CLEPSŎDRA, a fountain of Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 31.

CLERI, a people of Attica.

CLESIDES, a Greek painter, about 276 years before Christ, in the reign of Antiochus the 1st. He revenged the injuries he had received from queen Stratonice by representing her in the army of a fisherman. However indecent the painter might represent the queen, she was drawn with such personal beauty, that she preferred the piece and liberally rewarded the artist.

CLETA & PHAENNA, two of the graces, according to some. *Paus.* 3, c. 18.

CLIDEMUS, a Greek who wrote the history of Attica.

CLIMENUS, a son of Arcas, descended from Hercules.

CLINAS, a musician and Pythagorean philosopher. *Elian. V. H.* 14. c. 23.

CLINIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, 500 years before the Christian era. *Plut. Symp.*——A son of Alcibiades, the bravest man in the Grecian fleet that fought against Xerxes. *Herodot.* 8, c. 17.——The father of Alcibiades, killed at the battle of Coronea. *Plut. in Alc.*——The father of Axiatus, killed by Abantidas. *Plut. in Arat.*——A friend of Solon. *Id. in Sol.*

CLINIPPIDES, an Athenian general in Lesbos. *Diod.* 12.

CLINUS of Cos was general of 7000 Greeks in the pay of king Nectanebus. He was killed with some of his troops by Nicostratus and the Argives, as he passed the Nile. *Diod.* 16.

CLIO, the first of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over history. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet, and a book in the other. Sometimes she holds a *plectram* or quill with a lute. Her name signifies honor and reputation. κλέος, *gloria*, and it was her office faithfully to record the actions of brave and illustrious heroes. She had Hyacintha by Pierus, son of Magnes. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 75.——*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.——*Strab.* 14.——One of Cyrene's nymphs. *Virg. G.* 4.

CLISTHENES, the last tyrant of Sicyon. *Aristot.*——An Athenian of the family of Alcmæon. It is said that he first established ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution. He banished Isagoras, and was himself soon afterwards recalled. *Plut. in Arist.*——*Herodot.* 5, c. 66, &c.——A person censured as effeminate and incontinent. *Aristot.*——An orator. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 7.

CLITÆ, a people of Cilicia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 55.——A place near mount Athos. *Liv.* 44, c. 11.

CLITARCHUS, a man who made himself absolute at Eretria by means of Philip of Macedonia. He was ejected by Phocion, Olymp. 109.——An historian who accompanied Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote the history. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.

CLITE, the wife of Cyzicus, who hung herself when she saw her husband dead. *Apollon.* 1.——*Orpheus.*

CLITERNIA, a town of Italy. *Mela* 2, c. 4.

CLITODEMUS, an antient writer. *Paus.* 10, c. 15.

CLITOMACHUS, a Carthaginian philosopher, who was pupil and successor to Carneades at Athens, 140 years before the Christian era. *Diog. in vitâ.*——An Athlete of a modest countenance and behaviour. *Elian. V. H.* 3, c. 30.

CLITOPHON, a man of Rhodes, who wrote an history of India.

CLITOR, a son of Lycaon.——A son of Azan, who founded a city in Arcadia, called after his name. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.——*Apollod.* 3, c. 8. Ceres, Æsculapius, and other deities had temples in that city. There was also in the town a fountain whose waters gave a dislike for wine. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 322.——A river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 18.

CLITORIA, the wife of Cimon the Athenian.

CLITUMNUS, a river of Campania, whose waters when drunk made oxen white. *Propert.* 2, el. 10, v. 25.——*Virg. G.* 2, v. 146.

CLITUS, a familiar friend and foster brother of Alexander. He had saved the king's life in a bloody battle. Alexander killed him with a javelin in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated, because at a feast he preferred the actions of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was inconsolable for the loss of a friend whom he had sacrificed in the hour of drunkenness and dissipation. *Justin.* 12, c. 6.——*Plut. in Alex.*——*Curt.* 4, &c.——A commander of Polyperchon's ships, defeated by Antigonus. *Diod.* 18.——An officer sent by Antipater with 230 ships against the Athenians, whom he conquered near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.——A Trojan prince killed by Teucer.

CLOACINA, a goddess at Rome, who presided

over the Cloacæ. Some suppose Venus. The Cloacæ were large s for the filth and dung of the y. They were begun by Tarquin , and finished by Tarquin the They were built all under the at, according to an expression of me seemed to be suspended be- aven and earth. The building ong, and the stones so large, that were continually washed by im- orrents, they remained unhurt ove 700 years. There were pub- chosen to take care of the Cloacæ. e called *Curatores Cloacarum urbis.*

ITHUS, one of the companions of *Virg.*

A, the wife of Lucullus, respondi- er Licentiousness. *Plut. in Lucull.* ppulent matron at Rome, mother tus. *Cic. at Attic.*

A LEX *de Cypro*, was enacted by e Clodius A. U. C. 695, to reduce sto a Roman province, and ex- my king of Egypt to sale in his ments. It impowered Cato to go prætorian power and see the auc- king's goods, and commissioned eturn the money to Rome.— *de Magistratibus*, A. U. C. 695 by e tribune. It forbab the censors stigma or mark of infamy upon n who had not been actually ac- condemned by both the censors. r, *de Religione*, by the same, 96, to deprive the priest of Cy- tive of Pescinum, of his office, r the priesthood upon Brotigo- aliogrecian.—Another, *de Pro-* U. C. 695, which nominated the of Syria, Babylon and Persia to Gabinius, and Achaia, Thessaly, and Greece to his colleague Piso. consular power. It impowered efray the expences of their march public treasury.—Another A. U. which required the same distribu- orn among the people gratis, as given them before at six *asses* and e bushel.—Another A. U. C. 695. me, *de Judiciis*. It called to an ach as had executed a Roman ci- hout a judgment of the people, e formalities of a trial.—Another me, to pay no attention to the ap- of the heavens while any affair re the people.—Another to make r of the tribunes free in making osing laws.—Another to re-estab- companies of artists which had ituted by Numa, but since his ume L

CLODII FORUM, a town of Italy. *Plin.* 3, c. 15.

PB. CLODIUS, a Roman descended of an illustrious family. He made himself famous for his licentiousness, avarice and ambition. He committed incest with his three sisters, and introduced himself in women's cloaths into the house of J. Cæsar whilst Pompeia Cæsar's wife of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the mysteries of Ceres, where no man was permitted to appear. He was accused for this violation of human and divine laws, but he made himself tribune, and by that means screened himself from justice. He descended from a Patrician into a Plebeian family to become a tribune. He was such an enemy to Cato, that he made him go with prætorian power in an expedition against Ptolemy king of Cyprus, that by the difficulty of the campaign he might ruin his reputation, and destroy his interest at Rome during his absence. Cato, however, by his uncommon success frustrated the views of Clodius. He was also an inveterate enemy to Cicero, and by his influence he banished him from Rome, partly on pretence that he had punished with death and without trial the adherents of Catiline. He reeked his vengeance upon Cicero's house which he burnt, and set all his goods to sale, which however to his great mortification no one offered to buy. In spite of Clodius, Cicero was recalled and all his goods restored to him. Clodius was some time after murdered by Milo whose defence Cicero took upon himself. *Plut. in Cic.—Appian. de Civ.* 2.—*Cic pro Milon. & pro domo.—Dio.* ——A certain author quoted by *Plut.*

CLODIUS LICINIUS wrote an history of Rome. *Liv.* 29, c. 22.

CLODIUS QUIRINALIS, a rhetorician in Nero's age. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* c. 7.

SEXT. CLODIUS, a rhetorician of Sicily intimate with M. Antony, whose preceptor he was. *Suet. de Clar. Orat.—Cic. in Phil* 5.

CLŒLIA, a Roman virgin given with other maidens as hostages to Porsenna king of Etruria. She escaped from her confinement and swam across the Tiber to Rome. Her unprecedented virtue was rewarded by her countrymen with an equestrian statue in the Via sacra. *Liv.* 2, c. 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 651.—*Dionys. Hal.* 5.—*Juv.* 8, v. 265.

CLŒLIA, a patrician family descended from Cloelius one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionys.*

CLŒLIÆ FOSSÆ, a place near Rome. *Plut in Coriol.*

CLŒLIUS GRACCHUS, a general of the Volsci and Sabines against Rome. He was conquered by Q. Cincinnatus the dictator.

Clonas, a musician. *Plut. de Music.*

Clonia, the mother of Nycteus. *Apollod* 3, c. 10.

Clonius, a Bœotian who went with 50 ships to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Clotho, the youngest of the three Parcæ, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, She was supposed to preside over the moment that we are born. She held the distaff in her hand and spun the thread of life, whence her name (κλωθειν to spin). She was represented wearing a crown with seven stars, and covered with a variegated robe. *Vid.* Parcæ. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 218.—*Apollod* 1, c. 3.

Cluacina, a name of Venus, whose statue was erected in that place where peace was made between the Romans and Sabines after the rape of the virgins.

Cluentius, a Roman citizen accused by his mother of having murdered his father 54 years before Christ. He was ably defended by Cicero in an oration still extant. The family of the Cluentii was descended from Cloanthus one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, c. 122.—*Cic. pro Cluent.*

Clupea & Clypea, a town of Africa Propria. It receives its name from its exact resemblance to a shield *Clypeus. Lucan.* 4, v. 586.

Clusia, a daughter of an Etrurian king, of whom V. Torquatus the Roman general became enamoured. He asked her of her father, who slighted his addresses, upon which he besieged and destroyed his town. Clusia threw herself down from a high tower and came to the ground unhurt. *Plut. in Paull.*

Clusini fontes, baths in Etruria. *Horat.* 1, ep 15, v. 6.

Clusium, a town of Etruria taken by the Gauls under Brennus. *Diod.* 14.

Clusius, a river of Cisalpine Gaul. *Pliny.* 2.——The surname of Janus when his temple was shut. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 190.

Clusius Rufus, a quæstor, A. U. C. 693.—*Cic. ad fam.* 13. ep. 56.

Clymene, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys who married Japetus, by whom she had Atlas, Prometheus, Menœtius and Epimetheus. *Hesiod. Theog.*——One of the Nereides mother of Mnemosyne by Jupiter. *Hygin.*——The mother of Thesimenus by Parthenopæus. *Id. fab.* 71.——A daughter of Mynias mother of Atalanta by Jasus. *Apollod.* 3.——A daughter of Crateus who married Nauplius. *Id.* 2.——The mother of Phaeton by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 756.——A Trojan woman.——*Pausf.* 10 c. 26.——The mother of Homer. *Id.* 10, c. 24.——A female servant of Helen, She accompanied her mistress to Troy wh eloped with Paris. *Ovid. Heroid.* 267.—*Homer. Il.* 3, v. 144.

Clymenides, a patronymic gi Phaeton's sisters who were daugh Clymene,

Clymenus, a king of Orchome of Pretbon, He received a wound stone thrown by a Theban of which h His son Erginus who succeeded him, war against the Thebans to reven death. *Pausf.* 9, c. 37.——One of t scendants of Hercules who built a to Minerva of Cydonia. *Id.* 6, c. a A son of Phoroneus. *Id.* 2, c. 35. king of Elis. *Id.*——A son of Œne of Calydon.

Clysonymusa, a son of Amph killed by Patroclus, *Apollod.* 3, c. 1

Clytemnestra, a daughter of mus king of Sparta by Leda. She w together with her brother Castor fr of the eggs which her mother brough after her amour with Jupiter under th of a swan. Clytemnestra marrie memnon king of Argos. She had married Tantalus son of Thyestes, ac to some authors, When Agamemnon the Trojan war, he left his cousin Æ to take care of his wife, of his family his domestic affairs. Besides this a favorite musician was appointed by memnon to watch over the conduct guardian as well as that of Clytem In the absence of Agamemnon, Æ made his court to Clytemnestra an licly lived with her. Her infidelity r the ears of Agamemnon before the Troy and he resolved to take full r upon the adulterers at his return. I prevented from putting his schem execution, Clytemnestra with her adu murdered him at his arrival as he ca of the bath, or, according to other ac as he sat down at a feast prepared t brate his happy return. Cassandra, Agamemnon had brought from Troy, his fate, and Orestes would also hav deprived of life like his father, had sister Electra removed him from the of Clytemnestra After this murde temnestra publicly married Ægysth he ascended the throne of Argos, after an absence of seven years retur Mycenæ, resolved to avenge his f murder. He conceled himself in the of his sister Electra who had been m by the adulterers to a person of me traction and circumstances. His dea publicly announced, and when Æg and Clytemnestra repaired to the tem Apollo to return thanks to the god

ie surviving son of Agamemnon, th his faithful friend Pylades hid a the temple and rushed upon urers and killed them with his . They were buried without the ie city as their bones were not be laid in the sepulcre of Aga- *Vid.* Ægisthus, Agamemnon, *Electra.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Homer. Od. llod.* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 2, c. 18 & *vid Iphig. in Aul.*—*Hygin* fab. 117 *Propert.* 3, el. 19.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, *Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 9.

& Clytie, a daughter of nd Tethys, beloved by Apollo. eserted by her lover who paid his o Leucothoe, and this so irritated he discovered the whole intrigue ll's father. Apollo despised her for this and she pined away and ed into a flower, commonly called ser, which still turns its head to- sun in his course, in pledge of *Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 3, *&c.*——A of Amphidamas, mother of Pe- Tantalus.——A concubine of son of Phrastor.——A daughter us.

us, a son of Laomedon, *Homer.* —A youth in the army of Turnus, y Cydon. *Vir. Æn.* 10, v. 323. illed by Vulcan. *Apolled.* 1, c. 6. father of Pirous, who faithfully Telemachus. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. h son of Æolus who followed Italy, where he was killed by *Virg. Æn.* 9, 10 & 12.——A son on the son of Amphiaraus. *Paus.*

is, a Greek in the Trojan war Hector. *Homer Il.* 22, v. 302.

bium, a mountain of Laconia. : 24.

ites, a mountain of Arcadia stivals were celebrated in honor *Id.* 8, c. 23.

a, a surname of Diana.

s, a Macedonian general, unsuc- an expedition against the Acarna- *Diod.* 12.—*Thucyd.* 2, c. 66, &c.

or Cnæus, a prænomen common Romans.

nium, a name given to a monu- r Ephesus.

s & Gnidus, a town and pro- of Doris in Caria. Venus was the y of the place. She had there a atue made by Praxiteles. *Horat.* . *Plin.* 36. c. 15.

s, one of the descendants of Codrus to settle a colony, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Cnossia, a mistress of Menelaus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 11.

Cnossus, a town of Crete about 25 stadia from the sea. It was built by Minos, and it had a famous labyrinth.

Co, Coos & Cos, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia about 15 miles from Halicarnassus. Its chief town is called Cos and antiently bore the name of Astypalæa. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles. It was famous for its fertility and the wine and silk worms which it produced. The women of the island always dressed in white, and their garments were so clear and thin that their body could be seen through. *Tibull.* 2, el. 4, v. 29.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 2, v. 101.—*Strab.* 14.—*Plin.* 11, c. 23.—*Propert.* 1, el. 2, v. 2. l. 2. el. 1, v. 5, l. 4, el. 2, v. 23.

Coamani, a people of Asia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Coastræ & Coactræ, a people between Assyria and Medea. *Lucan.* 3, v. 246.

Cobares, a celebrated magician of Media in the age of Alexander. *Curt.* 7, c. 4.

Cocalus, a king of Sicily who hospitably received Dædalus when he fled before Minos. When Minos arrived in Sicily the daughters of Cocalus destroyed him. *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 261.—*Diod.* 4.

Coccejus, a friend of Horace and Mecænas. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 27.

Coccejus Nerva, a lawyer and consul who resolved to starve himself to death. *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.*——A nephew of Otho. *Plut.* —A man to whom Nero granted a triumph after the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy. *Tacit.* 15, *Ann.* c. 72.

Coccygius, a mountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 36.

Cocles, Pub. Horat, a celebrated Roman who, alone, opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions behind him were cutting off the communication with the other shore. When the bridge was destroyed, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, leapt into the Tiber, and swam across it with his arms. A brazen statue was raised to him in the temple of Vulcan, by the consul Publicola, for his eminent services. *Liv.* 2, c. 10.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 650.

Coctiæ, & Cottiæ, certain parts of the Alps called after Coctius, the conqueror of the Gauls, who was in alliance with Augustus. *Tacit. Hist.*

Cocytus, a river of Epirus. The word is derived from κωκυειν *to weep and to lament.* Its etymology, the unwholesomeness of its waters, and above all, its vicinity to the Acheron have made the poets call it

one of the rivers of hell. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 132. *Pans.* 1, c. 17.——A river of Campania flowing into the Lucrine lake.

CODOMANUS, a surname of Darius the 3d, king of Persia.

CODRIDÆ, the descendants of Codrus, who went from Athens at the head of several colonies. *Pans.* 7, c. 2.

CODROBOLIS, a town of Illyricum.

CODRUS, the 17th and last king of Athens son of Melanthus. When the Heraclidæ made war against Athens, the oracle said that the victory would be granted to that nation whose king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ upon this gave strict orders to spare the life of Codrus; but the patriotic King disguised himself and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was deservedly called the father of his country. He reigned 21 years, about 1153 years before the Christian era. To pay more honor to his memory, the Athenians made a resolution that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the name of king. *Patere.* 1, c. 2.—*Justin* 2, c. 6 & 7.—*Pans.* 1, c. 19. l. 7, c. 25.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6.

CODRUS, a man who with his brothers killed Hegelias tyrant of Ephesus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6, c. 49.——A latin poet contemporary with Virgil. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.——Another in the reign of Domitian, whose poverty became a proverb. *Juv.* 3, v. 203.

CŒCILIUS, a centurion. *Cæs. Civ. bell.*

CŒLA, a place in the bay of Euboea. *Liv.* 31, c. 47.——A part of Attica. *Strab.* 10.

CŒLALETÆ, a people of Thrace.

CŒLESYRIA & CŒLOSYRIA, a country of Asia between mount Libanus and Anti-Libanus, where the Orontes takes its rise. *Dionys. Perieg.*

CŒLIA, the wife of Sylla. *Plut. in Syll.*

CŒLIUS, a Roman defended by Cicero.——Two brothers of Tarracina accused of having murdered their father in his bed. They were acquitted when it was proved that they were both asleep at the time of the murder. *Val. Max.* 8. c. 1.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A general of Carbo.——An orator. *Id. in. Pomp.*——A lieutenant of Antony's.

CŒLIUS CURSOR, a Roman knight in the age of Tiberius.

CŒLIUS, a hill of Rome. *Vid.* Cælius.

CŒLUS, or URANUS, an antient deity supposed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, &c. He was son of Terra, whom he afterwards married. The number of his children, according to some, amounted to forty-five. They were called Titans, and were so closely confined by their father, that they conspired against him, and wa ported by their mother, who p them with a scythe. Saturn armed with this scythe, and deprived his the organs of generation, as he was unite himself to Terra. From th which issued from the wound, spr giants, furies, and nymphs. The m parts were thrown into the sea, an them and the foam which they oc arose Venus, the goddess of beauty. &c.

CŒNUS, an officer of Alexander, law to Parmenio. He died of a di in his return from India. *Curt.* 9, *Diod.* 17.

CŒRANUS, a stoic philosopher. *Ann.* 14, c. 52.——A person slain b ses. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 257.——A charioteer to Merion. He was ki Hector. *Homer. Il.* 17, v. 610.

COES, a man of Mitylene, ma reign master of his country by Dari countrymen stoned him to death. 5, c. 11 & 38.

CŒUS, a son of Cœlus and Ter was father of Latona, Asteria, Phœbe. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 279.——A Messenia flowing by Electra. *Pans.*

COGAMUS, a river of Lydia c. 29.

COGIDUNUS, a king of Britain, to Rome. *Tacit. Agric.* c. 14.

COHIBUS, a river of Asia near P

COHORS, a division in the Roman consisting of about 600 men. It sixth part of a legion, and consequ number was under the same fluctu that of the legions, being sometim and sometimes less.

COLANUS, a king of Attica, be age of Cecrops, according to some a *Pans.* 1, c. 31.

COLAXES, a son of Jupiter a *Flacc.* 6, v. 48.

COLAXAIS, one of the remote a of the Scythians. *Herodot.* 4, c. 5.

COLCHI, the inhabitants of Colch

COLCHIS & COLCHOS, a cou Asia at the south of Asiatic Sarmati the Euxine sea, north of Armenia a of Iberia. It is famous for the ex of the Argonauts, and the birth Medea. It was fruitful in poisonou and produced excellent flax. Th bitants were originally Egyptian settled there when Sesostris, king c extended his conquests in the north. 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 24.—*Horat.* a v. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19. l. 2, c. 3.

COLENDA, a town of Spain.

ES, a promontory of Attica in the a man's foot. Venus had there a *Herodot.* 8, c. 96.

ATIA, a town on the Anio, built ople of Alba. It was there that Sext. offered violence to Lucretia. *Liv.* c.—*Strab.* 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 775.

QUINTIUS COLLATINUS, a nephew him the Proud, who married Lu whom Sext. Tarquin offered vio fe, with Brutus, drove the Tar om Rome, and were made first As he was one of the Tarquins, abominated by all the Roman he laid down his office of consul ed to Alba in voluntary banish. 2, c. 57. l. 2. c. 2.—*Flor.* 1. c. 9.

ATINUS, one of seven hills of

INA, one of gates of Rome on Quirinalis. *Ovid.* 4, *Fast.* v. 871.— less at Rome, who presided over. —One of the original tribes established by Romulus.

COLO, a governor of Pontus, who Mithridates to the emperor Claudius. *Suet.* c. 21.

ÆA, a place of Troas.

NÆ, a city of Phocis——of Ery——of Thessaly——of Messenia.——of Asia on the Thracian Bosporus.

NOS, an eminence near Athens, Œdipus retired during his banish.

SPHON, a town of Ionia, at a small from the sea. It was first built by the son of Manto, and colonized sons of Codrus. It was the native of Mimnermus, Nicander, and nnes. It was one of the cities disputed for the honor of having birth to Homer. Apollo had a there. *Strab.* 14.—*Paus.* 7, c. 3. *hu.* 2. c. 54.—*Cic. pro Arch. Poet.* 8.

SSE & COLOSSIS, a town of Phrygia Laodicea.

SSUS, a celebrated brazen image at which passed for one of the seven of the world. Its feet were upon moles which formed the entrance harbour, and ships passed full sail its legs. It was 70 cubits or 105 gh, and every thing in equal pro, and few could clasp round its . It was the work of Chares, the of Lysippus, and the artist was 12 in making it. It was begun 300 before Christ, and after it had re d unhurt during 56 or 88 years it ntly demolished by an earthquake. iding staircase ran to the top, from you could easily discern the shores of Syria and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt, by the help of glasses which were hung on the neck of the statue. It remained in ruins for the space of 894 years, and the Rhodians who had received several large contributions to repair it, divided the money among themselves, and frustrated the expectations of the donors, by saying that the oracle of Delphi forbad them to raise it up again from its ruins. In the year 672 of the Christian era it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, whose value has been estimated at 36,000 pounds English money.

COLOTES, a Teian painter, disciple of Phidias. *Plin.* 35, c. 8.——A disciple of Epicretus.——A follower of Epicurus, accused of ignorance by *Plut.*——A sculptor who made a statue of Æsculapius. *Strab.* 8.

COLPE, a city of Ionia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

COLUMBA, a dove, the symbol of Venus among the poets. This bird was sacred to Venus, and received divine honors in Syria. Doves disappeared once every year at Eryx, where Venus had a temple, and they were said to accompany the goddess to Libya, whither she went to pass nine days, after which they returned. Doves were supposed to give oracles in the oaks of the forest of Dodona. *Tibull.* 1, el. 7, v. 17.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1, c. 15.

COLUMELLA (L. Jun. Moderatus), a native of Gades, who wrote some books upon agriculture still extant. He lived in the reign of Claudius.

COLUMNÆ HERCULIS, a name given to two mountains on the extremest parts of Spain and Africa, at the entrance into the Mediterranean. They were called Calpe and Abyla, the former is on the coast of Spain, and the latter on the side of Africa. Their distance is only 18 miles. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules, and they were supposed to have been joined till the hero separated them and opened a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

COLYTTUS, a tribe in Athens.

COMAGENA, a part of Syria above Cilicia, on the east, extending as far the Euphrates. *Strab.* 11 & 17.

COMANA, (orum) a city of Cappadocia, famous for a temple of Bellona, where there were above 6000 ministers of both sexes. The chief priest among them was very powerful and knew no superior but the king of the country. This high office was generally conferred upon one of the royal family. *Flacc.* 7, v. 636.—*Strab.* 12.

COMANIA, a country of Asia.

Comari, a people of Asia. *Mela.* 1, c. 2.

Comarus, a port in the bay of Ambracia near Nicopolis.

Comastus, a place of Persia.

Combe, a daughter of the Asopus, who first invented a brazen suit of armour. She was changed into a bird and escaped from her children, who had conspired to murder her. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 382.

Combi & Ombi, a city of Egypt on the Nile. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

Combrea, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Combutis, a general under Brennus. *Pauf.* 10, c. 22.

Cometes, the father of Asterion, and one of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 356.—One of the Centaurs killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 284.——A man killed at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Pauf.* 8, c. 45.——One of the Magi, intimate with Cambyses king of Persia. *Justin.* 1, c. 9.——An adulterer of Ægiale.—A son of Orestes.

Cometho, a daughter of Pterilaus who deprived her father of a golden hair in his head upon which depended his fate. She was put to death by Amphitryon for her perfidy. *Apolled.* 2, c. 4.

Q. Cominius, a Roman knight, who wrote some illiberal verses against Tiberius, *Tacit.* 4, *Ann.* c. 31.

Comitia, (orum) an assembly of the Roman people. The word is derived from *Comitium*, the place where they were convened, *quasi a cum eundo.* The Comitium was a large hall which was left uncovered at the top in the first ages of the republic, so that the assembly was often dissolved in rainy weather. The Comitia were called, some *consularia*, for the election of the consuls; others *prætoria*, for the election of prætors, &c. These assemblies were more generally known by the name of *Comitia Curiata*, *Centuriata* and *Tributa*. The *Curiata* was when the people gave their votes by curiæ. These *Centuriata* were not convened in later times. *Vid. Centuria.* Another assembly was called *Comitia tributa*, where the votes were received from the whole tribes together. At first the Roman people were divided only into three tribes, but as their numbers encreased, the tribes were at last swelled to 35. The object of these assemblies was the electing of magistrates and all the public officers of state. They could be dissolved by one of the tribunes if he differed in opinion from the rest of his colleagues. If one among the people was taken with the falling sickness the whole assembly was immediately dissolved, whence that disease is called *morbus comitialis.* After the custom of giving their votes viva voce had been abolished, every one of the assembly in the enacting of a law was presented with two ballots, on one of which were the letters U. R. that is *uti rogas*, be it as it is required; on the other was an A. that is *antiquo*, which bears the same meaning as *antiquam vola*, I forbid it, the old law is more preferable. If the number of ballots with U. R. was superior to the A's, the law was approved constitutionally if not, it was rejected. Only the chief magistrates and sometimes the pontifices had the privilege of convening these assemblies. There were only these eight of the magistrates who had the power of proposing a law, the consuls, the dictator, the prætor, the interrex, the decemvirs, the military tribunes, the kings, and the triumvirs. These were called *majores magistratus* to whom one of the *minores magistratus* was added, the tribune of the people.

Comius, a man appointed king over the Attrebates by J. Cæsar, for his services. *Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 21.

Commodus, (L. Aurelius Antoninus) son of M. Antoninus. He succeeded his father in the Roman empire. He was naturally cruel and fond of indulging his licentious propensities. He wished to be called Hercules, and like that hero, he adorned his shoulders with a lion's skin and armed his hand with a knotted club. He publicly fought with the gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing the wild beasts in the amphitheatre. He required divine honors from the senate and they were granted. He was wont to put such an immense quantity of gold dust in his hair, that when he appeared bare headed in the sunshine, his head glittered as if surrounded with sun beams. Martia, one of his concubines, whose death he had prepared, poisoned him, but as the poison did not quickly operate he was strangled by a wrestler. He died in the 31st year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. It has been observed that he never trusted himself to a barber, but always burnt his beard, in imitation of the tyrant Dionysius. A. D. 192. *Herodian.*

Comon, a general of Messenia. *Pauf.* 4, c. 26.

Compitalia, festivals celebrated by the Romans the 12th of January and the 8th of March, in the cross-ways, in honor of the household gods called Lares. Tarquin the Proud first instituted them, on account of an oracle which ordered him to offer heads to the Lares. He sacrificed to them human victims, but J. Brutus, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, thought it sufficient to offer

only poppy heads and men of
he slaves were generally the
and during the celebration they
eir freedom. *Varro. de L. L.* 5,
. *Fast.* 5, v. 140.—*Dionys. Hall.* 4.
TUS, a river of Thrace falling
te Bistonis. *Herodot.* 7, c. 109.
A, a town of Bithynia.
the god of revelry, feasting, and
entertainments. During his fes-
n and women exchanged each
ifs. He was represented as a
drunken man with a garland
on his head and a torch in his
h seemed falling. He is more
ten sleeping, upon his legs, and
felt when the heat of the falling
hed his side. *Philostrat.* 2, *Icon.*
. *Rom.*
ei, a people of Spain. *Ho at.*
34.
IDIA, the goddess of peace and
: Rome. Camillus first raised
ple in the capitol, where the
often assembled for the transac-
blic business. She had besides
temples and statues. She was
o promote the peace and union
, and citizens. *Plut. in Camill.*
, c. 1.—*Cic. pro Domo.*
LUS, an avaricious officer, &c.
it.
INĀTES, a river of India flow-
e Ganges.
ōsi, a people of Belgium. *Cæs.*
c. 6.
LIA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.*

a small island at the mouth of the
tam. 3, v. 200.
DDŪNUS & COTUATUS, two des-
uls who raised their countrymen
m-, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 7, c. 3.
DUS, a river of Spain. *Martial.*
v. 9.
a people of Spain.
ILTUS, a god worshipped at
ith the same ceremonies as Pria-
mpsacus. *Strab.* 3
:i, a people of Spain.
DAS, the preceptor of Theseus, in
nor the Athenians instituted a
lled Connideia. It was then usual
: to him a ram. *Plut. in Thes.*
, a famous general of Athens, son
heus. He was made governor of
lands of the Athenians, and was
in a naval battle by Lysander
Ægospotamos. He retired in
banishment to Evagoras, king of
nd afterwards to Artaxerxes king
by whose assistance he freed his
country from slavery. He defeated the Spartans, near Cnidus, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall, and attempted to recover Ionia and Æolia. He was perfidiously betrayed by a Persian, and died in prison. *C. Nep. in vitâ.*—*Plut. in Lys. & Artax.*—*Isocrates*,—A Greek astronomer of Samos, who to gain the favor of Ptolemy Evergetes, publicly declared that the queen's locks which had been dedicated in the temple of Venus and had since disappeared, were become a constellation. He was intimate with Archimedes. *Catull.* 67.—*Virg. Ecl.* 3, v. 40.——A Grecian mythologist in the age of Archelaus, the last king of Cappadocia.

CONSENTES, the name which the Romans gave to the 12 superior gods, the *Dii majorum gentium.* The word signifies as much as *consentientes*, that is who consented to the deliberations of Jupiter's council. They were twelve in number, whose name Ennius has briefly expressed in these lines,

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars,
Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

Varro. de R. R.

CONSENTIA, a town in the country of the Brutii. *Liv.* 8, c. 24.

CONSIDIUS ÆQUUS, a Roman knight, &c. *Tacit.*

C. CONSIDIUS, one of Pompey's adherents, &c. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 2, c. 23.

CONSILINUM, a town of Italy. *Mela*, 2, c. 4.

CONSTANTINOPŎLIS, formerly Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, a noble and magnificent city, built by Constantine the Great. It was the capital of the eastern Roman empire and was called after its foundation *Roma nova*, on account of its greatness, which seemed to rival Rome. The beauty of its situation with all its conveniences have been the admiration of every age.

CONSTANTĪNUS, surnamed the Great, from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Constantius, whom Diocletian had named Cæsar. As soon as he became independant, he assumed the title of Augustus. He made war against Licinius, his brother-in-law and colleague on the throne, because he was cruel and ambitious. He conquered him and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. It is said that as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription, ἐν τούτῳ νίκα *in hoc vince.* From this circumstance he became a convert to

to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory. After the death of Diocletian, Maximian, Maxentius, Maximinus, and Licinius, who had reigned together tho' in a subordinate manner, Constantine became the sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He founded a city in a most eligible situation, where old Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name Constantinopolis. Thither he transported part of the Roman senate, and by keeping his court there, he made it the rival of Rome in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial cities began to look upon each other with an eye of envy, and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis was called the capital of the eastern, dominions of Rome. Constantine died A. D. 337, after a reign of 31 years of the greatest glory and success. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire. The first was conquered by the armies of his brother Constans, and killed in the 25th year of his age. Magnentius the governor of the provinces of Rhætia murdered Constans in his bed, after a reign of 13 years, and Constantius, the only surviving brother now become the sole emperor, punished his brother's murderer, and died after a reign of 24 years.

CONSUALIA LUDI or CONSUALIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Consus, the god of council, whose altar Romulus discovered under the ground. This altar was always covered except at the festival, when a mule was sacrificed and games and horse races exhibited in honor of Neptune. It was during these festivals that Romulus carried away the Sabine women who had assembled to be spectators of the games. They were first instituted by Romulus. Some say that Romulus only regulated and re-instituted them after they had been before established by Evander. During the celebration, which happened about the middle of August, the horses were exempted from all labors, and were led through the streets adorned with garlands and flowers.

CONSUL, a magistrate at Rome with regal authority for the space of one year. They were two in number called consuls *a consulendo*, and annually chosen in the Campus Martius. The two first consuls were L. Junius Brutus, and L. Tarquinius Collatinus chosen A. U. C. 244. after the expulsion of the Tarquins. In the first times of the republic the two consuls were always chosen from Patrician families or noblemen, but the people obtained the privilege A. U. C. 388. of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians. The first consul among the plebeians was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the consulship should be 43 years of age, called *legitimum tempus*. He was always to appear at the election as a private man without a retinue, and it was requisite before he canvassed for the office to have discharged the functions of quæstor, edile and prætor. Sometimes these qualifications were disregarded. Val. Corvinus was made a consul in his 23d year, and Scipio in his 24th. Young Marius, Pompey and Augustus were also under the proper age when they were invested with the office, and Pompey had never been quæstor or prætor. The power of the consuls was unbounded, and they knew no superior but the gods and the laws, but after the expiration of their office their conduct was minutely scrutinized by the people, and misbehaviour was often punished by the laws. The badges of their office was the *prætexta*, a robe fringed with purple, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by 12 lictors carrying the *fasces* or bundles of sticks, in the middle of which appeared an ax. The ax, as being the characteristic rather of tyranny than of freedom was taken away from the *fasces* by Valerius Poplicola, but it was restored by his successor. They took it by turns monthly to be preceded by the lictors while at Rome. But the appearance of two persons with the badges of royal authority should raise apprehensions in the multitude. While one appeared publicly in state, only a crier walked before the other, and the lictors followed behind without the fasces. Their authority was equal, yet the Valerian law gave the right of priority to the older, and the Julian law to him who had most children, and he was generally called *consul major* or *prior*. As their power was absolute they presided over the senate and could convene and dismiss it at pleasure. The senators were their counsellors, and among the Romans, the manner of reckoning their years was by the name of the consuls, and by *M. Tull. Cicerone & L. Antonio, Consulibus* for instance, the year of Rome 689 was always understood. This custom lasted from the year of Rome 244 till the year 1294 or 541 of the christian era. In public assemblies the consuls sat in ivory chairs and held in their hand an ivory wand called *sceptrum eburneum* which had an eagle on its top as a sign of dignity and power. When they had drawn by lot the provinces over which they were to preside during their consulship, they went to the capitol to offer

ir prayers to the gods, and entreat protect the republic; after this they d from the city arrayed in their mi- lrefs and preceded by the lictors. nes the provinces were assigned them drawing by lot, by the still and men of the senators. At their de- they were provided by the state hatever was requisite during their ion. In their provinces they were ended by the 12 lictors, and equally with regal authority. They were mitted to return to Rome without cial command of the senate, and they remained in the province till the ar- f their successor. At their return ranged the people and solemnly d that they had done nothing against s or interest of their country, but hfully and diligently endeavoured to the greatness and welfare of the No man could be consul two fol- years, yet this institution was some- oken, and we find Marius re-elected fter the expiration of his office dur- Cimbrian war. The office of con- dignified during the times of the awealth, became a mere title under erors, and retained nothing of its y but the useless ensigns of original

Even the office of consul, which ginally annual, was reduced to two months by J. Cæsar, but they who mitted on the first of January de- ted the year, and were called *ordi-* Their successors during the year distinguished by the name of *suffecti.* s and Claudius abridged the time consulship, and the emperor Com- made no less than 25 consuls in one Constantine the Great renewed the institution, and permitted them to le year in office.——Here is annexed the consuls from the establishment onsular power to the battle of Ac- which it may be said that the au- of the consuls was totally extin-

wo first consuls, chosen about the ne June, A. U. C. 244, were L. RUTUS, and L. TARQ. COLLATI- Collatinus retired from Rome as of the family of the Tarquins, and ALERIUS was chosen in his room. Brutus was killed in battle, SP. LU- S was elected to succeed him, and e death of Lucretius, MARCUS IUS was chosen for the rest of the ith Valerius Publicola. The first ip lasted about 16 months, during he Romans fought against the Tar- and the capitol was dedicated.

A. U. C. 246. PUB. VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, 2. TIT. LUCRETIUS. Porsenna supported the claims of Tarquin. The noble actions of Cocles, Scævola and Cloelia.

——— 247. P. LUCRETIUS, or M. HORATIUS; P. VALER. PUBLICOLA 3. The vain efforts of Porsenna continued.

——— 248. SP. LARTIUS; T. HERMINIUS. Victories obtained over the Sabines.

——— 249. M. VALERIUS; P POSTUMIUS. Wars with the Sabines continued.

——— 250. P. VALERIUS 4; T. LUCRETIUS 2.

——— 251. AGRIPPA MENENIUS; P. POSTUMIUS, 2. The death of Publicola.

——— 252. OPITER VIRGINIUS; SP. CASSIUS. Sabine war.

——— 253. POSTUMIUS COMINIUS; TITUS LARTIUS. A conspiracy of slaves at Rome.

——— 254. SERV. SULPICIUS; MANIUS TULLIUS.

——— 255. P. VETURIUS GEMINUS; T. ÆBUTIUS ELVA.

——— 256. T. LARTIUS 2; L. CLŒLIUS. War with the Latins.

——— 257. A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS; M. MINUCIUS.

——— 258. AULUS POSTUMIUS; TIT. VIRGINIUS. The battle of Regillæ.

——— 259. AP. CLAUDIUS; P. SERVILIUS. War with the Volsci.

——— 260. A. VIRGINIUS; T. VETURIUS. The dissatisfied people retire to Mons Sacer.

——— 261. POSTUMIUS COMINIUS; SP. CASSIUS, 2. A reconciliation between the senate and people, and the election of the tribunes.

——— 262. T. GEGANIUS; P. MINUCIUS. A famine at Rome.

——— 263. M. MINUCIUS; AUL. SEMPRONIUS, 2. The haughty behaviour of Coriolanus to the populace.

——— 264. Q. SULPITIUS CAMERINUS; SP. LARTIUS FLAVUS 2. Coriolanus retires to the Volsci.

——— 265. C. JULIUS; P. PINARIUS. The Volsci make declarations of war.

——— 266. SP. NAUTIUS; SEN. FURIUS. Coriolanus forms the siege of Rome. He retires at the entreaties of his mother and wife, and dies.

——— 267. T. SICINIUS; C. AQUILIUS. The Volsci defeated.

——— 268. SP. CASSIUS 3; PROCULUS VIRGINIUS. Cassius aspires to tyranny.

——— 269. SERV. CORNELIUS; Q. FABIUS.

Q. Fabius. Cassius is condemned and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

A. U. C. 270. L. Æmilius; Cæso Fabius. The Æqui and Volsci defeated.

——— 271. M. Fabius; L. Valerius.

——— 272. Q. Fabius, 2; C. Julius. War with the Æqui.

——— 273. Cæso Fabius, 2; Sp. Furius. War continued with the Æqui and Veientes.

——— 274. M. Fabius, 2; Cn. Manlius. Victory over the Hernici.

——— 275. Cæso Fabius, 3; A. Virginius. The march of the Fabii to the river Cremera.

——— 276. L. Æmilius, 2; C. Servilius. The wars continued against the neighbouring states.

——— 277. C. Horatius; T. Menenius. The defeat and death of the 300 Fabii.

——— 278. Sp. Servilius; Aul. Virginius. Menenius brought to his trial for the defeat of the armies under him.

——— 279. C. Nautius; P. Valerius.

——— 280. L. Furius; C. Manlius. A truce of 40 years granted to the Veientes.

——— 281. L. Æmilius Opiter; Virginius or Vopiscus Julius. The tribune Genutius murdered in his bed for his seditions.

——— 282. L. Pinarius; P. Furius.

——— 283. Ap. Claudius; T. Quintius. The Roman army suffer themselves to be defeated by the Volsci, on account of their hatred to Appius, while his colleague is boldly and chearfully obeyed against the Æqui.

——— 284. L. Valerius, 2; Tib. Æmilius. Appius is cited to take his trial before the people, and dies before the day of trial.

——— 285. T. Numicius Priscus; A. Virginius.

——— 286 T. Quintius, 2; Q. Servilius.

——— 287. Tib. Æmilius; Q. Fabius.

——— 288. Q. Servilius, 2; Sp. Postumius.

——— 289. Q. Fabius, 2; T. Quintius, 3. In the Census made this year which was the ninth, there were found 114,214 citizens in Rome.

——— 290. Aul. Postumius; Sp. Furius.

——— 291. L. Æbutius; P. Servilius. A plague at Rome.

A. U. C. 292. T. Lucretius Tricipitinus; T. Veturius Geminus.

——— 293. P. Volumnius; Serv. Sulpicius. Dreadful prodigies at Rome, and seditions.

——— 294. C. Claudius; P. Valerius. A Sabine seizes the Capitol, and is defeated and killed. Valerius is killed in an engagement, and Cincinnatus is taken from the plough, and made dictator; he quelled the dissentions at Rome and returned to his farm.

——— 295. Q. Fabius, 3; L. Cornelius. The Census made the Romans amount to 132,049.

——— 296. L. Minucius; C. Nautius, 2. Minucius is besieged in his camp by the Æqui, and Cincinnatus being elected dictator delivers him, obtains a victory, and lays down his power 16 days after his election.

——— 297. Q. Minucius; C. Horatius. War with the Æqui and Sabines. Ten tribunes elected instead of five.

——— 298. M. Valerius; Sp. Virginius.

——— 299. T. Romilius; C. Veturius.

——— 300. Sp. Tarpeius; A. Aterius.

——— 301. P. Curiatius; Sex. Quintilius.

——— 302. C. Menenius; P. Sestius Capitolinus. The Decemvirs reduce the laws into twelve tables.

——— 303. Ap. Claudius; T. Genutius; P. Sestius, &c. The Decemvirs assume the reins of government, and preside with consular power.

——— 304 & 305. Ap. Claudius; Q. Fabius Vibulanus; M. Cornelius, &c. The Decemvirs continued. They act with violence. Appius endeavours to take possession of Virginia, who is killed by her father. The Decemvirs abolished.

——— 306. Valerius Potitus; M. Horatius Barbatus. Appius is summoned to take his trial. He dies in prison, and the rest of the Decemvirs are banished.

——— 307. Lart. Herminius; T. Virginius.

——— 308. M. Geganius Macerinus; C. Julius. Domestic troubles.

——— 309. T. Quintius Capitolinus 4; Agrippa Furius. The Æqui and Volsci come near the gates of Rome and are defeated.

——— 310. M. Genucius; C. Curtius. A law passed to permit the patrician and plebeian families to intermarry.

——— 311. Military tribunes are chosen instead of consuls. The plebeians admitted

ng them. The first were A. ; L. Atilius; T. Cœli- dicated three months after and consuls were again chosen Mugilanus; L. Sempro- rinus.

312. M. Geganius Mace- Quintius Capitolinus orship instituted.

313. M. Fabius Virula- nius Æbutius Corniçen.

314. C. Furius Pacilus; s Crassus.

315. P. Geganius Mace- Menenius Lanatus. A fa- e. Mælius attempts to make

316. T. Quintius Capito- Agrippa Menenius Lana-

317. Mamercus Æmilius; s; L. Julius. Military tri-

318. M. Geganius Mace- Sergius Fidenas. Tolum- the Veientes killed by Cos- s the second royal spoils call-

319. M. Cornelius Malu- L. Papirius Crassus.

320. C. Julius 2; L. Vir-

321. C. Julius 3; L. Vir- The duration of the censor- to 18 months.

322. M. Fabius Virula- ossius; L. Sergius Fide- ary tribunes.

323. L. Pinerius Mamer- tius Medullinus; Sp. Pos- rus. Military tribunes.

324. T. Quintius Cincin- Julius Mento; consuls. A the Veientes and Fidenates by Posthumius.

325. C. Papirius Crassus;

326. L. Sergius Fidenas ucret. Tricipitinus.

327. A. Cornelius Cossus; us Pennus 2.

328. Servilius Ahala; L. ugilanus.

329. T. Quintius Pennus; M. Posthumius; A. Corn. ilitary Tribunes all of Patrician victory over the Veientes.

330. A. Sempronius Atra- Quintius Cincinnatus; L. bullinus, L. Horat. Bar-

A. U. C. 331. A. Claudius Crassus, &c. Military Tribunes.

——— 332. C. Sempronius Atratinus; Q. Fabius Virulanus. Consuls, who gave much dissatisfaction to the people.

——— 333. L. Manlius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 334. Numerius Fabius Virulanus; T. Q. Capitolinus.

——— 335. L. Q. Cincinnatus; 3; L. Furius Medullinus, 2; M. Manlius; A. Sempronius Atratinus. Military tribunes.

——— 336. A. Menenius Lanatus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 337. L. Sergius Fidenas, M. Papirius Mugillanus, C. Servilius.

——— 338. A. Menenius Lanatus, 2, &c.

——— 339. A. Sempronius Atratinus, 3, &c.

——— 340. P. Cornelius Cossus, &c.

——— 341. Cn. Corn. Cossus, &c. One of the military tribunes stoned to death by the army.

——— 342. M. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, Consuls. Domestic seditions.

——— 343. Q. Fabius Ambustus; C. Furius Pacilus.

——— 344. M. Papirius Atratinus; C. Nautius Rutilus.

——— 345. Mamercus Æmilius; C. Valerius Potitus.

——— 346. Cn. Corn. Cossus; L. Furius Medullinus, 2. Plebeians for the first time quæstors.

——— 347. C. Julius, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 348. L. Furius Medullinus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 349. P. & Cn. Cornelii Cossi, &c. Military tribunes. This year the Roman soldiers first received pay.

——— 350. T. Quintius Capitolinus, &c. Military tribunes. The siege of Veii begun.

——— 351. C. Valerius Potitus, &c. Military tribunes.

——— 352. Manlius Æmilius Mamercinus, &c. The Roman cavalry begin to receive pay.

——— 353. C. Servilius Ahala, &c. A defeat at Veii, occasioned by a quarrel between two of the military tribunes.

——— 354. L. Valerius Potitus, 4; M. Furius Camillus, 2, &c.

A military tribune, chosen from among the plebeians.

A. U. C. 355. P. LICINIUS CALVUS, &c.

——— 356. M. VETURIUS, &c.

——— 357. L. VALERIUS POTITUS, 5; M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, 3, &c.

——— 358. L. JULIUS JULUS, &c.

——— 359. P. LICINIUS, &c. Camillus declared dictator. The city of Veii taken by means of a mine. Camillus obtains a triumph.

——— 360. P. CORN. COSSUS, &c. The people willed to remove to Veii.

——— 361. M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, &c. Falisci surrendered to the Romans.

——— 362. L. LUCRET. FLACCUS; SERVIUS SULPICIUS CAMERINUS, Consuls after Rome had been governed by military tribunes for 15 successive years. Camillus strongly opposes the removing to Veii, and it is rejected.

——— 363. L. VALERIUS POTITUS; M. MANLIUS. One of the censors dies.

——— 364. L. LUCRETIUS, &c. Military tribunes. A strange voice heard, which foretold the approach of the Gauls. Camillus goes to banishment to Ardea. The Gauls besiege Clusium, and soon after march towards Rome.

——— 365. Three FABII military tribunes. The Romans defeated at Allia by the Gauls. The Gauls enter Rome and set it on fire. Camillus declared dictator by the senate, who had retired into the capitol. The geese save the capitol, and Camillus suddenly comes and defeats the Gauls.

——— 366. L. VALERIUS POPLICOLA 3; L. VIRGINIUS, &c. Camillus declared dictator, defeats the Volsci, Æqui and Tuscans.

——— 367. T. Q. CINCINNATUS; Q. SERVILIUS FIDENAS; L. JULIUS JULUS.

——— 368. L. PAPIRIUS; CN. SERGIUS; L. ÆMILIUS, &c.

——— 369. M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, &c.

——— 370. A. MANLIUS; P. CORNELIUS, &c. The Volsci defeated. Manlius aims at royalty.

——— 371. SER. CORN. MALUGINENSIS 3; P. VALERIUS POTITUS 2; M. FURIUS CAMILLUS 6. Manlius is condemned and thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

——— 372. L. VALERIUS 3; A. MANLIUS 3; SER. SULPICIUS 3, &c.

——— 373. SP. & L. PAPIRII, &c.

A. U. C. 374. M. FURIUS CAMILLUS, 7; L. FURIUS, &c.

——— 375. L. & P. VALERII.

——— 376. C. MANLIUS, &c.

——— 377. SP. FURIUS, &c.

——— 378. L. ÆMILIUS, &c.

——— 379. L. PAPIRIUS; L. MERENIUS; SER. SULPICIUS, &c.

——— 380. } For four years anarchy at Rome. No consuls
——— 381. } or military tribunes e-
——— 382. } lected, but only for that
——— 383. } time. L. SEX. SEXTINUS; C. LICINIUS CALVUS STOLO. Tribunes of the people.

——— 384. L. FURIUS, &c.

——— 385. Q. SERVILIUS; C. VETURIUS, &c. Ten magistrates are chosen to take care of the Sibylline books.

——— 386. M. FABIUS, &c.

——— 387. T. QUINTIUS; SER. CORNELIUS, &c.

——— 388. A. & M. CORNELII 2, &c. The Gauls defeated by Camillus. One of the consuls for the future to be elected from among the plebeians.

——— 389. M. ÆMILIUS; L. SEXTIUS; consuls. The offices of prætor and Curule Ædile granted to the senate by the people.

——— 390. L. GENUCIUS; Q. SERVILIUS. Camillus died.

——— 391. SUPITIUS PETICUS; C. LICINIUS STOLO.

——— 392. CN. GENUTIUS; L. ÆMILIUS 2.

——— 393. Q. SERV. AHALA 2; L. GENUCIUS 2. Curtius devotes himself to the *Dii manes*.

——— 394. C. SULPICIUS 2; C. LICINIUS 2. Manlius conquers a Gaul in single battle.

——— 395. C. PETILIUS BALBUS; M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS.

——— 396. M. POPILIUS LÆNAS; CN. MANLIUS.

——— 397. C. FABIUS, C. PLAUTIUS. Gauls routed.

——— 398. C. MARCIUS; CN. MANLIUS 2.

——— 399. M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS 2; M. POPILIUS LÆNAS 2. A dictator elected from the plebeians for the first time.

——— 400. C. SULPICIUS PETICUS 3; M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA, both of patrician families.

——— 401. M. FABIUS AMBUSTUS 3; T. QUINTIUS.

——— 402. C. SULPITIUS PETICUS 3; M. VALERIUS POPLICOLA.

——— 403. P. VALERIUS POPLICOLA; C. MARCIUS RUTILUS.

——— 404. Q. SULPICIUS PETICUS

). Pennus. A censor elected
ime from the plebeians.
405. M. Popilius Lænas
. Scipio.
406. L. Furius Camillus;
ius Crassus. Valerius fir-
imus after conquering a Gaul.
407. M. Valer. Corvus;
us Lænas 4. Corvus was
years of age against the stand-
treaty of amity concluded with

408. T. Manlius Torqua-
lautius.
409. M. Valerius Cor-
Patilius.
410. M. Fabius Dorso; Ser.
Camerinus.
411. C. Marcius Rutilus
lius Torquatus 2.
412. M. Valerius Cor-
Corn. Consus. The Romans
ike war against the Samnites at
of the Campanians. They obtain

413. C. Marcius Ruti-
Servilius.
414. C. Plautius 2; L.
Mamercinus.
415. T. Manlius Torqua-
Decius Mus. The victories of
the Great in Asia. Manlius
to death for fighting against his
ecius devotes himself for the
ch obtains a great victory over

416. T. Æmilius Mamer-
Publilius Philo.
417. L. Furius Camillus;
s. The Latins conquered.
418. C. Sulpicius Longus;
s Præus. The prætorship
a plebeian.
419. L. Papirius Crassus;
ilius.
420. M. Valerius Cor-
Atilius Regulus.
421. T. Veturius; Sp.
ius.
422. A. Cornelius 2; Cn.
s.
423. M. Claudius Mar-
C. Valerius Potitus.
424. L. Papirius Cursor;
ius Libo.
425. L. Papirius Crassus
autius Venno.
426. L. Æmilius Mamer-
C. Plautius.
427. P. Plautius Procu-
Corn. Scapula.

A. U. C. 428. L. Corn. Lentulus;
Q. Publilius Philo 2.
——— 429. C. Petilius 2; L.
Papirius Mugillanus.
——— 430. L. Furius Camil-
lus; D. Jun. Brutus Scæva. The
dictator Papirius Cursor is for putting to
death Fabius, his master of horse, because
he fought in his absence and obtained a
famous victory. He pardons him.
——— 431. C Sulpicius Longus
2; Q Aulius Cerretanus.
——— 432. Q. Fabius; L. Ful-
vius.
——— 433. T. Veturius Calvi-
nus 2; Sp. Postumius Albinus 2;
C. Pontius, the Samnite, takes the Roman
consuls in an ambuscade at Caudium.
——— 434. L. Papirius Cursor;
Q. Publilius Philo.
——— 435. L. Papirius Cursor
3; Q. Aulius Cerretanus 2.
——— 436. M. Fossius Flacci-
nator; L. Plautius Venno.
——— 437. C. Jun. Bubulcus;
L. Æmilius Barbula.
——— 438. Sp. Nautius; M. Po-
pilius.
——— 439. L. Papirius 4; Q.
Publilius 4.
——— 440. M. Petilius; C.
Sulpicius.
——— 441. L. Papirius Cursor
5; C. Jun. Bubulcus 2.
——— 442. M. Valerius; P. De-
cius. The censor Appius makes the Ap-
pian way and Aqueducts. The family of
the Potitii extinct.
——— 443. C. Jun. Bubulcus 2;
Q. Æmilius Barbula 2.
——— 444. Q. Fabius 2; C. Mar-
cius Rutilus.
——— 445. Q. Fabius 3; P. De-
cius 2.
——— 446. Appius Claudius;
L. Volumnius.
——— 447. P. Corn. Arvina; Q.
Marcius Tremulus.
——— 448. L. Postumius; T.
Minucius.
——— 449. P. Sulpicius Saver-
rio; Sempronius Sophus. The Æqui
conquered.
——— 450. L. Genucius; Ser.
Cornelius.
——— 451. M. Livius; M. Æmi-
lius.
——— 452. M. Valerius Maxi-
mus; Q. Apulejus. The priesthood
made common to the plebeians.

——— 453.

A. U. C. 453. M. Fulvius Pætinus; T. Manlius Torquatus.

——— 454. L. Cornelius Scipio; Cn. Fulvius.

——— 455. Q. Fabius Maximus 4; P. Decius Mus 3. Wars against the Samnites

——— 456. L. Volumnius 2; Ap. Claudius 2. Conquest over the Etrurians and Samnites.

——— 357. Q. Fabius 5; P. Decius 4 Decius devotes himself in a battle against the Samnites and the Gauls, and the Romans obtain a victory.

——— 458. L. Postumius Megellus; M. Atilius Regulus.

——— 459. L. Papirius Cursor; Sp. Carvilius. Victories over the Samnites.

——— 460. Q. Fabius Gurges; D. Jun. Brutus Scæva. Victory over the Samnites.

——— 461. L. Postumius 3; C. Jun. Brutus. Æsculapius brought to Rome in the form of a serpent from Epidaurus.

——— 462. P. Corn. Rufinus; M. Curius Dentatus.

——— 463. M. Valerius Corvinus; Q. Cædicius Noctua.

——— 464. Q. Marcius Tremulus, 2; P. Corn. Arvina, 2.

——— 465. M. Claudius Marcellus; C. Nautius.

——— 466. M. Valerius Potitus; C. Ælius Pætus.

——— 467. C. Claudius Canina; M. Æmilius Lepidus.

——— 468. C. Servilius Tucca; Cæcilius Metellus. War with the Senones.

——— 469. P. Corn. Dolabella; C. Domitius Calvinus. Senones defeated.

——— 470. Q. Æmilius; C. Fabricius. War with Tarentum.

——— 471. L. Æmilius Barbula; Q. Marcius. Pyrrhus comes to assist Tarentum.

——— 472. P. Valerius Levinus; Tib. Coruncianus. Pyrrhus conquers the consul Levinus, and, though victorious, sues for peace, which is refused by the Roman senate. The census was made and 272,222 citizens were found.

——— 473. P. Sulpicius Saverrio; P. Decius Mus. A battle with Pyrrhus.

——— 474. C. Fabricius Luscinus, 2; Q. Æmilius Pappus, 2. Pyrrhus goes to Sicily. The treaty between Rome and Carthage renewed.

A. U. C. 475. P. Corn. Rufinus, 2; C. Jun. Brutus, 2. Crotona and Locri taken.

——— 476. Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, 2; C. Genucius Clepsina. Pyrrhus returns from Sicily to Italy.

——— 477. M. Curius Dentatus, 2; L. Corn. Lentulus. Pyrrhus finally defeated by Curius.

——— 478. M. Curius Dentatus, 3; Ser. Corn. Merenda.

——— 479. C. Fabius Dorso; C. Claudius Canina, 2. An embassy from Philadelphus to conclude an alliance with the Romans.

——— 480. L. Papirius Cursor, 2; Sp. Carvilius, 2. Tarentum surrenders.

——— 481. L. Genucius; C. Quintius.

——— 482. C. Genucius; Cn. Cornelius.

——— 483. Q. Ogulinus Gallus; C. Fabius Pictor. Silver money coined at Rome for the first time.

——— 484. P. Sempronius Sophus; Ap. Claudius Crassus.

——— 485. M. Atilius Regulus; L. Julius Libo. Italy enjoys peace universally.

——— 486. Numerius Fabius; D. Junius.

——— 487. Q. Fabius Gurges, 3; L. Mamilius Vitulus. The number of the quæstors doubled to eight.

——— 488. Ap. Claudius Caudex; M. Fulvius Flaccus. The Romans aid the Mamertines which occasions the first Punic war. Appius defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily. The combats of gladiators first instituted.

——— 489. M. Valerius Maximus; M. Otacilius Crassus. Alliance between Rome and Hiero king of Syracuse. A sun dial first put up at Rome, brought from Catana.

——— 490. L. Postumius Gemellus; Q. Mamilius Vitulus. The siege and taking of Agrigentum. The total defeat of the Carthaginians.

——— 491. L. Valerius Flaccus; T. Otacilius Crassus.

——— 492. Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina; C. Duilius. In two months the Romans build and equip a fleet of 120 galliots The naval victory and triumph of Duilius.

——— 493. L. Corn. Scipio; C. Aquilius Florus. Expedition against Sardinia and Corsica.

——— 494. A. Atilius Calatinus; C. Sulpicius Paterculus. The Carthaginians defeated in a naval battle.

——— 495.

:. 495. C. ATTILIUS REGULUS; s. BLASIO.

— 496. L. MANLIUS VULSO; CIUS. At the death of Cæcilius tegulus 2, was elected for the rest ar. The famous battle of Ec- The victorious consuls land in

— 497. SERV. FULVIUS PÆTI- ILLIOR; M. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, fter many victories in Africa is and taken prisoner by Xanthip- igentum retaken by the Carthu-

— 498. CN. CORN. SCIPIO ASI- . ATTILIUS CALATINUS 2. Pa- ken by the Romans.

— 499. CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO; ONIUS BLÆSUS. The Romans d by shipwrecks, renounce the y of the seas.

— 500. C. AURELIUS COTTA; ILIUS GEMINUS. Citizens ca- ear ms amounted to 297, 797.

— 501. L. CÆCILIUS METEL- . FURIUS PAULUS. The Romans recover their power by sea.

— 502. C. ATTILIUS REGULUS ANLIUS VULSO 2. The Cartha- ieligated near Panormus in Sici- hundred and forty-two elek- and sent to Rome. Regu- the Romans not to exchange pri- He is put to death in the most ex- tortments.

— 503. P. CLODIUS PULCHER; PULLUS. The Romans defeated battle. The Roman fleet lost in

— 504. C. AURELIUS COTTA RVILIUS GEMINUS, 2.

— 505. L. CÆCILIUS METEL- NUM. FABIUS BUTEO. Hanni- great born. The number of the 252, 222.

— 506. M. OTACILIUS CRAS- I. FABIUS LICINUS.

— 507. M. FABIUS BUTEO; IUS BALBUS.

— 508. A. MANLIUS TORQUA- C. SEMPRONIUS BLÆSUS.

— 509. C. FUNDANIUS FUNDU- . SULPICIUS GALLUS. A fleet individuals at Rome.

— 510. C. LUTATIUS CATULUS; TUMIUS ALBINUS. The Car- a fleet defeated near the islands Peace made between Rome and . The Carthaginians evacuate

— 511. Q. LUTATIUS CERCO; ILIUS ATTICUS. Sicily is made a Roman province. The 39th Census taken. The citizens amount to 260,000.

A. U. C. 512. C. CLAUDIUS CENTHO; M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS.

——— 513. C. MAMILIUS TURINUS; Q. VALERIUS FALTO.

——— 514. T. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS; P. VALERIUS FALTO. The Carthaginians give up Sardinia to Rome.

——— 515. L. CORN. LENTULUS CAUDINUS; Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS. The Romans offer Ptolemy Evergetes assistance against Antiochus Theos.

——— 516. P. CORN. LENTULUS CAUDINUS; LICINIUS VARUS. Revolt of Corsica and Sardinia.

——— 517. C. ATILIUS BULBUS 2; T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS. The temple of Janus shut for the first time since the reign of Numa about 440 years. An universal peace at Rome.

——— 518. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS; SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS.

——— 519. Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS; M. POMPONIUS MATHO. Differences and jealousy between Rome and Carthage.

——— 520. M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS; M. PUBLICIUS MALLEOLUS.

——— 521. M. POMPONIUS MATHO 2; C. PAPIRIUS MASO. The first divorce known at Rome.

——— 522. M. ÆMILIUS BARBULA; M. JUNIUS PERA. War with the Illyrians.

——— 523. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS, 2; CN. FULVIUS CENTUMALUS. The building of new Carthage.

——— 524. SP. CARVILIUS MAXIMUS 2; Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS.

——— 525. P. VALERIUS FLACCUS; M. ATILIUS REGULUS. Two new prætors added to the other prætors.

——— 526. M. VALERIUS MESSALA; L. APULLIUS FULLO. Italy invaded by the Gauls. The Romans could now lead into the field of battle 770,000 men.

——— 527. L. ÆMILIUS PAPUS; C. ATTILIUS REGULUS. The Gauls defeat the Romans near Clusium. The Romans obtain a victory near Telamon.

——— 528. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS 2; Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS 2. The Boii, part of the Gauls, surrender.

——— 529. C. FLAMINIUS; P. FURIUS PHILUS.

——— 530. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS; CN. CORN. SCIPIO CALVUS. A new war with the Gauls. Marcellus gains the spoils called *opima*.

——— 531. P. CORNELIUS; M. MINUCIUS

Minucius Rufus. Annibal takes the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain.

A. U. C. 532. L. Veturius; C. Lutatius. The Via Flaminia built.

——— 533. M. Livius Salinator; L. Æmilius Paulus. War with Illyricum.

——— 534. P. Corn. Scipio; T. Sempronius Longus. Siege of Saguntum, by Annibal, the cause of the second Punic war. Annibal marches towards Italy and crosses the Alps. The Carthaginian fleet defeated near Sicily. Sempronius defeated near Trebia by Annibal.

——— 535. Cn. Servilius; C. Flaminius 2. A famous battle near the lake Thrasymenus, Fabius is appointed dictator. Success of Cn. Scipio in Spain.

——— 536. C. Terentius Varro; L. Æmilius Paulus 2. The famous battle of Cannæ. Annibal marches to Capua, Marcellus beats Annibal near Nolæ. Asdrubal begins his march towards Italy, and his army is totally defeated by the Scipios.

——— 537. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus; Q. Fabius Maximus 3. Philip of Macedonia enters into alliance with Annibal. Sardinia revolts and is reconquered by Manlius. The Carthaginians twice beaten in Spain by Scipio.

——— 538. Q. Fabius Maximus 4; M. Claudius Marcellus 3. Marcellus besieges Syracuse by sea and land.

——— 539. Q. Fabius Maximus; T. Sempronius Gracchus 3. The siege of Syracuse continued.

——— 540. Q. Fulvius Flaccus; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Syracuse taken and plundered. Sicily made a Roman province. Tarentum treacherously delivered to Annibal. The two Scipios conquered in Spain.

——— 541. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus; P. Sulpicius Galba. Capua besieged and taken by the Romans. P. Scipio sent to Spain with proconsular power.

——— 542. M. Claudius Marcellus 4; M. Valerius Levinus 2. The Carthaginians driven from Sicily. Carthagena taken by young Scipio.

——— 543. Q. Fabius Maximus 5; Q. Fulvius Flaccus 4. Annibal defeated by Marcellus. Fabius takes Tarentum. Asdrubal defeated by Scipio.

——— 544. M. Claudius Marcellus 5; T. Quintius Crispinus. Marcellus killed in an ambuscade by Annibal. The Carthaginian fleet defeated. The census taken, and 137,108 c were found.

A. U. C. 545. M. Claudius M. Livius 2. Asdrubal passes the Nero obtains some advantage over A The two consuls defeat Asdrubal, killed, and his head thrown into An camp. The Romans make war Philip.

——— 546. L. Veturius Cæcilius. Scipio obtains a victor Asdrubal, the son of Gisgo. in Spain finissa sides with the Romans.

——— 547. P. Cornelius Sc P. Licinius Crassus. Scipio powered to invade Africa.

——— 548. M. Cornelius Thegus; P. Sempronius Tudit Scipio lands in Africa.

——— 549. Cn. Servilius C C. Servilius Geminus. Scipio f general consternation in Africa. A is recalled from Italy by the Cartha Senate.

——— 550. M. Servilius Claudius. Annibal and Scipio c a parley; they prepare for battle. bal is defeated at Zama. Scipio pr to besiege Carthage.

——— 551. Cn. Corn. Lenti P. Ælius Petus. Peace granted Carthaginians. Scipio triumphs.

——— 552. P. Sulpicius G 2; C. Aurelius Cotta. War wi Macedonians.

——— 553. L. Corn. Lentu P. Villius Tapulus. The Ma nian war continued.

——— 554. Sex. Ælius Pa T. Quintius Flaminius. Phili feated by Quintius.

——— 555. C. Corn. Cethe Q. Minucius Rufus. Philip i feated. Quintius grants him peace.

——— 556. L. Furius Purpu M. Claudius Marcellus. The pendence of Greece proclaimed by F ninus at the Isthmian games.

——— 557. L. Valerius F cus; M. Porcius Cato. Quintiu gulates the affairs of Greece, Cato's ries in Spain and triumph. The Ro demand Annibal from the Carthagini

——— 558. P. Corn. Scipio A canus; T. Sempronius Longus, nibal flies to Antiochus.

——— 559. L. Cornelius M ia; Q. Minucius Thermus. A chus prepares to make war against R and Annibal endeavours in vain to r the Carthaginians to take up arms.

——— 560. Q. Quintius Fl

BINUS; CN. DOMITIUS. The Greeks call Antiochus to deliver them.

A. U. C. 561. P. CORN. SCIPIO NASICA; MANLIUS ACILIUS GLABRIO. The success of Acilius in Greece against Antiochus.

——— 562. L. CORN. SCIPIO; C. LÆLIUS. The fleet of Antiochus under Annibal defeated by the Romans. Antiochus defeated by Scipio.

——— 563. M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR; CN. MANLIUS VULSO. War with the Gallogrecians.

——— 564. M. VALERIUS MESSALA; C. LIVIUS SALINATOR. Antiochus dies.

——— 565. M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS; C. FLAMINIUS. The Ligurians reduced.

——— 566. SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS; Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS. The Bacchanalia abolished at Rome.

——— 567. AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER; M. SEMPRONIUS TUDITANUS. Victories in Spain and Liguria.

——— 568. P. CLAUDIUS PULCHER; L. PORCIUS LICINIUS. Philip of Macedon sends his son Demetrius to Rome.

——— 569. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS; Q. FABIUS LABEO. Death of Annibal Scipio and Philopœmen. Gauls invade Italy.

——— 570. M. BEBIUS TAMPHILUS; L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS. Death of Philip.

——— 571. P. CORNELIUS CETHEGUS; M. BEBIUS TAMPHILUS. Expeditions against Liguria. The first gilt statue raised at Rome.

——— 572. A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS LUSCUS; C. CALPURNIUS PISO. Celtiberians defeated.

——— 573. Q. FULVIUS FLACCUS; L. MANLIUS ACIDINUS. Alliance renewed with Perseus the son of Philip.

——— 574. M. JUNIUS BRUTUS; A. MANLIUS VULSO.

——— 575. C. CLAUDIUS PULCHER; T. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS. The Illirians defeated.

——— 576. CN. CORN. SCIPIO HISPALUS; Q. PETILLIUS SPURINUS.

——— 577. P. MUCIUS; M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS, 2.

——— 578. SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS; Q. MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

——— 579. L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS; M. POPILIUS LÆNAS.

——— 580. C. POPILIUS LÆNAS; P. ÆLIUS LIGUR. War declared against Perseus.

——— 581. P. LICINIUS CRASSUS; C. CASSIUS LONGINUS. Perseus gains some advantage over the Romans.

A. U. C. 582. A. HOSTILIUS MANCINUS; A. ATILIUS SERRANUS.

——— 583. Q. MARCIUS PHILIPPUS, 2; CN. SERVILIUS CÆPIO. The campaign in Macedonia.

——— 584. L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS, 2; C. LICINIUS CRASSUS. Perseus is defeated and taken prisoner by Paulus.

——— 585. Q. ÆLIUS PÆTUS; M. JUNIUS PENNUS.

——— 586. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS; C. SULPICIUS GALBA.

——— 587. CN. OCTAVIUS NEPOS. T. MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

——— 588. AULUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS; Q. CASSIUS LONGUS.

——— 589. TI. SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS; M. JUVENCIUS THALNA.

——— 590. P. CORN. SCIPIO NASICA; C. MARCIUS FIGULUS. Demetrius flies from Rome and is made king of Syria.

——— 591. M. VALERIUS MESSALA; C. FANNIUS STRABO.

——— 592. L. ANICIUS GALLUS; M. CORN. CETHEGUS.

——— 593. C. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA; M. FULVIUS NOBILIOR.

——— 594. M. ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS; C. POPILIUS LÆNAS.

——— 595. SEX. JUL. CÆSAR; L. AURELIUS ORESTES. War against the Dalmatians.

——— 596. L. CORN. LENTULUS LUPUS; C. MARCIUS FIGULUS, 2.

——— 597. P. CORN. SCIPIO NASICA, 2; M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, 2.

——— 598. Q. OPIMIUS NEPOS; L. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS.

——— 599. Q. FULVIUS NOBILIOR; T. ANNIUS LUSCUS. The false Philip. Wars in Spain.

——— 600. M. CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, 3; L. VALERIUS FLACCUS.

——— 601. L. LICINIUS LUCULLUS; A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS.

——— 602. T. QUINTIUS FLAMININUS; M. ACILIUS BALBUS. War between the Carthaginians and Masinissa.

——— 603. L. MARCIUS CENSORINUS; M. MANILIUS NEPOS. The Romans declare war against Carthage. The Carthaginians wish to accept the hard conditions which are imposed upon them, but the Romans say that Carthage must be destroyed.

——— 604. SP. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS; L. CALPURNIUS PISO. Carthage besieged.

——— 605. P. CORN. SCIPIO; C. LIVIUS

Livius Drusus. The siege of Carthage continued with vigor by Scipio.

A. U. C. 606. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus; L. Mummius. Carthage surrenders and is destroyed. Mummius takes and burns Corinth.

——— 607. Q. Fabius Æmilianus; L. Hostilius Mancinius.

——— 608. Ser. Sulpicius Galba; L. Aurelius Cotta.

——— 609. Ar. Claudius Pulcher; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus. War against the Celtiberians.

——— 610. L. Metellus Calvus; Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus.

——— 611. Q. Pompeius; C. Servilius Cæpio.

——— 612. C. Lælius Sapiens; Q. Servilius Cæpio. The wars with Viriathus.

——— 613. M. Popilius Lænas; Cn. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 614. P. Corn. Scipio Nasica; D. Junius Brutus. The two Consuls imprisoned by the Tribunes.

——— 615. M. Æmilius Lepidus; C. Hostilius Mancinus. Wars against Numantia.

——— 616. P. Furius Philus; Sex. Atilius Serranus.

——— 617. Ser. Fulvius Flaccus; Q. Calpurnius Piso.

——— 618. P. Corn. Scipio 2; C. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 619. P. Mucius Scævola; L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. Numantia surrenders to Scipio and is entirely demolished. The seditions of Ti. Gracchus at Rome.

——— 620. P. Popilius Lænas; P. Rupilus.

——— 621. P. Licinius Crassus; L. Valerius Flaccus.

——— 622. C. Claudius Pulcher; M. Perpenna. In the Census are found 313, 823 citizens.

——— 623. C. Sempronius Tuditanus; M. Aquilius Nepos.

——— 624. Cn. Octavius Nepos; T. Annius Luscus.

——— 625. L. Cassius Longus; L. Cornelius Cinna. A revolt of slaves in Sicily.

——— 626. L. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Aurelius Orestes.

——— 627. M. Plautius Hypsæus; M. Fulvius Flaccus.

——— 628. C. Cassius Longinus; L. Sextius Calvinus.

A. U. C. 629. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; T. Quintius Flamininus.

——— 630 C. Fannius Strabo; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. The seditions of Caius Gracchus.

——— 631. Lucius Opimius; Q. Fabius Maximus. The unfortunate end of Caius Gracchus. The Allobroges defeated.

——— 632. P. Manlius Neios; C. Papirius Carbo.

——— 633. L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus; L. Aurelius Cotta.

——— 934. M. Portius Cato; Q. Marcius Rex.

——— 635. L. Cæcilius Metellus; Q. Mutius Scævola.

——— 636. C. Licinius Geta; Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus.

——— 637. M. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Æmilius Scaurus.

——— 638. M. Acilius Balbus; C. Portius Cato.

——— 639. C. Cæcilius Metellus; Cn. Papirius Carbo.

——— 640. M. Livius Drusus; L. Calpurnius Piso. The Romans declare war against Jugurtha.

——— 641. P. Scipio Nasica; L. Calpurnius Bestia. Calpurnius bribed and defeated by Jugurtha.

——— 642. M. Minucius Rufus; Sp. Postumius Albinus.

——— 643. Q. Cæcilius Metellus; M. Junius Silanus. Success of Metellus again Jugurtha.

——— 644. Servius Sulpicius Galba; M. Aurelius Scaurus. Metellus continues the war.

——— 645. C. Marius; L. Cassius. The war against Jugurtha continued with vigor by Marius.

——— 646. C. Atilius Serranus; Q. Servilius Cæpio. Jugurtha betrayed by Bocchus into the hands of Sylla the lieutenant of Marius.

——— 647. P. Rutilius Rufus; Corn. Mallius Maximus. Marius triumphs over Jugurtha. Two Roman armies defeated by the Cimbri and Teutones.

——— 648. C. Marius 2; C. Flavius Fimbria. The Cimbri march towards Spain.

——— 649. C. Marius 3; L. Aurelius Orestes. The Cimbri defeated in Spain.

——— 650. C. Marius 4; Q. Lutatius Catulus. The Teutones totally defeated by Marius.

——— 651. C. Marius 5; M. Aquil-

LEUS. The Cimbri enter Italy, and ated by Marius and Catulus.

. C. 652. C. MARIUS 6; L. VA- S FLACCUS. Factions against Me-

—— 653. M. ANTONIUS; A. IUS ALBINUS. Metellus is glo- recalled. J. Cæsar born.

—— 654. L. CÆCILIUS METEL- IPOS; T. DIDIUS.

—— 655. CN. CORN. LENTU- . LICINIUS CRASSUS.

—— 656. CN. DOMITIUS AHEN- US; C. CASSIUS LONGINUS. The m of Cyrene left by will to the Ro- ople.

—— 657. L. LUCINIUS CRASSUS; CIUS SCÆVOLA. Seditions of Nor-

—— 658. C. CŒLIUS CALDUS; SITIUS AHENOBARBUS.

—— 659. C. VALERIUS FLAC- M. HERENNIUS. Sylla exhibited a of an 100 lions with men in the

—— 660. C. CLAUDIUS PUL- M. PERPENNA. The allies with admitted citizens of Rome.

—— 661. L. MARCIUS PHILIP- EX. JULIUS CÆSAR. The allies e to revolt.

—— 662. L. JULIUS CÆSAR; P. LIUS RUFUS. Wars with the Marsi.

—— 663. CN. POMPEIUS STRABO; RCIUS CATO. The great valor of ignized the Fortunate.

—— 664. L. CORNELIUS SYLLA OMPEIUS RUFUS. Sylla appointed Mithridatic war. Marius is em- ed to supercede him, upon which returns to Rome with his army and it, and has Marius and his adherents l as enemies.

—— 665. CN. OCTAVIUS; L. COR- US CINNA. Cinna endeavours to Marius and is expelled. Marius re- and, with Cinna, marches against . Civil wars and slaughter.

—— 666. C. MARIUS 7; L. COR- US CINNA 2. Marius died, and L. IRIUS FLACCUS was chosen in his The Mithridatic war.

—— 667. L. CORNELIUS CINNA R. PAPIRIUS CARBO. The Mithri- war continued by Sylla.

—— 668. L. CORNELIUS CINNA 4; PAPIRIUS CARBO 2. Peace with idates.

—— 669. L. CORN. SCIPIO ASIA- S; C. NORBANUS. The capitol . Pompey joins Sylla.

A. U. C. 670. C. MARIUS; CN. PO- PIRIUS CARBO 3. Civil wars at Rome between Marius and Sylla. Murder of the citizens by order of Sylla, who makes him- self dictator.

—— 671. M. TULLIUS DECULA; CN. CORNELIUS DOLABELLA. Sylla weakens and circumscribes the power of the tribunes. Pompey triumphs over Africa.

—— 672. L. CORN. SYLLA FE- LIX 2; Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS PIUS. War against Mithridates.

—— 673. P. SERVILIUS VATIA; AP. CLAUDIUS PULCHER. Sylla abdi- cates the dictatorship.

—— 674. M. ÆMILIUS LEPI- DUS; Q. LUTATIUS CATULUS. Sylla dies.

—— 675. D. JUNIUS BRUTUS; MAMERCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS LEVI- ANUS. A civil war between Lepidus and Catulus. Pompey goes against Sertorius in Spain.

—— 676. CN. OCTAVIUS; M. SCRIBONIUS CURIO. Sertorius defeated.

—— 677. L. OCTAVIUS; C. AU- RELIUS COTTA. Mithridates and Serto- rius make a treaty of alliance together, Sertorius murdered by Perpenna.

—— 678. L. LICINIUS LUCUL- LUS; M. AURELIUS COTTA. Lucullus conducts the Mithridatic war.

—— 679. M. TERENTIUS VARRO LUCULLUS; C. CASSIUS VARUS SPAR- TACUS. The gladiators make head against the Romans with much success.

—— 680. L. GALLIUS POPLI- COLA; CN. CORN. LENTULUS CLODIA- NUS. Victories of Spartacus over three Ro- man generals.

—— 681. CN. AUFIDIUS ORES- TES; P. CORN. LENTULUS SURA. Crassus defeats and kills Spartacus near Apulia.

—— 682. M. LICINIUS CRASSUS; CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS. Successes of Lucullus against Mithridates. The census amounts to above 900,000.

—— 683. Q. HORTENSIUS 2; Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. Lucullus defeats Tigranes, king of Armenia, and meditates the invasion of Parthia.

—— 684. Q. CÆCILIUS REX; L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. Lucullus de- feats the united forces of Mithridates and Tigranes.

—— 685. M. ACILIUS GLABRIO; C. CALPURNIUS PISO. Lucullus falls under the displeasure of his troops, who partly desert him. Pompey goes against the pirates.

A. U. C. 686.

A. U. C. 686. M. Æmilius Lepidus; L. Volcatus Tullus. Pompey succeeds Lucullus to finish the Mithridatic war, and defeats the enemy.

——— 687. L. Aurelius Cotta; L. Manlius Torquatus. Success of Pompey in Asia.

——— 688. L. Julius Cæsar; C. Marcius Figulus. Pompey goes to Syria. His conquests there.

——— 689. M. Tullius Cicero; C. Antonius. Mithridates poisons himself. Catiline conspires against the state. Cicero discovers the conspiracy and punishes the adherents.

——— 690. D. Junius Silanus; L. Licinius Murena. Pompey triumphs over the pirates, Mithridates, Tigranes, and Aristobulus.

——— 691. M. Puppius Piso; M. Valerius Messala Niger.

——— 692. L. Afranius; Q. Metellus Celer. A reconciliation between Crassus, Pompey, and Cæsar.

——— 693. C. Jul. Cæsar; M. Calpurnius Bibulus. Cæsar breaks the fasces of his colleague, and is sole consul. He obtains the government of Gaul for five years.

——— 694. C. Calpurnius Piso; A. Gabinius Paulus. Cicero banished by means of Clodius. Cato goes against Ptolemy king of Cyprus. Successes of Cæsar in Gaul.

——— 695. P. Corn. Lentulus Spinther; Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos. Cicero recalled. Cæsar's success and victories.

——— 696. Cn. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus; L. Marcius Philippus. The triumvirate of Cæsar Pompey and Crassus.

——— 697. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 2; M. Licinius Crassus 2. Crassus goes against Parthia. Cæsar continued for five years more in the administration of Gaul. His conquest of Britain.

——— 698. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus; Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Great victories of Cæsar.

——— 699. Cn. Domitius Calvinus; M. Valerius Messala. Crassus defeated and slain in Parthia. Milo kills Clodius.

——— 700. Cn. Pompeius Magnus 3, the only consul. He afterwards took for colleague Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Revolts of the Gauls crushed by Cæsar.

——— 701. Ser. Sulpicius Rufus; M. Claudius Marcellus. Rise of the jealousy between Cæsar an pey.

A. U. C. 702. L. Æmilius Pa P. Claudius Marcellus. Cice consul of Cilicia. Encrease of the ences between Cæsar and Pompey.

——— 703. C. Claudius M lus; L. Cornelius Lento Cæsar begins the civil war. I flies from Rome. Cæsar made dict

——— 704. C. Julius Cæs P. Servilius Isauricus. Cæ feats Pompey at Pharsalia. Pompe dered in Egypt. The wars of C Egypt.

——— 705. Q. Fusius Ca P. Vatinius. Power and influ Cæsar at Rome. He reduces Pont

——— 706. C. Julius Cæ M. Æmilius Lepidus. Cæsar Pompey's partizans in Africa an Utica.

——— 707. C. Julius Cæ Consul alone. He conquered the p of Pompey in Spain, and was decla petual Dictator, and Imperator, &c

——— 708. C. Julius Cæ M. Antonius. Cæsar meditates against Parthia. Above 60 Roma spire against Cæsar and murder hi Senate house. Antony raises hi power. The rise of Octavius.

——— 709. C. Vibius Pa Hirtius. Anthony judged a enemy. He is opposed by the and Augustus. He joins Augustu umvirate of Anthony, Augustus a dus.

——— 710. L. Minutius Pl. M. Æmilius Lepidus 2. Great paid to the memory of J. Cæsar. and Cassius join their forces agains tus and Antony.

——— 711. L. Antonius; vilius Isauricus 2. Battle of P and the defeat of Brutus and Cassius

——— 712. Cn. Domitiu vinus; C. Asinius Pollio. joins the son of Pompey against A The alliance of short duration.

——— 713. L. Marcius Cens C. Calvisius Sabinus. Ant ries Octavia, the sister of Aug strengthen their mutual alliance.

——— 714. Ap. Claudiu cher; C. Norbanus Flaccus. T were substituted C. Octavianus Pedius. Sext. Pompey, the son pey the Great makes himself pow sea to oppose Augustus.

——— 715. M. Agrippa; L.

. Agrippa is appointed by
ppose Sext. Pompey with a
ds the famous harbour of

5. L. Gellius Poplicocesius Nerva. Agrippa
victory over Pompey, who
f to Antony, by whom he is

7. L. Cornificus Nepos;
us Nepos. Lentulus re-
ower by Augustus.
18. L. Scribonius Libo;
s, 2. Augustus and Antony
sters of the Roman empire,
division of the provinces.
the west, and Antony the

9. C. Cæsar Octavianus
rius Tullus. Octavia di-
ony, who marries Cleopatra.
10. Cn. Domitus Ahenobarbus. Dissensions between
Antony.
21. C. Cæsar Octavianus
ler. Messala Corvinus.
Actium, which according to
appened not till the year of
The end of the common-

deity at Rome who presided
His temple was covered in
Circus to show that counsels
secret and inviolable. Some
t is the same as Neptunus
mulus instituted festivals to
ed Consualia, during the ce-
which the Romans carried
ne women. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

, the wife of Nicomedes,
nia, torn in pieces by dogs
us deportment, *Plin.* 8, c. 40.
ous, a river of Thrace. *Hero-*

, a town in Spain. *Flor.* 2,

eldest son of Antenor, killed
n. *Homer. Il.*
Cea, & Co, an island of the
Vid. Co.
ace of Greece, near the Ce-
4, c. 7.
cus, a lake of Bœotia, into
phisus and other rivers empty
it is famous for its excellent
, c. 24.
s, a burning mountain of
lin. 2, c. 106.
son of Artabazus. *Curt.* 7,
iver of India. *Dionys. Perieg.*

Copia, the goddess of plenty, among the Romans represented as bearing a horn filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

Copillus, a general of the Tectosagæ taken by the Romans. *Plut. in Syll.*

C. Coponius, a commander of the fleet of Rhodes at Dyrrachium, in the interest of Pompey. *Cic.* 1 *de Div.* c. 38.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 83.

Coprates, a river of Asia falling into the Tigris. *Diod.* 19.

Coreus, a son of Pelops, who fled to Mycenæ at the death of Iphitus. *Apolled.* 2, c. 5.

Coptus & Coptos, a town of Egypt, near the Red Sea. *Juv.* 15, v. 28.

Cora, a town of Latium, on the confines of the Volsci, built by a colony of Dardanians before the foundation of Rome. *Lucan.* 7, v. 392.

Coracēsium & Coracensium, a maritime town of Pamphylia. *Liv.* 33, c. 20.

Coraconāsus, a town of Arcadia, where the Ladon falls into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

Coraletæ, a people of Scythia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 81.

Coralli, a savage people of Pontus. *Ovid ex Pont.* 4, el. 2, v. 37.

Coras, a brother of Catillus and Tyburtus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 672.

Corax, an antient rhetorician of Sicily, who first demanded salary of his pupils. *Cic. in Brut.*—*Quintil* 3, c. 1.

Coraxi, a people of Colchis. *Plin.* 6. c. 5.

Corbeus, a Gaul, &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 8, c. 6.

Corbis & Orsua, two brothers who fought for the dominion of a city in the presence of Scipio, in Spain. *Liv.* 28, c. 22. ——*Val. Max.* 9, c. 11.

Corbŭlo, a prefect of Belgium. He routed the Parthians, destroyed Artaxata, and made Tigranes king of Armenia. He lived in the reign of Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 18.

Corcyra, an island in the Ionian sea, about 12 miles from Buthrotum, on the coast of Epirus. It is famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. It has been successively called Drepane, Scheria, and Phæacia. Some Corinthians with Cherficrates at their head came to settle thither when banished from their country, 756 years before the Christian era. A colony of Colchis had settled there 1349 years before Christ, *Homer. Od.* 5, *&c. Lucan* 9, v. 32.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 6.

Cordŭba, a famous city of Hispania Betica,

some principles she inculcated in her two sons. When a Campanian lady made once a shew of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favor her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying these are the only jewels of which I can boast. *Plut. in Gracch.*—*Juv.* 6. v. 167.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 4.—*Cic in Brut.* 58.

Cornelii, an illustrious family at Rome, of whom the most illustrious were Caius Cornelius, a soothsayer of Padua, who foretold the beginning and issue of the battle of Pharsalia.——Corn. Dolabella, a friend and admirer of Cleopatra. He told her that Augustus intended to remove her from the monument where she had retired.——An officer of Sylla, whom J. Cæsar bribed to escape the proscription which threatened his life.——Corn. Cethegus a priest degraded from his office for want of attention.——Cn. Cornelius, a man chosen by Marcellus to be his colleague in the consulship.——Corn. Balbus, a man who hindered J. Cæsar from rising up at the arrival of the senators.——Corn. Cossus, a military tribune during the time that there were no consuls in the republic. He offered to Jupiter the spoils called *opima*.——Corn. Balbus, a man of Gades intimate with Cicero, by whom he was ably defended when accused.——A freed man of Sylla, the dictator.——Corn. Scipio, a man appointed master of the horse by Camillus when dictator.——Corn. Gallus, an elegiac poet intimate with Augustus, by whom he was set over Egypt. He was suspected of conspiracy against Augustus, and he killed himself in the 44th year of his age.——Corn. Merula was made consul by Augustus in the room of Cinna.—Corn. Marcellus, a man killed in Spain by Galba.——C. Nepos, an historian. *Vid. Nepos.*——Corn. Merula, a consul sent against the Boii in Gaul. He killed 14co of them. His grandson followed the interest of Sylla, and when Marius entered the city he killed himself by opening his veins.——Corn. Gallus, a man who died in the act of copulation. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.——Corn. Severus, an epic poet, in the age of Augustus, of great genius. He wrote a poem on mount Ætna, and on the death of Cicero.——Corn. Thuscus, a mischievous person.——Corn. Lentulus Cethegus, a consul, A. U. C. 571.——Aur. Corn. Celsus wrote eight books on medicine, still extant.——Cn. and Publ. Corn. Scipio. *Vid. Scipio.*——Corn. Lentulus, a high priest, &c. *Liv.*—*Plut.*—*Val. Max.*—*Tacit.*—*Suet.*—*Polyb.*—*C. Nep.* &c.

Corniculum, a town of Latium. *Dionys. Hall.*

Cornificius, a poet and general in the age of Augustus. He was employed to accuse Brutus, &c. *Plut. in Brut.*——A lieutenant of J. Cæsar. *Id. in Cæs.*

Cornigeer, a surname of Bacchus.

Cornutus, a stoic philosopher of Africa, preceptor to Persius the satyrist.——*Pers.* 5, v. 36.——A prætor of Rome in the age of Cicero. *Cic.* 10, ep. 12.——A Roman, saved from the proscription of Marius by his servants, who hung up a dead man in his room, and said it was their master. *Plut. in Mario.*

Coræbus, a Phrygian, son of Mygdon and Anaximena. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, with the hopes of being rewarded with the hand of Cassandra for his services. Cassandra advised him in vain to retire from the war. He was killed by Diomedes or Peneleus. *Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Virg. Æn.* 2. v. 341.——A courtier of Elis, who first obtained a crown at Olympia. A. M. 3278. He was killed by Neoptolemus. *Paus.* 5, c. 8.——A hero of Argolis who killed the serpent sent by Apollo to avenge Argos. His country was afflicted with a plague, and he consulted the oracle of Delphi, which commanded him to build a temple where a tripod which was given him should fall from his hand. *Paus.* 1, v. 43.

Coróna, a town of Messenia. *Plin.* 4. c. 5.

Coronéa, a town of Bœotia, where the Athenians were defeated by the Thebans, A. M. 3525, Olymp 83. *Diod.* 12.——A town of Peloponnesus——of Corinth——of Cyprus——of Ambracia——of Phthiotis.

Corónis, a daughter of Phlegias, loved by Apollo. She became pregnant by her lover, who killed her on account of her criminal partiality to Ischys the Thessalian. According to some, Diana killed her for her infidelity to her brother, and Mercury saved the child from her womb as she was on the burning pile. Others say that she brought forth her son and exposed him near Epidaurus, to avoid her father's resentment; and they farther mention, that Apollo had set a crow to watch her behaviour. The child was preserved and called Æsculapius, and the mother after death received divine honors, and had a statue at Sicyon in her son's temple, which was never exposed to public view. *Paus.* 2, c. 26.——The daughter of Coronæus, king of Phocis, changed into a crow by Minerva, when flying before Neptune. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v.

543.——One of the daughters of d Pl. ione.

NTA, a town of Acarnania. *Thucyd.* 1.

NUS, a son of Apollo. *Paus.* 2, c. son of Phoroneus king of the La- *Diod.* 4.

HACIUM, a town of Macedonia. c. 27.

I, a people of Sardinia, descended Corsicans.

IA, a town of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c.

ICA, an island in the Mediterra- the coast of Italy. It is very ous. Its inhabitants were savage, e the character of robbers, liars, fists, according to Seneca, who ed among them. They lived to a and fed on honey, which it pro- great abundance. It was in the pos- the Carthaginians and after wards Romans. The Greeks called it *Strab.*—*Martial.* 9, ep. 27.—*Plin.* —*Ovid.* 1, *Amor.* el. 12. v. 10.

YXE, a town of Armenia.

DRA, an island in the bay of Car-

ONA, an ancient town of Etruria. 37.

INUS. M. Valerius received this m a crow, who afflicted him when ghting against a Gaul.——An ora- *Rhet.* 2. c. 36.

NCANII, a plebeian family at famous for its services to the state. *An.* c. 24.

RUNCANUS, the first plebian who de high priest at Rome. *Cic pro*

s, a river of Arabia, falling into sea. *Herodot.* 3, c. 9.

BANTES, the priests of Cybele, lso Galli. In the celebration of tivals they beat their cymbals and as if delirious. They first inha- mount Ida, and from thence pas- Crete, and secretly brought up Some suppose that they receive me from Corybas, son of Jasus and who first introduced the rites of her into Phrygia. There was a at Cnossus in Crete, called Cory- in commemoration of the Cory- who there educated Jupiter. *Paus.* 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16.— *in.* 9, v. 617. l. 10. v. 250.

YBAS, a son of Jasus and Cybele. .——A painter, disciple to Nico- . *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

YBISSA, a city of Mysia.

YBUS, a promontory of Crete.

CORYCIA, a nymph. *Paus.* 10, c. 6.

CORYCUS, a lofty mountain of Cilicia, with a town of the same name. *Strab.* 14. ——another of Ionia, long the famous retreat of robbers.——Another at the foot of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

CŌRYCĬDES, the nymphs who inhabited the foot of Parnassus. This name is often applied to the muses. *Ovid. Met.* v. 320.

CŌRYDON, a shepherd much celebrated in the pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil.

CORYLA & CORYLEUM, a village of Paphlagonia.

CORYNA, a town of Ionia. *Mela.* 1, c. 17.

CORYMBITES, a surname of Bacchus, from his wearing a crown of *corymbi*, certain berries that grow on the ivy. *Ovid.* 1, *Fast.* v. 363.

CORYNETA & CORYNETES, a famous robber, son of Vulcan. *Plut. in Thes.*

CORYPHASIUM, a promontory of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4, c. 36.

CORYTHENES, a place of Tegea. *Paus.* 8, c. 45.

CORYNUS, a king of Corinth. *Diod.* 4.

COS, an island. *Vid. Co.*

COSA & CŒSA, a town of Etruria.

COSAS, a town of Latium.

COSCONIUS, a Latin writer. *Varro. de L. L.* 5.——A wretched epigram writer. *Martial.* 2, ep. 77.

COSINGAS, a Thracian, priest of Juno, &c. *Polyæn.* 7, c. 22.

COSIS, a brother to a king of Albania, killed by Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

COSSEA, a part of Persia. *Diod.* 17.

COSSUS, a surname given to the family of the Cornelii.——A Roman who killed Volumnius, king of Veii, and obtained *Spolia Opima*, A. U. C. 318. *Virg. Æn* 6, v. 841.

COSSUTII, a family at Rome, of which Cossutia, Cæsar's wife was descended. *Suet. in Caes.* 1.

COSTOBOCI, robbers in Galatia. *Paus.* 10, c. 34.

COSYRA, a barren island in the African sea, near Melita. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 567.

COTES & COTTES, a promontory of Mauritania.

COTHON, a port of Carthage. *Diod.* 3.

COTHONEA, the mother of Triptolemus. *Hygin.* fab. 147.

CŎTĬSO, a king of the Daci, whose army invaded Pannonia, and was defeated by Corn. Lentulus, the lieutenant of Augustus. *Horat.* 3, od. 8, v. 18.

COTONIS, an island near the Echinades. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

COTTA M. AURELIUS, a Roman who opposed Marius. He was consul with Lucullus,

Lucullus, and when in Asia, he was defeated by sea and land by Mithridates. He was surnamed Ponticus, because he took Heraclea of Pontus by treachery. *Plut. in Lucul.*——An orator greatly commended by *Cicero de Orat.*——A governor of Paphlagonia, very faithful to Sardanapalus. *Diod.* 2.——A spendthrift in the age of Nero, &c. *Tacit.*

Cottiæ Alpes, a certain part of the Alps by which Italy is separated from Gaul.

Cottus, a giant who had 100 hands. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 147.——A man among the the Ædui, &c. *Cæsar bell.*

Cotyæum, a town of Galatia. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.——of Phrygia.

Cotyora, a city of Asia Minor, founded by a colony from Sinope. *Diod.* 14.

Cotylæus, a surname of Æsculapius, worshipped on the borders of the Eurotas. His temple was raised by Hercules. *Paus.* 3, c. 19.

Cotylius, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 41.

Cotys, the father of Asia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 45.——A son of Manes by Callirhoe. He succeeded his father on the throne of Mæonia.——A king of Thrace. *C. Nep. in Iphic.*——Another who favored the interest of Pompey. He was of an irascible temper. *Lucan.* 5, v. 54.——Another, king of Thrace, who divided the kingdom with his uncle by whom he was killed. It is the same to whom Ovid writes from his banishment. *Tacit.* 2, *Ann.* 64. *Ovid.* 2, *de Pont.* el. 9.——A king of the Odrysæ. *Liv.* 42, c. 29.——A king of Armenia Minor, who fought against Mithridates in the age of Claudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 11 & 13.——Another, who imagined he should marry Minerva, &c. *Athen.* 12.

Cotytto, the goddess of all debauchery. Her festivals called Cotyttia were celebrated by the Athenians, Corinthians, Thracians, &c. during the night. Her priests were called Baptæ, and nothing but debauchery and wantonness prevailed at the celebration. A festival of the same name was observed in Sicily, where the votaries of the goddess carried about boughs hung with cakes and fruit, which it was lawful for any person to pluck off. It was a capital punishment to revele whatever was seen or done at these sacred festivals. It cost Eupolis his life for an unseasonable reflection upon them. The goddess Cotytto is supposed to be the same as Proserpine. *Horat.* epod 17, v. 58.—*Juv.* 2, v. 91.

Cragus, a mountain of Cilicia, part of mount Taurus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 645—*Horat.* 1, od. 21.

Cranbusa, a town of Lycia.

Cranai, a surname of the Athenians, from their king Cranaus. *Herodot.* 8, c. 44.

Cranapes, a Persian, &c. *Herodot.*

Cranaus, the third king of Athens, who succeeded Cecrops. He reigned 20 years, about 1520 years before the Augustan age. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.——A city of Caria. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Crane, a nymph. *Vid. Carna.*——A town of Arcadia.

Cranium, a gymnastic school at Corinth. *Diog.*

Cranii, a town of Cephallenia. *Thucyd.* 2, c. 30.

Cranon & Crannon, a town of Thessaly on the borders of Macedonia, where Antipater and Craterus defeated the Athenians after Alexander's death. *Liv.* 42, c. 64.

Crantor, a philosopher of Soli among the pupils of Plato. *Diog.*——An armor bearer of Peleus, killed by Demoleon. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 361.

L. Crassitius, a man who opened a school at Rome. *Suet de Gram.* 18.

Crassus, the grandfather of Crassus the Rich who never laughed. *Plin.* 7, c. 19.

Crassus Publ. Licinius, a Roman, high priest, about 131 years before the Augustan age. He went into Asia with an army against Aristonicus, where he was killed and buried at Smyrna.

Crassus, M. Licinius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Rich* on account of his opulence. At first he was very circumscribed in his circumstances, but by educating slaves and selling them at a high price he soon enriched himself. The cruelties of Cinna obliged him to leave Rome, and he retired to Spain, where he remained concealed for 8 months. After Cinna's death he passed into Africa and thence to Italy, where he served Sylla and ingratiated himself in his favor. When the Gladiators with Spartacus at their head had spread an universal alarm in Italy and defeated some of the Roman generals, Crassus was sent against them. A battle was fought, in which Crassus slaughtered 12,000 of the slaves, and by this decisive blow soon put an end to the war, and was honored with an *ovatio* at his return. He was soon after made Consul with Pompey, A. U. C. 682, and in this high office he displayed his opulence by entertaining the populace at 10,000 tables. He was afterwards Censor, and formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar. As his love of riches was more predominant than that of glory, Crassus never imitated the ambitious conduct of his colleagues, but was

l with the province of Syria, ed to promise an inexhaustible ealth. With hopes of enlarg- ssions he set off from Rome, omens proved unfavorable, thing seemed to threaten his rossed the Euphrates, and for- ne rich cities of Babylon and hastened to make himself mas- hia. He was betrayed in his ne delay of Artavasdes, king of nd the perfidy of Ariamnes. in a large plain by Surena the the forces of Orodes king of d a battle was sought in which mans were killed and 10,000 iers. The darkness of the night escape of the rest, and Crassus the mutiny and turbulence of and the treachery of his guides self to the general of the enemy of proposing terms of accommo- he was killed. His head was cut to Orodes who poured melted his throat and insulted his mis- The firmness with which Crassus ne news of his son's death who that expedition, has been de- ommended, and the words that when he surrendered himself nds of Surena, equally claim our He was wont often to say that ght to be accounted rich if he maintain an army. Though he filled avaritious, yet he showed ways ready of lending money to without interest. He was fond phy and his knowledge of history nd extensive. *Plutarch* has writ- *Flor.* 3, c. 11.

SUS, the son of the rich Crassus Parthia with his father. When mself surrounded by the enemy ut any hope of escape, he ordered men to run him through. His ut off and showed with insolence ther by the Parthians. *Plut. in*

INIUS CRASSUS, a celebrated ator, commended by Cicero.—A assus the rich killed in the civil Cæsar's death.

INUS, a man in Cæsar's army. the battle of Pharsalia. *Cæs. bell.* 9.

IS, the mother of Scylla.

EUS & CRATEROUS, conspired rchelaus, &c.—*Arrian.*

ER, a bay of Campania near

ERUS, one of Alexander's gene- e rendered himself conspicuous by his literary fame, as well as by his valor in the field, and wrote the history of Alexander's life. He was greatly respected and loved by the Macedonian soldiers, and Alexander always trusted him with much confidence. After Alexander's death he subdued Greece with Antipater, and passed into Asia, where he was killed in a battle against Eumenes. He had received for his share of Alexander's kingdoms, Greece and Epirus. *Nep. in Eumen.* 2.—*Justin* 12, & 13.—*Curt.* 3—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*——A physician of Atticus, mentioned by *Cic.* 12. *ad Attic* ep. 13—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 3, v. 161.——A painter, *Plin.* 35. c. 11——An Athenian who collected into one body all the decrees which had passed in the public assemblies at Athens.

CRATES, a philosopher of Bœotia, son of Ascondas, and disciple of Diogenes the Cynic. He sold his estates and gave the money to his fellow citizens. He was naturally deformed, and he rendered himself more hideous by sewing sheep's skins to his mantle, and by the singularity of his manners. He clothed himself as warm as possible in the summer, but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin and incapable to resist the coldness of the season. Hipparchia, the sister of a philosopher became enamoured of him, and as he could not cool her passion, by representing himself as poor and deformed, he married her. He had by her two daughters whom he gave in marriage to his disciples after he had permitted them their company for 30 days by way of trial. *Diog. in vita*——A tragic son of Timocrates. He opened a school at Rome where he taught grammar. *Sueton.*——A native of Pergamus, who wrote an account of the most striking events of every age. *Ælian. de Anim.* 17. c. 9.——A philosopher of Athens, who succeeded in the school of his master Polemon, above 272 years before the Augustan age.

CRATESICLEA, the mother of Cleomenes who went to Egypt in hopes of serving her country, &c. *Plut. in Cleom.*

CRATESIPOLIS, a queen of Sicyon, who severely punished some of her subjects who had revolted at the death of Alexander, her husband, about 314 years before the Augustan age. *Polyæn.* 8, c. 58.

CRATESIPPIDAS, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet against the Athenians, &c. *Diod.* 13.

CRATEVAS, a general of Cassander. *Diod.* 19.

CRATEUS, a son of Minos.

CRATHIS, a river of Achaia falling into the

the bay of Corinth. *Strab.* 8 ——Another in Magna Græcia, whose waters give a yellow colour to the hair and beard of those that drink them. *Ovid.* 14. *Met.* v. 315. *Pauf.* 7, c. 25.

CRATINUS, a native of Athens celebrated for his comic writings, and his fondness for drinking. He died at the age of 97, about 43 years before the Augustan æra. Quintilian greatly commends his comedies, which the little remains of his poetry do not seem fully to justify. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4.——*Quintil.*—— A wrestler of uncommon beauty. *Pauf.* 6, c. 3.—A river of Asia. *Plin.* 37, c. 2.

CRATIPPUS, a philosopher of Mitylene, who taught Cicero's son at Athens among others. After the battle of Pharsalia, Pompey visited the house of Cratippus, where their discourse was chiefly turned upon Providence. *Plut. in Pomp.*—*Cic. in offic.* 1.—An historian contemporary with Thucydides. *Dionys. Hal.*

CRATYLUS, a philosopher, preceptor to Plato after Socrates.

CRAUSIZ, two islands on the coast of Peloponnesus.

CRAUSIS, the father of Philopœmen.

CRAUXIDAS, a man who obtained an Olympic crown at a horse race. *Pauf.* 5, c. 8.

CRĒMĔRA, a small river of Tuscany, falling into the Tiber. It is famous for the death of the 300 Fabii, who were killed there in a battle against the Veientes, A. U. C. 277. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 205.

CREMMA, a town of Lycia.

CREMMYON & CROMMYON, a town near Corinth, where Theseus killed a sow of uncommon bigness. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 435.

CREMNI & CREMNOS, a commercial place on the Palus Mæotis. *Herodot.* 4. c. 2.

CREMŌNA, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, near Mantua. It was a Roman colony, and suffered much when Annibal first passed into Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 56.—*Lucr. Hist.* 3, c. 4.

CREMŌNIS JUGUM, a part of the Alps, over which, as some suppose, Annibal passed to enter Italy. *Liv.* 21, c. 38.

CREMIDES, a place of Bithynia. *Diod.* 14.

CREON, king of Corinth, was son of Sysiphus. He promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who had repudiated Medea. To revenge the success of her rival Medea sent her for a present a gown covered with poison. Glauce put it on, and was seized with sudden pains. Her body took fire, and she expired in the greatest torments. The house also was consumed by the fire, and Creon and his family shared Glauce's fate. *Apollod* 1. c. 9. *l.* 3. *c.* 7.—*Eurip. in Med.*—*Hygin.* fab. 25.—*Diod.* 4.

CREON, son of Menœtius, was father to Jocasta, the wife and mother of Œdipus. At the death of Laius, who had married Jocasta, Creon ascended the vacant throne of Thebes. As the ravages of the Sphinx (*Vid Sphinx*) were intolerable, Creon offered his crown and daughter in marriage to him who could explain the enigmas which the monster proposed. Œdipus was happy in his explanations, and he ascended the throne of Thebes and married Jocasta without knowing that she was his mother, and by her he had two sons, Polynices and Eteocles. These two sons mutually agreed after their father's death to reign in the kingdom each a year alternately. Eteocles first ascended the throne by right of seniority, but when he was once in power he refused to resign at the appointed time, and his brother led against him an army of Argives to support his right. The war was decided by a single combat between the two brothers. They both killed one another, and Creon ascended the throne till Leodamus the son of Eteocles should be of a sufficient age to assume the reins of government. In his regal capacity he commanded that the Argives, and more particularly Polynices who was the cause of all the bloodshed, should remain unburied. If this was in any manner disobeyed the offenders were to be buried alive. Antigone the sister of Polynices transgressed and was accordingly punished. Hæmon the son of Creon, who was passionately fond of Antigone killed himself on her grave, when his father refused to grant her pardon. Creon was afterwards killed by Theseus who had made war with him because he refused burial to the Argives. *Vid. Eteocles, Polynices, Adrastus, Œdipus*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 56, *&c.*—*Pauf.* 1, c. 39. *l.* 9, c. 5 *&c.*—*Stat in Theb.*—*Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Hygin.* fab. 67 & 76—*Diod.* 1 & 4.—The first annual archon at Athens. *Pater.* 1, c. 8.

CREONTIADES, a son of Hercules by Megara daughter of Creon. He was killed by his father because he had slain Lycus.

CREOPHILUS, a Samian who hospitably entertained Homer, from whom he received a poem in return. Some say that he was that poet's master, &c.—*Strab.* 14.——An historian. *Athen.* 8.

CRES, an inhabitant of Crete.—The first king of Crete. *Pauf.* 8, c. 53.

CRESA & CRESSA, a town of Caria.

CRESIUS, a hill of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 44.

ITZS, a son of Aristomachus, his brothers Temenus and attempted to recover the s. *Paus.* 4, c. 3, &c.

, a town of Thrace, capital the country called Crestonia. nts had each many wives, and husband died, the who had re-greatest share of his affection was lain on his grave. *Herodot.*

& EPHESUS, two men who temple of Diana at Ephesus.

one of the largest islands of the in sea, at the south of all the It was once famous for its hun- The inhabitants have been their unnatural love, and their Jupiter. As some authors report, d in that island by the Corybantes. Cretans boasted that they could omb. There were different n Phrygia, Doris, Achaia, &c. shed themselves there. The made a Roman province, A. after a war of three years, in inhabitants were so distressed ere even compelled to drink the heir cattle. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 184.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, *rat. epod.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—12.

us, a poet mentioned by *Pro-l.* 34, v. 29.

the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* —A daughter of Deucalion. *Id.*

, a country of Arcadia, where s educated according to some *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

IS, the wife of Acastus, king of o fell in love with Peleus son of accused him of attempts upon because he refused to comply ilines, &c. *Pindar. Nem.* 4.

US, a son of Æolus father of Tyro his brother's daughter. c. 7, &c.

NA, a son of Diocles killed in war by Æneas. *Homer. Il.* 5.

US, a certain orator. *Juv.* 2, v. irname of M. Antony's father.

, a famous boxer. *Paus.* 2. c.

, a daughter of Creon king of Co-she was going to marry Jason, divorced Medea, she put on a garment, which immediately set on fire, and she expired in the ciating torments. She had re-gown as a gift from Medea, who take that revenge upon the infi-delity of Jason. Some call her Glauce. *Ovid. de Art. Am.* 1, v. 335.——A daughter of Priam, king of Troy by Hecuba. She married Æneas, by whom she had some children, among which was Ascanius. When Troy was taken, she fled in the night with her husband, but they were separated in the midst of the confusion and tumult, and Æneas could not recover her, nor hear where she was. Some say that Cybele saved her and carried her to her temple of which she became priestess. *Paus.* 10, c. 26.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 562.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was mother of Janus by Apollo.——A town of Bœotia.

CRĒUSIS, a naval station of the Thespians. *Paus.* 9, c. 32.

CRIASUS, a son of Argos king in Peloponnesus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

CRINIPPUS, a general of Dionysius the elder.

CRINIS, a stoic philosopher. *Laert.*——A priest of Apollo.

CRINĪSUS & CRIMĪSUS a river on the western parts of Sicily near Segesta. *Virg. Æn.* 5. v. 38.

CRINISUS, a Trojan prince who exposed his daughter on the sea, rather that suffer her to be devoured by the sea monster which Neptune sent to punish the infidelity of Laomedon. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] The daughter came safe to the shores of Sicily. Crinisus some time after went in quest of his daughter, and was so disconsolate for her loss that the gods changed him into a river in Sicily, and granted him the power of metamorphosing himself into whatever shape he pleased. He made use of this privilege to seduce the neighbouring nymphs.

CRINO, a daughter of Antenor. *Paus.* 10. c. 27.——One of the Danaides *Apollod.*

CRISON, a man of Himera who obtained a prize at Olympia in the 83d Olympiad. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.

CRISPĪNA, a Roman matron, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.* 47.

CRISPINUS, a prætorian in the age of Domitian. *Statius* 5. *Sylv.* 2. commends him, but *Juv.* 4, calls him an incestuous adulterer.

CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS. *Vid.* Sallustius.

CRISPUS VIRIO, a famous orator. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

CRITALA, a town of Cappadocia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 26.

CRITHEIS, a daughter of Melanopus who became pregnant by an unknown person, and afterwards married Phemicis of Smyrna, and brought forth the poet Homer according to *Herodot. in vitâ.*

Critias, one of the 30 tyrants set over Athens by the Spartans. He was eloquent, and well bred, but of dangerous principles. He cruelly persecuted his enemies and put them to death. He was killed about 400 years before the Augustan age, in a battle against those citizens whom his oppression had banished. He had been among the disciples of Socrates, and had written elegies and other compositions, of which some fragments remain. *Cic.* 2 *de Orat.*——A philosopher.—A man who wrote on republics.

Crito, one of the disciples of Socrates. He attended his learned preceptor in his last moments, and composed some dialogues now lost. *Diog.*

Critobulus, a general of Phocis at the battle of Thermopylæ, between Antiochus and the Romans. *Paus.* 10, c. 20.——A physician in the age of Philip, king of Macedonia. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.——A son of Crito, disciple to Socrates. *Diog. in Crit.*

Critognatus, a celebrated warrior of Alesia, when Cæsar was in Gaul. *Cæs. bell. Gall.*

Critolaus, a citizen of Tegea in Arcadia. He with two brothers fought against the two sons of Demostratus of Phencus, to put an end to a long war between their respective nations. The brothers of Critolaus were both killed, and he alone remained to withstand his three bold antagonists. He conquered them, and when at his return his sister deplored the death of one of his antagonists, to whom she was betrothed, he killed her in a fit of resentment. The offence deserved capital punishment, but he was pardoned on account of the services he had rendered his country. He was afterwards general of the Achæans, and it is said that he poisoned himself because he had been conquered at Thermopylæ by the Romans about 146 years before the Augustan age. *Cic.* 3 *de Nat. D.*——A peripatetic philosopher of Athens sent ambassador to Rome, &c. *Cic.* 2 *de Orat.*——An historian who wrote about Epirus.

Crius, a soothsayer, son of Theocles. *Paus.* 3, c. 13.——A man of Ægina, &c. *Herodot.* 6, c. 50.——A river of Achaia called after a giant of the same name. *Paus.* 7, c. 27.

Crobialus, a town of Paphlagonia.

Crobyzi, a people of Thrace.

Crocea, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3. c. 21.

Crocodilopolis, a town Egypt, near the Nile, above Memphis. The crocodiles were held there in the greatest veneration, and they were so tame that they came to take food from the hand of their feeders. It was afterwards called Arsinoe. 2, c. 69.—*Strab.* 17.

Crocus, a beautiful youth en of the nymph Smilax. He was into a flower of the same name, o of the impatience of his love, an was metamorphosed into a yew-tr 4 *Met.* v. 283.

Crœsus, the 5th and last of th nadæ, who reigned in Lydia, w Alyattes, and the richest of mank was the first who made the Greek tributary to the Lydians. His c the asylum of learning, and Æso mous fable writer among others, der his patronage. In a conversat Solon, he wished to be thought piest of mankind, but the philoso prized him of his mistake, and preference to poverty and domesti Crœsus undertook a war against C king of Persia, and marched to m with an army of 420,000 men an horse. After a reign of 14 years defeated, A. U. C. 229, his capital sieged, and he fell into the co hands, who ordered him to be bu The pile was already on fire, wh heard the conquered monarch th exclaim Solon with uncommon em asked him the reason of his exc and Crœsus repeated the convers had once had with Solon on humanness. Cyrus was moved at the rec at the recollection of the inconstan man affairs, he ordered Crœsus to from the burning pile, and he bec of his most intimate friends. The of Lydia was extinguished in him, power was transferred to Persia. survived Cyrus. The manner of h is unknown. He is celebrated for mensely rich presents which he ma temple of Delphi, from which he an obscure and ambiguous oracle, interpreted in his favor, and wh fulfilled in the destruction of his *Herodot.* 1, c. 26, &c.—*Plut.* in 8, c. 24.—*Justin* 1, c. 7.

Cromi, a people of Arcadia.

Cromitis, a country of Arcadia

Cromion & **Cromyon**, a Attica. *Æn.*——A town near *Paus.* 2, c. 1.

Cromna, a town of Bithynia.

Cromus, a son of Neptune. c. 1.——A son of Lycaon. *Id.* 8,

Cronia, a festival at Athens i of Saturn. The Rhodians obser same festival, and generally sacrifice god a condemned malefactor.

Cronium, a town of Elis.—Of

r, a mountain of Egypt, near
re the sources of the Nile, ac-
o some traditions, in the city of
rodot. 2. c. 28.

BA, a country situate partly in
d partly in Macedonia. *Herodot.*

LUS, a navigable river of Italy.
10.

N, a man killed by Hercules, by
was afterwards greatly honored.

NA, a town of Italy in the bay of
, founded 759 years before the
age, by a colony from Achaia.
itants were excellent warriors and
ilers. Democedes, Alcmæon,
were natives of this place. It was
d with a wall 12 miles in circum-
fore the arrival of Pyrrhus in Italy.
, c. 47.—*Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 2, c. 96.
c. 18 l. 24, c. 3.—*Justin* 20, c. 2.
NIATIS, a country near Crotona.
, c. 35.

PIAS, the patronymic of Linus,
of Crotopus. *Ovid in Ib.* v. 480.

PUS, a king of Argos, son of Age-
father to Phamathe the mother of
Apollo. *Ovid in Ibin.* 480.

DS, a town of Peloponnesus. *Mela.*

s, a place near Olynthos.

ŬMĔRIUM & CRUSTUMERIA, a
he Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 631.

ŬMĬRUM, a town of Etruria near
nce the adjective Crustumia. *Virg.*
8.

ŬMIUM, CRUSTUNUS & CRUS-
IUS, a river flowing from the
s, by Arminium. *Lucan.* 2, v.

IS, a river of Bithynia.

TUS, one of the Grecian chiefs
rov. *Pans.* 5, c. 4.

INE, a town of Thessaly.

DS, a harbour of Chersonesus Tau-

AS, a Greek historian and physi-
nidos. He was taken prisoner by
es Mnemon at the battle of Cu-
cured the king's wounds, and was
cipal physician for 17 years. He
history of the Assyrians and Per-
hich Justin and Diodorus have
preferred to that of Herodotus.
gments of his compositions re-
le lived about 400 years before
tian era. *Strab.* 1, *Athen.* 12.——
rtax.——A sycophant of Athens.
BIUS, a mathematician of Alex-
about 120 years before Christ. He
first who invented the pump. He
also invented a *clepsydra*, or a water clock.
This invention of measuring time by water
was wonderful and ingenious. Water was
let drop upon wheels which it turned. The
wheels communicated their regular motion
to a small wooden image, which by a
gradual rise pointed with a stick to the
proper hours and months, which were en-
graved on a column near the machine.
This artful invention gave rise to many im-
provements and the modern manner of
measuring time with an hour glass is in
imitation of the clepsydra of Ctesibius.
Vitruv. de Archit. 9, c. 9.——A cynic phi-
losopher.——An historian who lived a few
years after Demosthenes. *Plut. in Dem.*

CTESICLES, a general of Zacynthos. &c.

CTESILŎCHUS, a noble painter who re-
presented Jupiter as bringing forth Bac-
chus. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian who advised
his fellow citizens to crown publicly De-
mosthenes with a golden crown for his
probity and virtue. This was opposed by
the orator Æschines, the rival of Demos-
thenes, who accused Ctesiphon of seditious
views. Demosthenes undertook the de-
fence of his friend, in a celebrated oration
still extant, and Æschines was banished.
——A Greek architect who made the plan
of Diana's temple at Ephesus.——An ele-
giac poet, whom king Attalus set over his
possessions in Æolia. *Athen.* 13.——A
Greek historian who wrote an history of
Bœotia. *Plut in Thes.*——A large village
of Assyria on the banks of the Tigris,
where the kings of Parthia generally re-
sided in winter on account of the mildness
of the climate. *Strab.* 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

CTESIPPUS, a son of Chabrias. After
his father's death he was received into the
house of Phocion, the friend of Chabrias.
Phocion attempted in vain to correct the
natural foibles and extravagancies of Ctesip-
pus. *Plut. in Phoc.*——A man who
wrote an history of Scythia.——One of the
descendants of Hercules.

CTIMENE, the youngest daughter of
Laertes by Anticlea. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 334.

CULARO, a town of the Allobroges in
Gaul. *Cic. ep.*

CUMA & CUMÆ, a town of Æolia in
Asia Minor. The inhabitants have been
accused of stupidity for not laying a tax
upon all the goods which entered their
harbour during 300 years. They were
called Cumani. *Strab.* 13.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.

CUMÆ & CUMA, a city of Campania
near Puteoli founded by a colony from
Chalcis and Cumæ of Æolia before the
Trojan war. The inhabitants were called
Cumæi. There was one of the Sibyls
that

that fixed her residence in a cave in the neighbourhood and was called the Cumean Sibyl. *Vid.* Sibyllæ. *Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—3, v. 441.—*Liv.* 4.—*Ptol* 3.—*Strab.* 5.

Cunaxa, a place of Assyria 500 stadia from Babylon. It is famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the younger. The latter entered the field of battle with 113,000 men, and the former's forces amounted to 900,000 men. The valor and the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, who were among the troops of Cyrus are well known, and have been celebrated by the pen of Xenophon, who was present at the battle, and who had the principal care of the retreat. *Plut. in Artax.*—*Ctesias.*

Cupavo, a son of Cycnus, changed into a swan, on account of his friendly lamentations, at the death of Phaeton. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 186.

Cupido, a celebrated deity among the antients god of love, and love itself. There are different traditions concerning his parents. Cicero mentions three Cupids, one son of Mercury and Diana, another son of Mercury and Venus, and the third son of Mars and Venus. Plato mentions two. Hesiod the most antient theogonist speaks only of one, who, as he says, was produced at the same time as Chaos and the earth. There are according to the more received opinions two Cupids, one of whom is a lively ingenious youth, son of Jupiter and Venus, whilst the other, son of Nox and Erebus, is distinguished by his debauchery and riotous disposition. Cupid is represented as a winged infant naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows. On gems and all other pieces of antiquity he is represented as amusing himself with some childish diversion. Sometimes he appears driving a hoop, throwing a quoit, playing with a nymph, catching a butterfly, or trying to burn with a torch; at other times he plays upon a horn before his mother, or closely embraces a swan, or with one foot raised in the air, he in a musing posture seems to meditate some trick. Sometimes like a conqueror he marches triumphantly with a helmet on his head, a spear on his shoulder, and a buckler on his arm, intimating that even Mars himself owns the superiority of love. His power was generally known by his riding on the back of a lion, or on a dolphin, or breaking to pieces the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Among the antients he was worshipped with the same solemnity as his mother Venus, and as his influence was extended over the heavens, the sea, and the earth, and even the empire of the dead; his divinity was universally acknowledged, and vows, prayers, and sacrifices were daily offered to him. According to some accounts the union of Cupid with Chaos gave birth to men and all the animals which inhabit the earth, and even the gods themselves are the offspring of love before the foundation of the world. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Ovid.* 1, *Met.* fab. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 121, &c.—*Oppian. Hali.* 4. *Cyneg.* 2.—*Bion. Idyll.* 1.—*Moschus.*—*Eurip. in Hippol.*—*Theocrit. Idyll* 3, 11. &c.

Cures, a town of the Sabines, of which Tatius was king. The inhabitants called Quirites were carried to Rome of which they became citizens. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 638.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.

Curetes, a people of Crete, called also Corybantes. According to Ovid they were produced from rain. Their knowledge of all the arts was extensive, and they communicated it to many parts of ancient Greece. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter, and to prevent his being discovered by his father, they invented a kind of dance, and drowned his cries in the harsh sounds of their shields and cymbals. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 152.—*Strab.*—*Paus.* 4, c. 33.

Curia, a division of the Roman tribes. Romulus originally divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into 10 Curiæ. Over each Curiæ was appointed a priest who officiated at the sacrifices of his respective assembly. The sacrifices were called *Curionia*, and the priest *Curio*. He was to be above the age of fifty. His morals were to be pure and unexceptionable, and his body free from all defects. The *Curiones* were elected by their respective Curiæ, and above them was a superior priest called *Curio maximus* chosen by all the Curiæ in a public assembly.——The word Curia was also applied to public edifices among the Romans. There were generally of two sorts, divine and civil. In the former were held the assemblies of the priests and of every religious order, for the regulation of religious sacrifices and ceremonies. The other was appointed for the senate where they assembled for the dispatch of public business. The Curia was solemnly consecrated by the Augurs before a lawful assembly could be convened there. There were three at Rome which more particularly claim our attention *Curia Hostilia*, built by king Tullus Hostilius; *Curia Pompeii*, where Julius Cæsar was murdered; and *Curia Augusti*, the palace and court of the emperor Augustus.

Curiatii, a family of Alba, which was carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, and entered among the Patricians. The three Curiatii, who engaged the Horatii and left the-

ry, were of this family. *Flor.* 1, c. *ivf. Hal.* 3.—*Liv.* 1, c. 24.

LEX, *de Comitiis*, was enacted by us Dentatus, the tribune. It for- convening of the *Comitia*, for the of magistrates without a previous n from the senate.

RIO, an excellent orator, who call- in full senate, *Omnium mulierum omnium virorum mulierem.* *Tacit.* c. 7.—*Suet. in Cæs.* 49.—*Cic. in* His son, C. Scribonius, was tri- the people, and an intimate friend He saved Cæsar's life as he re- om the senate house, after the de- ecerning the punishments which be inflicted on the adherents of He killed himself in Africa. *Flor.* *Plut. in Pomp. & Cæs.*—*Val. Max.* *Lucan* 1, v. 268.

BOLITÆ, a people among the *Cæs. bell. G.* 3, c. 11.

M, a town of Cyprus. *Herodot.*

S DENTATUS Marcus Annius, celebrated for his fortitude and He was three times consul, and e honored with a triumph. He decisive victories over the Sam- Sabines, and the Lucanians, and Pyrrhus near Tarentum. The am- of the Samnites visited his cottage, was boiling some vegetables in an pot, and they attempted to bribe he offer of large presents. He re- eir offers with contempt, and said I y earthen pots to all your vessels e silver, and it is my wish to com- ose who are in the possession of while I am deprived of it, and live ty. *Plut, in Cat. Cens.*—*Horat.* 1, 41.—*Flor.* 1, c. 15.

S, a lieutenant of Cæsar's cavalry, six cohorts of Pompey revolted, *s. 1 bell. Civ.* 24.

A, a patrician family, which with Tatius to Rome.

TIUS, a Roman youth who de- mself to the gods Manes for the his country, about 360 years be- Augustan age. A wide gap had opened in the forum, and the d said that it never would close ome threw into it whatever it had cious Curtius immediately per- nt no less than an human sacrifice ired. He armed himself, mount- horse, and solemnly threw him- the gulf, which instantly closed head. *Liv.* 7, c. 6.—*Val. Max.*

Q. CURTIUS RUFUS. *Vid.* Quintus.

CURTIUS, a grammarian intimate with Pompey, &c. *Suet. de Gr.*

CURTIUS MONTANUS, an orator and poet under Vespasian. *Tacit.* 4 *Ann.*

CURULIS MAGISTRATUS, a state officer at Rome, who had the privilege of sitting in an ivory chair in public assemblies. The dictator, the consuls, the censors, the prætors, and ediles claimed that privilege, and therefore were called *curule magistrates.* The senators who had passed thro' the above-mentioned offices were generally carried to the senate house in ivory chairs, as all the generals in their triumphant procession to the capitol. When names of distinction began to be known among the Romans, the descendants of curule magistrates were called *nobiles*, the first of a family who discharged that office were known by the name of *noti*, and those that had never been in office were called *ignobiles.*

CUSSÆI, a nation of Asia destroyed by Alexander, to appease the manes of Hephæstion. *Plut. in Alex.*

CUTILIUM, a town of the Sabines. *Liv.* 26, c. 11.

CYAMOSORUS, a river of Sicily.

CYANE, a nymph of Syracuse, to whom her father offered violence in a fit of drunkenness. She dragged her ravisher to the altar, where she sacrificed him, and killed herself to stop a pestilence, which, from that circumstance, had already begun to afflict the country. *Plut. in Parall.*——A nymph of Sicily, who endeavoured to assist Proserpine when she was carried away by Pluto. The god changed her into a fountain. *Ovid* 5 *Met.* v. 412.——A town of Lycia. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

CYANEÆ, two rugged islands at the entrance of the Euxine sea. One of them is on the side of Asia, and the other on the European coast, and, according to Strabo, there is only a space of 20 furlongs between them. The waves of the sea, which continually break against them with a violent noise fill the air with a darkening foam, and render the passage extremely dangerous. The antients supposed that these islands floated, and even sometimes united to crush vessels into pieces when they passed through the streights. This tradition arose from their appearing like all other objects to draw nearer when you approached them. They were sometimes called Symplegades and Planetæ. Their true situation and form was first explored and ascertained by the Argonauts. *Plin.* 6, c. 12.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 85.—*Apollon* 2.

CYANEE & CYANEA, a daughter of the Maeander,

Mæander, mother of Byblis and Caunus, by Miletus, Apollo's son. *Ovid Met.* 9, v. 451.

CYANEUS, a large river of Colchis.

CYANIPPE, a daughter of Adriatus.

CYANIPPUS, a Syracusan who derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god so inebriated him, that he offered violence to his daughter Cyane, who sacrificed him on the altar. *Plut. in Parall.* ——A Thessalian, whose wife met with the same fate as Procris. *Plut. in Parall.*

CYAXARES, or CYAXARES 1st, son of Phraortes, was king of Media and Persia. He bravely defended his kingdom, which the Scythians had invaded. He made war against Alyattes, king of Lydia, and subjected to his power all Asia beyond the river Halys. He died after a reign of 40 years, A. U. C. 160.—*Diod.* 2—*Herodot.* 1, c. 73 & 103.

CYAXARES 2d, is supposed by some to be the same as Darius the Mede. He was son of Astyages, king of Media. He added seven provinces to his father's dominions, and made war against the Assyrians, whom Cyrus favored. *Xen. Cyrop.* 1.

CYBĒBE, a name of Cybele, from κυβηβᾶν, because in the celebration of her festivals men were driven to madness.

CYBELE, a goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. She is supposed to be the same as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Vesta, Bona Mater, Magna Mater, Berecynthia, Dindymene, &c. According to Diodorus she was the daughter of a Lydian prince, and as soon as she was born she was exposed on a mountain. She was preserved by sucking some of the wild beasts of the forest, and received the name of Cybele from the mountain where her life had been preserved. When she returned to her father's court she had an intrigue with Atys, a beautiful youth whom her father mutilated, &c. All the mythologists are unanimous in mentioning the amours of Atys and Cybele. The partiality of the goddess for Atys seems to arise from his having first introduced her worship in Phrygia. She enjoined him perpetual celibacy, and the violation of his promise was expiated by voluntary mutilation. In Phrygia the festivals of Cybele were observed with the greatest solemnity. Her priests called Corybantes, Galli, &c. Were not admitted in the service of the goddess without a previous mutilation. In the celebration of the festivals, they imitated the manners of madmen, and filled the air with dreadful shrieks and howlings mixed with the confused noise of drums, tabrets, bucklers and spears. This was in commemoration of the sorrow of Cybele for the loss of her favorite Atys. Cybele was generally represented as a robust woman far advanced in her pregnancy, to intimate the fecundity of the earth. She held keys in her hand, and her head was crowned with rising turrets, and sometimes with the leaves of an oak. She sometimes appears riding in a chariot drawn by two tame lions. Atys follows by her side, carrying a ball in his hand and supporting himself upon a firtree, which is sacred to the goddess. Sometimes she is represented with a sceptre in her hand, with her head covered with a tower. She is also seen with many breasts to show that the earth gives aliments to all living creatures; and she generally carries two lions under her arms. From Phrygia the worship of Cybele passed into Greece and was solemnly established at Eleusis under the name of the Eleusinian mysteries of Ceres. The Romans, by order of the Sibylline books, brought the statue of the goddess from Pessinus into Italy, and when the ship which carried it had run on a shallow bank of the Tiber, the virtue and innocence of Claudia was vindicated in removing it with her girdle. It is supposed that the mysteries of Cybele were first known about 257 years before the Trojan war, or 1580 years before the Augustan age. The Romans were particularly superstitious in washing every year the 6th of the calends of April, the shrine of this goddess in the waters of the river Almon. There prevailed many obscenities in the observation of the festivals, and the priests themselves were the most eager to use indecent expressions, and to show their unbounded licentiousness by the impurity of their actions. *Vid. Atys, Eleusis, Rhea, Corybantes, Galli, &c.—Augustin. de Civit. D. &c.—Lactant.—Lucian in Deâ Syr.—Diod.* 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 617, l. 10, v. 252.—*Lucan* 1, v. 566.—*Ovid Trist.* 4, v. 215 & 361.—*Plut. de Loquac. Gr. ad Attic.—Cic. Rhod.* 8. c. 17, &c.

CYBELA & CYBELLA, a town of Phrygia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

CYBELUS, a mountain of Phrygia, where Cybele was worshipped.

CYBIRA, a town of Phrygia, whence Cybiraticus *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 33.

CYCESIUM, a town of Peloponnesus near Pisa.

CYCHREUS, a son of Neptune and Salamis. After death he was honored as a god in Salamis and Attica. *Plut. in Thes.* —*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

CYCLADES, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean sea, those particularly that surround Delos as with a circle, whence the name κυκλος, *circulus*. The chief

em were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, os, Seriphos, Gyarus, Tenedos. 4. c. 12.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* *f Periog.*—*Ovid Met.* 2, v. 64.— 5, v. 692.

ES, a certain race of men of gi- ge, supposed to be the sons of Terra. They had but one eye dle of the forehead, whence their κυκλος, *circulus*, & ωψ, *oculus*. They in number according to Hesiod, :a, Brontes and Steropes. Their s greater according to other my- and in the age of Ulysses, Poly- n their king. [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] bited the western parts of the city, and because they were un- n their manners, the poets speak man eaters. The tradition of g only one eye, originates from n of wearing small bucklers of covered their faces, and had a are in the middle which corres- ally to the eye. From their vi- ount Ætna, they have been sup- the workmen of Vulcan, and to ted the thunderbolts of Jupiter. ilid walls and impregnable for- said among the antients to have work of the Cyclops to render respectable. The Cyclops were among the gods, and we find a dicated to their service at Co- ere sacrifices were solemnly of- pollo destroyed them all because made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, h his son Æsculapius had been *Homer Od.* 1 & 9.—*Hesiod Theog.* v. *Scrit. Id.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 8.—*Virg.* ro. *Æn.* 6, v. 630. l. 11, v. 263. *et.* 13, v. 780. l. 14, v. 249.—— of Asia.

s, a son of Mars killed by Her- he manner of his death provoked o such a degree, that he resolved o punish his murderer, but he nted by the thunderbolts of Ju- *ygin.* fab.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Herc.* n of Neptune invulnerable in t of his body. Achilles fought m, but when he saw that his darts no effect, he threw him on the nd smothered him. He stripped is armour, and saw him suddenly into a bird of the same name. 12, fab. 3.——A son of Hyrie nto a swan.—A son of Sthenelus *iguria.* He was deeply afflicted th of his friend and relation Phae- n the midst of his lamentations he morphosed into a swan. *Ovid* *Met* 2, v. 367.—*Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 189.— *Pauf.* 1, c. 30——A horse's name. *Stat.* 6, *Theb.* v. 524.

CYDA, a profligate Cretan made judge at Rome by Antony. *Cic. in Phil* 5 & 8.

CYDIAS, an Athenian of great valor, &c. *Pauf.* 10, c. 21.——A painter who made a painting of the Argonauts in the 11th Olympiad. This celebrated piece was bought by the orator Hortensius for 164 talents. *Plin.* 34.

CYDIPPE, the wife of Anaxilaus &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 165. The mother of Cleobis and Biton. *Vid. Cleobis.*——A girl beloved b Acontius. *Vid.* Acontius.

CYDNUS, a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus, where Alexander, when covered with sweat, bathed himself. He almost died of the consequences. *Curt* 3, c. 4.—*Justin* 11, c. 8.

CYDON & CYDONIA, a town of Crete, built by a colony from Samos. It was supposed that Minos generally resided there. Hence Cydoneus. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 22.

CYDONIA, an island opposite Lesbos. *Plin.* 2 & 4.

CYDRARA, a city of Phrygia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 30.

CYDROLĀUS, a man who led a colony to Samos. *Diod.* 5.

CYGNUS, *Vid.* Cycnus.

CYLABUS, a place near Argos in Peloponnesus. *Plut. in Pyrrh.*

CYLICES, a people among the Illyrians. There was in their country a monument in honor of Cadmus. *Athen.*

CYLINDUS, a son of Phryxus and Calliope.

CYLLABARUS, a gallant of the wife of Diomedes, &c.

CYLLĀRUS, one of the Centaurs, passionately fond of Hylonome. They perished both at the same time. *Ovid.* 12. *Met.* v. 408.——A celebrated horse of Pollux. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 90.

CYLLEN, a son of Elatus. *Pauf.* 8. c. 4.

CYLLENE, the mother of Lycaon by Pelasgus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.——A naval station of Elis in Peloponnesus. *Pauf.* 4, c. 23. ——A mountain of Arcadia, which received its name from Cyllen. Mercury was born there, hence his surname of Cylleneius. *Pauf.* 8, c. 17.—*Virg. Æn.* v. 138.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 146.

CYLLĒNĪUS, a surname of Mercury, from his being born on the mountain Cyllene.

CYLLYRII, certain slaves at Syracuse. *Herodot.* 7, c. 155.

CYLON, an Athenian, who aspired to tyranny. *Herodot.* 5, c. 71.

CYMA or CUMA, the largest and most beautiful

beautiful town of Æolia, called also Phriconis & Phriconis.

Cymodocēas, Cymæ & Cymo, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 255.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 338.

Cymolus & Cimōlus, an island of the Grecian sea. *Ovid.* 7. *Met.* v. 463.

Cymōthoe, one of the Nereides. *Hesiod.*

Cynægīrus, an Athenian, celebrated for his extraordinary courage. He was brother to the poet Æschylus. After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was immediately severed by the enemy. Upon this he seized the vessel with his left hand, and when he had lost that also, he still kept his hold with his teeth. *Herodot.* 6, c. 114.—*Justin.* 2, c. 9.

Cynæthium, a town of Arcadia, founded by one of the companions of Æneas. *Dionys. Hal.*

Cynāne, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, who married Amyntas, son of Perdiccas, by whom she had Eurydice. *Polyæn.* 8.

Cynāpes, a river falling into the Euxine. *Ovid.* 4. *Pont. el.* 10, v. 49.

Cynaxa. *Vid.* Cunaxa.

Cyneas. *Vid.* Cineas.

Cynesii & Cynetæ, a nation of the remotest shores of Europe towards the ocean. *Herodot.* 2, c. 33.

Cynethussa, an island of the Ægean sea. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Cynia, a lake of Acarnania. *Strab.* 10.

Cynici, a sect of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes the Athenian. They received this name *a caninâ mordacitate*, from their canine propensity to criticise the lives and actions of men, or because like dogs they were not ashamed to gratify their criminal desires publicly. They were famous for their contempt of riches, for the negligence of their dress, and the length of their beard. Diogenes was one of their sect. They generally slept on the ground.

Cynisca, a courageous woman. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.

Cyno, a woman, who preserved the life of Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 110.

Cynocephălæ, a town of Thessaly, where the pro-consul, Quintius conquered Philip of Macedon. *Liv.* 33, c. 7.

Cynocephăli, a nation in India, who have the head of a dog according to some traditions. *Plin.* 7, c. 2.

Cynophontis, a festival at Argos, observed during the dog days. It received its name ἀπὸ τοῦ κυνας φονεῖν, *killing dogs*, because they used to kill all the dogs they met.

Cynortas, one of the antient kings of Sparta, son of Amyclas and Diomede. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.

Cynortion, a mountain of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 27.

Cynos, a town of Locris.——Another in Thessaly, where Pyrrha Deucalion's wife was buried.

Cynosarges a surname of Hercules.

Cynossema, a promontory of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Hecuba was changed into a dog and buried. *Ovid.* 13. *Met.* 569.

Cynosūra, a nymph of Ida in Crete. She nursed Jupiter, who changed her into a star which bears the same name. It is the same as the ursa minor. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 10.

Cynthia, a beautiful woman, who was mistress to *Propertius*.——A surname of Diana from mount Cynthus, where she was born.

Cynthius, a surname of Apollo.

Cynthus, a mountain of Delos, so high that it is said to overshadow the whole island. From this mountain Apollo was also named Cynthius, and Diana Cynthia. The mountain was sacred to these deities. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 36.—*Ovid.* 6. *Met.* v. 304.

Cynūrenses, a people of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 27.

Cynus, a naval station of Opuns. *Liv.* 10, c. 1.

Cypărissi & Cypărissia, a town of Peloponnesus, near Messenia.

Cypărissus, a youth, son of Telephus of Cea, beloved by Apollo. He killed a favorite stag of Apollo's, for which he was so sorry that he pined away, and was changed by the God into a cypress tree. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 121——A town near Delphi. *Mela.* 2. c. 3.

Cyphăra, a fortified place of Thessaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

Cyprus, a daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, who married Agrippa.

Cyprus, a large island in the mediterranean sea, at the south of Cilicia, and at the west of Syria. It was formerly joined to the continent near Syria, according to Pliny. It has been antiently called Acamantis, Amathusia, Aspelia, Ceraitis, Colonia or Colinia, Macaria, and Spechia. It has been celebrated for giving birth to Venus, who was the chief deity there, and to whose service many places and temples were consecrated. It was antiently divided into nine kingdoms. It was for some time under the power of Egypt, and afterwards of the Persians from whom it revolted, A. U. C. 253, and was reduced the next year. The Greeks made themselves masters of it, and it was taken from them by

mans. Its length according to 2400 stadia. There were three temples there, two sacred to the other to Jupiter. The inwere given much to pleasure ation. *Strab.* 15.—*Flor.* 3. c. 9. 18, c. 5 —*Plin.* 12, c. 24.—*Mela.*

IDES, the name of three princes dants of Cypselus, who reigned during 73 years. Cypselus, was by his son Periander, who left om, after a reign of 40 years to II.

LUS, a king of Arcadia, who mardaughter of Ctesiphon, to strengself against the Heraclidæ. *Paus.* —A man of Corinth, son of Eltisther of Periander. He destroyed idæ, and seized upon the sovereign bout 650 years before Christ. He 30 years, and was succeeded by Periander had two sons, Lycond Cypselus, who was insane. received his name from the Greek ψαλος, *a coffer*, because when the m, attempted to kill him, his mod his life by concealing him in a *Paus.* 5, c. 17.—*Cic. Tusc.* 5, c. 37. 1, c. 124 *l.* 5, c. 92, &c.——*Arist.*—The father of Miltiades. *Herc.* 35.

UNIS, an island of Lybia. *Id.* 4.

IÂNA, a province of the Ely-

, a fountain near Cyrene.

IRAICA, a country of Africa, of Cyrene is the capital.

IRAICI, certain philosophers, who the doctrines of Aristippus. They heir *summun bonum* in pleasure, and virtue ought to be commended begave pleasure. *Laert. in Arist.*—— *Gal. D.* 3.

IRE, the daughter of the river Pewhom Apollo became enamoured. ied her to that part of Africa, which Cyrenaica, where she brought forth e. *Justin.* 13, c. 7. —*Pindar Pyth.* celebrated city of Libya, built by ian colony. Aristæus, who was f of the colonists, gave it his mame. It was situate in a beautiful tile plain, about eleven miles from editerranean sea. It became the of the country, and was called Pen- on account of the five cities, which ined. It gave birth to many great among whom were Callimachus. hanes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c. *Herodot.* 3 & 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 13.—*Strab.* 17. —*Mela.* 1. c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 5.

CYRNUS, a driver in the games which Scipio exhibited in Africa, &c. *Ital.* 16, v. 342.——A man of Argos, who founded a city in Chersonesus. *Diod.* 5.——A river that falls into the Caspian sea. *Plut. in Pump.*——An island on the coast of Liguria. It is the same as Corsica, it is called after Cyrnus, the son of Hercules. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, v. 30.—*Paus.* 10, c. 17.

CYRRÆI, a people of Æthiopia.

CYRRHADÆ, an Indian nation.

CYRRHES, a people of Macedonia, near Pella.

CYRRHUS & CYRUS, a river of Iberia, in Asia.

CYRSILUS, an Athenian stoned to death for his ill advice to the state. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.* c. 11.

CYRUS 1st, a king of Persia, born about 599 years before the Christian era. He was son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His father was of an ignoble family, and his marriage with Mandane had been consummated on account of the apprehensions of Astyages. (*Vid. Astyages.*) Cyrus was exposed as soon as born, but he was preserved by a shepherdess, who educated him as her own son. As he was playing with his equals in years, he was elected king in a certain diversion, and he exercised his power with such an independent spirit, that he ordered one of his play companions to be severely whipped for disobedience. The father of the youth, who was a nobleman, complained to the king of the ill-treatment which his son had received from a shepherd's son. Astyages ordered Cyrus before him, and discovered that he was Mandane's son, from whom he had so much to apprehend. He treated him with great coldness, and Cyrus, unable to bear his tyranny escaped from his confinement, and began to levy troops to dethrone his grandfather. He was assisted and encouraged by the ministers of Astyages, who were displeased with the king's oppression. He marched against him, and Astyages was defeated in battle and taken prisoner. From this victory the empire of Media became tributary to the Persians. Cyrus subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Crœsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered, A. U. C. 209. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river while the people were celebrating a grand festival. He afterwards marched

marched against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, and was defeated in a bloody battle. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous battle, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, exclaiming, *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti.* He lived to a great age, and died in the 30th year of his reign. Xenophon has written the life of Cyrus; but his history is not perfectly authentic. In the character of Cyrus he delineates a brave, and virtuous prince, and often puts in his mouth many of the sayings of Socrates. The chronology is false, and Xenophon in his narration has given existence to persons, whom no other historian ever mentioned. The Cyropædia, therefore, is not to be looked upon as an authentic history of Cyrus the Great, but we must consider it as showing what every good and virtuous prince ought to be. *Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 75, &c.—*Justin.* 1, c. 5, & 6.

Cyrus 2d, or minor, was the younger son of Darius Nothus, and the brother of Artaxerxes. He was sent by his father at the age of sixteen to assist the Lacedæmonians against Athens. Artaxerxes succeeded to the throne at the death of Nothus, and Cyrus, who was of an aspiring soul, attempted to assassinate him. He was discovered, and had been punished with death, had not his mother, Paryfatis, saved him from the hands of the executioner by her tears and entreaties. This circumstance did not in the least check the ambition of Cyrus, he was appointed over Lydia and the sea coasts, where he secretly fomented rebellion and levied troops under various pretences. At last he took the field with an army of 100,000 barbarians, and 13 000 Greeks under the command of Clearchus. Artaxerxes met him with 900,000 men near Cunaxa. The battle was long and bloody, and Cyrus might have, perhaps, obtained the victory, had not his uncommon rashness proved his ruin. It is said that the two royal brothers met in person and engaged with the most inveterate fury, and their engagement ended in the death of Cyrus, 401 years before the Augustan age. Artaxerxes was so anxious of its being universally reported that his brother had fallen by his hand, that he put to death two of his subjects, for boasting that they had killed Cyrus. The Greeks who were engaged in the expedition, obtained much glory in the battle, and after the death of Cyrus, they remained victorious in the field without a commander. They were not, however, discouraged though at the distance of above 600 leagues from their country, and surrounded on every a powerful enemy. They una united in the election of comman traversed all Asia, in spite of the attacks of the Persians, and nothing truly celebrated in antient history bold retreat of the ten thousar journey that they made from t of their first embarkation till the has been calculated at 1155 leag formed in the space of 15 mon cluding all the time which was d take rest and refreshment. This re been celebrated by Xenophon, w on of their leaders, and among th and supporters of Cyrus. *Plut.* —*Diod.* 14.—*Justin.* 5, c. 11.

Cyrus & Cyropolis, a city c

Cyrus, a river of Persia

Cyta, a town of Colchis famou poisonous herbs which it produces 6, v. 693.

Cytæis, a surname of Medea, being an inhabitant of Cyta 2, *el.* 4, v. 7.

Cythera, an island on the coa conia in Peloponnesus. It was part sacred to the goddess Venus, from thence surnamed Cytherea, a rose, as some suppose, from the its coasts. It was under the pow Argives. The Phœnicians had bu a famous temple to Venus. *Virg* v. 5.—*Paus.* 3, c. 33.—*Ovid Fast.* *Herodot.* 1, c. 29.

Cythræa, a surname of Venus

Cytheris, a certain courtezan respected by the poet Gallus.

Cythrun, a place of Attica.

Cytheron, *Vid.* Citheron.

Cytherus, a river of Elis. c 22.

Cythnos, an island near Attica, for its cheese. It has been called C and Dryopia. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v 25

Cytinium, one of the four ci ed Tetrapolis in Doris. *Strab.* 9.— 1, c. 107.

Cytissorus, a son of Phry *Herodot.* 7, c. 197.

Cytorus, a mountain and town latia, built by Cytorus, son of I *Strab.* 11 —*Virg. G.* 2. v. 437.

Cyzicum, an island of the Pr about 300 stadia in circumference. ander joined it to the continent bridges, and from that time it wa a peninsula. It was besieged by dates, and relieved by Lucullus. 5.—*Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Ovid.* 18.

Cyzicus, a son of Œneus and Stil reigned in Cyzicus. He hospitably

ints in their expedition against
after their departure from the
yzicus they were driven back in
y a storm upon the coast, and
into seeing such an unexpected
men, furiously attacked them
em to be the Pelasgi, their ene-
this nocturnal engagement many
on both sides, and Cyzicus pe-
the hand of Jason himself, who
m with a splendid funeral, and
tely monument over his grave.
c. 9.—*Flacc.*—*Apollon.*—*Orphe-*

Cyzicus, the chief town of the island of Cyzicum. It is built where the island is joined by the bridges to the continent. It has two excellent harbours called Panormus and Chytus. The former is naturally large and beautiful, and the other owes all its conveniences to the hand of art. The town is situate partly on a mountain and partly in a plain. The Argonauts built a temple to Cybele in the neighbourhood. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jason. *Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Strab.*—*Apollon.* 1.—*Propert.* 3, *el.* 22.—*Flacc.* 2, v. 636.

Dahæ or Dai, a people of
nia, who dwelt on the borders
ian sea. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 728.

Dacæ, a warlike nation of
beyond the Rhine. *Lucan.*

a country beyond the Danube,
jan conquered, and made tribu-
Roman empire.

s, a name given to the priests of
hich some derive from δακτυλος
cause they were ten, the same
the fingers of the hand. *Paus.*

s, a people of Asiatic Scythia.
c. 91.

s, a mountain and city of Lycia,
Talus was buried according to
27.——Two festivals in Bœotia.
e was observed at Alalcomenos
tæans in, a large grove, where
ed in the open air, pieces of
and carefully observed whither
that came to prey upon them di-
flight. All the trees, upon
of these birds alighted were im-
ut down and with them statues
, called Dædala, in honor of
—The other festival was of a
n kind. It was celebrated every
by all the cities of Bœotia, as
tion for the intermission of the
tivals, for that number of years,
exile of the Plataeans. Fourteen
ues, called Dædala, were dis-
y lot among the Plataeans,
, Coroneans, Orchomenians,
Thebans, Tanagræans, and,
s, because they had effected a
on among the Plataeans, and
caused them to be recalled from exile, about the time that Thebes was restored by Cassander, the son of Antipater. During this festival a woman in the habit of a bride maid accompanied a statue which was dressed in female garments, on the banks of the Eurotas. This procession was attended to the top of mount Cithæron, by many of the Bœotians, who had places assigned them by lot. Here an altar of square pieces of wood cemented together like stones, was erected, and upon it were thrown large quantities of combustible materials. Afterwards a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter, and an ox or heifer to Juno, by every one of the cities of Bœotia, and by the most opulent that attended. The poorest citizens offered small cattle, and all these oblations together with the Dædala were thrown in the common heap and set on fire, and totally reduced to ashes. They originated in this: When Juno, after a quarrel with Jupiter, had retired to Eubœa, and refused to return to his bed, the God anxious for her return, went to consult Cithæron, king of Plataea, to find some effectual measure to break her obstinacy. Cithæron advised him to dress a statue in woman's apparel, and carry it in a chariot, and publicly to report it was Plataea, the daughter of Asopus, whom he was going to marry. The advice was followed, and Juno informed of her husband's future marriage, repaired in haste to meet the chariot, and was easily united to him, when she discovered the artful measures he made use of effect a reconciliation. *Pausan. & Plut.*

Dædalion, a son of Lucifer, brother to Ceyx, and father of Philonis. He was so afflicted at the death of Philonis, whom

Diana had put to death, that he threw himself from the top of mount Parnassus, and was changed into a falcon by Apollo. *Ovid. Met.* 11, c. 293.

DÆDALUS, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, descended from Erechtheus, king of Athens. He was the most ingenious artist of his age, and to him we are indebted for the invention of the wedge, and many other mechanical instruments, and the sails of ships. He made statues, which moved of themselves and seemed to be endowed with life. Talus, his sister's son promised to be as great as himself by the ingenuity of his inventions, and therefore, from envy he threw him down from a window and killed him. After the murder of this youth, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos, king of the country gave him a cordial reception. Dædalus made a famous labyrinth for Minos, and assisted Pasiphae, the queen, to gratify her unnatural passion for a bull. For this action Dædalus incurred the displeasure of Minos, who ordered him to be confined in the labyrinth, which he had constructed. Here he made himself wings with feathers and wax, and carefully fitted them to his body, and that of his son, who was the companion of his confinement. They took their flight in the air from Crete, but the heat of the sun melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, whose flight was too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean, which from him has been called the Icarian sea. The father, by a proper management of his wings, alighted at Cumæ, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus, who reigned over part of the country. He left many monuments of his ingenuity in Sicily, which still existed in the age of Diodorus Siculus. He was dispatched by Cocalus, who was afraid of the power of Minos, who had declared war against him because he had given an asylum to Dædalus. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which in his age might pass at a distance for wings. He lived 1400 years before the Christian era. *Paus.* 1, 7, & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. *fab.* 3. *Hegoid.* 4. *De Art. am.* 2. *Trist.* 3. *el.* 4.—*Hygin fab.* 40. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 14.—*Appollod.* 3, c. 1, &c.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 170.—There were two statuaries of the same name, one of Sicyon, son of Patroclus, the other a native of Bithynia. *Paus.* 7, c. 14. *Arrian.*

DÆMON, a kind of spirit which, as the antients supposed, presided over the actions of mankind, gave them their privat sels, and carefully watched over th secret intentions. Some of the philosophers maintained that every two of these Dæmons, the one bad other good. These Dæmons h power of changing themselves into ever they pleased, and of assuming shapes were most subservient to the tions. At the moment of death t mon delivered up to judgment the with whose care he had been entrust according to the evidences he delive tence was passed over the body. The of Socrates is famous in history great philosopher asserted that th informed him when any of his frie going to engage in some unfortuna prize, and stopped him from the c sion of all crimes and impiety. Genii or Dæmons, though at first n only as the subordinate ministers o perior deities, received divine h length of time, and we find alt statues erected to a *Genio loci*, *G gusti*, *Junonibus*, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 1.—*Gen. Socr.*

DAI, a nation of Persia all the *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

DAIDIA, a solemnity observed Greeks. It lasted three days, the in commemoration of Latona's labo second in memory of Apollo's bi the third in honor of the marriage o lirius and the mother of Alexander. always carried torches, whence the

DAIMACHUS, a master of horse, racuse, &c.—*Polyæn.* 1.

DAIMENES, a general of the A *Paus.* 7, c. 6.——An officer expo cross by Dionysius of Syracuse. *Di*

DAIPHRON, a son of Ægyptus b his wife, &c. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

DAIRA, one of the Oceanides, m Eleusis by Mercury. *Paus.* 1, c. 38

DALMATIA, a part of Illyricu Liburnia on the West. The inh called Dalmatæ were conquered by tus. They chiefly lived upon Their rebellious spirit was trouble the Roman empire. *Strab.* 7.—*Pa*

DAMAGETUS, a man of Rhodes quired of the oracle what wife he marry, and received for answer, th ter of the bravest of the Greeks. plied to Aristomenes and obtai daughter in marriage. *Paus.* 4, c.

DAMAS, a Syracusan in the in Agathocles. *Diod.* 19.

DAMASCENA, a part of Syria nea Libanus.

Damascus, a rich and antient city of ria. *Lucan* 3.—*Justin* 36, c. 2.

Damasippus, a captain in Philip's army. A senator who accompanied Juba when entered Utica in triumph. *Caes. bell C.* 2. —A great enemy of Sylla. *Paterc.* 2, c. ——An orator. *Juv.* 3, v. 185.——A rchant of old seals and vessels. *Horat. Sat.* 3, v. 64.

Damasichthon, a king of Thebes. *f.* 9, c. 5.

Damasistrātus, a king of Platæa who ried Laius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Damasithymus, a son of Candaules, neral in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, 98.——A king of Calyndæ sunk in his up by Artemisia. *Id* 8, c. 87.

Damastes, a man of Sigæum, disciple of ellanicus, about the age of Herodotus, &c. *ynf.*——A famous robber. *Vid.* Peucestes.

Damia, a firname of Cybele.—A woman whom the Epidaurians raised a statue. *radot.* 5, c. 82.

Damippus, a Spartan taken by Marcel- as he sailed out of the port of Syracuse, discovered to the enemy that a certain rt of the city was but negligently guarded. om this discovery Syracuse was taken. *Livy.*

Damis, a man who disputed with Aris- demus the right of reigning over the Mes- nians. *Paus.* 4, c. 10.

Damnōrix, a celebrated Gaul in the in- est of Julius Cæsar, &c.

Damo, a daughter of Pythagoras, who, r order of her father, devoted her life to rpetual celibacy, and induced others to llow her example. Pythagoras at his ath entrusted her with all the secrets of his ilosophy, and gave her the unlimited care his compositions under the promise that e never would part with them. She ithfully obeyed his injunctions, and tho' in e extremest poverty she refused to obtain oney by the violation of her father's com- nds. *Laert. in Pythag.*

Damōcles, one of the flatterers of Dio- sius the elder, of Sicily. He admired the ent's wealth, and pronounced him the ppiest man on earth. Dionysius prevailed on him to undertake for a while the arge of royalty, and be convinced of the ppiness which a sovereign enjoyed. Da- cles ascended the throne, and while he sed upon the wealth and splendor that rounded him, he perceived a sword nging over his head by a horse hair. is so terrified him that all his imaginary icity vanished at once, and he begged ionysius to remove him from a situation ich exposed his life to such fears and dan- s. *Cic. in Tuscul.* 5, c. 21.

Damocrātes, a hero, &c. *Plut. in Arist.*

Damocrīta, a Spartan matron wife of Alcippus, who severely punished her enemies who had banished her husband, &c. *Plut in Parall.*

Damocrītus, a timid general of the Achæans, &c. *Paus.* 7, c. 13.——A Greek writer who composed two treatises, one upon the art of drawing an army in battle array, and the other concerning the Jews. —A man who wrote a poetical treatise upon medicine.

Damon, a victor at Olympia, Olymp. 102.—*Paus.* 4, c. 27.——A poet and musician at Athens. He was intimate with Pericles, and distinguished for his knowledge of government and fondness of discipline. He was banished for his intrigues about 430 years before the Augustan age. *C. Nep.* 15, c. 2.—*Plut. in Pericl.*——A Pythagorean philosopher very intimate with Pythias. When he had been condemned to death by Dionysius, he obtained from the tyrant leave to go and settle his domestic affairs, on promise of returning at a stated hour to the place of execution. Pythias pledged himself to undergo the punishment which was to be inflicted on Damon, should he not return in time, and he consequently delivered himself into the hands of the tyrant. Damon returned at the appointed moment, and Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of those two friends that he remitted the punishment, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship and enjoy their confidence. *Val. Max.* 4, c. 7.——A man of Cheronea who killed a Roman officer and was murdered by his fellow citizens. *Plut. in Cim.*——A Cyrenean who wrote an history of philosophy. *Laert.*

Damophantus, a general of Elis in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*

Damophila, a poetess of Lebos, wife of Pamphilus. She was intimate with Sappho, and composed some few pieces. *Philostr.*

Damophilus, an historian. *Diod.*——A Rhodian general against the fleet of Demetrius. *Diod.* 20.

Damophon, a sculptor of Messenia. *Paus.* 7, c. 23.

Damostrātus, a philosopher who wrote a treatise concerning fishes. *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 21.

Damoxenus, a comic writer of Athens. *Athen.* 3.——A boxer of Syracuse banished for killing his adversary. *Paus.* 8, c. 40.

Damyrias, a river of Sicily. *Plut. in Timol.*

Dana, a large town of Cappadocia.

Danae, the daughter of Acrisius king of Argos,

Argos, by Eurydice. She was confined in a brazen tower by her father who had been told by an oracle that his daughter's son would put him to death. His endeavours to prevent Danae from becoming a mother proved fruitless, and Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, introduced himself to her bed by changing himself into a golden shower. From his embraces Danae had a son, with whom she was exposed on the sea by her father. The wind drove the bark which carried her, to the coasts of the island of Seriphus, where she was saved by some fishermen and carried to Polydectes king of the place, whose brother, called Dictys, educated the child called Perseus, and tenderly treated the mother. Polydectes fell in love with her, but as he was afraid of her son, he sent him to conquer the Gorgons, pretending that he wished Medusa's head to adorn the nuptials which he was going to celebrate with Hippodamia the daughter of Œnomaus. When Perseus had victoriously finished his expedition, he retired to Argos with Danae to the house of Acrisius, whom he inadvertently killed. Some suppose that it was Prœtus the brother of Acrisius who introduced himself to Danae in the brazen tower, and instead of a golden shower, it was maintained that the keepers of Danae were bribed by the gold of her seducer. Virgil mentions that Danae came to Italy with some fugitives of Argos, and that she founded a city called Ardea. *Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 611. *Art. am.* 3, v. 415. *Amor.* 2, *el.* 19, v. 27.—*Horat.* 3, od. 16.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2 & 4.—*Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 255—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 410.——A daughter of Leontius, mistress to Sophron, governor of Ephesus.——A daughter of Danaus to whom Neptune offered violence.

DANAI, a name given to the people of Argos, and promiscuously to the Greeks from Danaus their king.

DANAIDES, the fifty daughters of Danaus king of Argos. When their uncle Ægyptus came from Egypt with his fifty sons, they were promised in marriage to their cousins, and before the celebration of their nuptials, Danaus, who had been informed by an oracle, that he was to be killed by the hands of one of his sons-in-law, made his daughters solemnly promise that they would destroy their husbands. They were provided with daggers by their father, and all except Hypermnestra stained their hands with the blood of their cousins, the first night of their nuptials, and as a pledge of their obedience to their father's injunctions, they presented him each with the head of the murdered sons of Ægyptus. Hypermnestra was summoned to appear before her father, and answer for her disobedience in suffering her husband, Lynceus to escape, but the unanimous voice of the people declared her innocent, and she dedicated a temple to the goddess of Persuasion. The sisters were purified of this murder by Mercury and Minerva by order of Jupiter but according to the more received opinion they were condemned to severe punishment in hell, and were compelled to fill with water a vessel full of holes, so that the water ran out as soon as poured into it, and therefore their labor was infinite and their punishment eternal. The names of the Danaides and their husbands, were as follows according to Apollodorus: Amymone married Enceladus; Automatia, Busiris; Agave, Lycus; Scea, Daypnron; Hippodamia, Ister; Rhodia, Chalcodon; Calyce, another Lynceus; Gorgophone, Proteus; Cleopatra, Agenor; Asteria, Chætus; Glauce, Alcidamus; Hippodama, Diacorytes; Hippomedusa, Alcmenon; Gorge, Hippothous; Iphimedus, Euchenor; Rhode, Hippolytus; Pirea, Agoptolemus; Cercestis, Doriorus; Pharte, Eurydamas; Mnestra, Ægius; Evippe, Arigius; Anaxibia, Archelaus; Nelo, Melachus; Clite, Clitus; Stenele, Stenelus, Chrysippe; Chrysippus, Autonoe, Eurylochus, Theano, Phantes; Electra, Peristenes; Eurydice, Drvas; Glaucippe, Potamon; Autholea, Cisseus; Cleodora, Lixus; Evippe, Imbrus; Erato, Bromius; Stygne, Polyector; Bryce, Chtonius; Asteria, Periphas; Podarce, Œneus; Dioxippe, Ægyptus; Adyte, Menalces; Oeiseu, Lampus; Pilarge, Idmon; Hippodice, Idas; Adiante, Daiphron; Callidia, Pandion; Œme, Arbelus; Celeno, Hixbius; Hyperia, Hippocorisses. The heads of the sons of Ægyptus were buried at Argos but their bodies were left at Lerna, where the murder had been committed. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Horat.* 3. od. 11.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pausan.* 2, c. 16.—*Hygin. fab.* 168, &c.

DANALA, a castle of Galatia.

DANAUS, a son of Belus and Anchinoe who after his father's death reigned conjointly with his brother Ægyptus on the throne of Egypt. Some time after, a difference arose between the brothers, and Danaus set sail with his fifty daughters in quest of a settlement. He visited Rhodes where he consecrated a statue to Minerva and arrived safe on the coast of Peloponnesus where he was hospitably received by Gelanor, king of Argos. Gelanor had lately ascended the throne, and the first years of his reign, were marked with dissensions with his subjects. Danaus took advantage of Gelanor's unpopularity, and obliged him to leave the crown. In Gelanor, the race of the

le was extinguished, and the
n to reign at Argos in Danaus.
ra say, that Gelanor voluntarily
crown to Danaus, on account of
f Neptune, who had dried up
ers of Argolis, to punish the im-
mehus. The success of Danaus
fifty sons of Ægyptus to embark
. They were kindly received
ele, who, either apprehensive of
ser, or terrified by an oracle
stened his ruin by one of his sons-
led his daughters, to whom they
ised in marriage, to murder
irst night of their nuptials. His
ra executed. Hypermnestra a-
the life of Lynceus. (*Vid. Da-*
naus, at first, prosecuted Lynceus
itted fury, but he was afterwards
to him and he acknowledged
rson-in-law, and successor, after
50 years. He began his reign
years before the Christian era,
ath he was honored with a splen-
ent in the town of Argos, which
in the age of Pausanias. Ac-
Æschylus, Danaus left Egypt,
present at the marriage of his
with the sons of his brother, a
which he deemed unlawful and
Apolled. 2, c. 1.—*Paus.* 2, c. 19.
fab. 168, &c.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 91,
94.

RI & DANDARIDÆ, certain in-
near mount Caucasus. *Tacit.* 12,

us, a man of Illyricum, who as
48, reports, lived 500 years.

ZUS, a celebrated river, the great-
ope. It rises, according to Hero-
the town of Pyrene in the country
ks, and after flowing thro' the
ne of Europe, it falls into the
n. The Greeks called it Ister,
anus distinguished it by the ap-
of the Danube from its source till
s of its course, and from thence to
s they called it Ister like the
it falls into the Euxine thro' seven
mouths according to others. Hero-
mous five, and modern travellers
only two. The Danube was gene-
ed to be the northern boundary
man empire in Europe. It was
ed as a deity by the Scythians.
rieg.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 33. l. 4, c. 48,
c. 2.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Ammian* 23.
rus, an officer of Philip, &c. *Plut.*
b.

IS, a town of Egypt, on one of the
s of the Nile, 16 miles from Pelu-
Herodot. 2, c. 30.

DAPHNÆUS, a general of Syracuse against Carthage. *Polyæn.* 5.

DAPHNE, a daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, by the goddess Terra, of whom Apollo became enamoured. This passion had been raised by Cupid, with whom Apollo, proud of his late conquest of the serpent Python, had disputed the power of his darts. Daphne heard with horror the addresses of the god, and endeavoured to remove herself from his importunities by flight. Apollo pursued her, and Daphne, fearful of being caught, intreated the assistance of the gods, who changed her into a laurel. Apollo crowned his head with the leaves of the laurel, and for ever ordered that that tree should be sacred to his divinity. Some say that Daphne was admired by Leucippus, son of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, who to be in her company disguised his sex and attended her in the woods in the habit of a huntress. Leucippus gained Daphne's esteem and love, but Apollo, who was his powerful rival, discovered his sex, and Leucippus was killed by the companions of Diana. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 405. &c.—*Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15. ——A daughter of Tiresias, priestess in the temple of Delphi. She was consecrated to the service of Apollo by the Epigoni, or according to others by the goddess Tellus. She was called Sibyl on account of the wildness of her looks and expressions when she delivered oracles. Her oracles were generally in verse, and Homer, according to some accounts, has introduced much of her poetry in his compositions. *Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 5.——A grove near Antioch.

DAPHNĒPHŌRIA, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated every ninth year, by the Bœotians. It was then usual to adorn an olive bough with garlands of laurel and other flowers, and placed on the top a brazen globe, on which were suspended smaller ones. In the middle was placed a number of crowns, and a globe of inferior size, and the bottom was adorned with a saffron colored garment. The globe on the top represented the Sun or Apollo. That in the middle was an emblem of the moon, and the others of the stars. The crowns, which were 65 in number, represented the sun's annual revolution. This bough was carried in solemn procession by a beautiful youth of an illustrious family, and whose parents were both living. The youth was dressed in rich garments which reached to the ground, his hair hung loose and dishevelled, his head was covered with a golden crown, and he wore on his feet shoes called *Iphicratidæ*, from Iphicrates, an Athenian who

who first invented them. He was called Δαφνηφόρος, *laurel-bearer*, and at that time he executed the office of priest of Apollo. He was preceded by one of his nearest relations, bearing a rod adorned with garlands, and behind him followed a train of virgins with branches in their hands. In this order the procession advanced as far as the temple of Apollo, surnamed Ismenius, where supplicatory hymns were sung to the god.—This festival owes its origin to the following circumstance: when an oracle advised the Ætolians, who inhabited Arne and the adjacent country to abandon their ancient possessions and go in quest of a settlement, they invaded the Theban territories, which at that time were pillaged by an army of Pelasgians. As the celebration of Apollo's festivals was near, both nations, who religiously observed it, laid aside all hostilities, and according to custom cut down laurel boughs from mount Helicon, and in the neighbourhood of the river Melas, and walked in procession in honor of the divinity. The day that this solemnity was observed Polemates the general of the Bœotian army saw a youth in a dream, that presented him with a complete suit of armour, and commanded the Bœotians to offer solemn prayers to Apollo, and walk in procession with laurel boughs in their hands every ninth year. Three days after this dream, the Bœotian general made a sally and cut off the greatest part of the besiegers, who were compelled by this blow to relinquish their enterprize. Polemates immediately instituted a novennial festival to the god, who seemed to be the patron of the Bœotians. *Pausf. Bœotic. &c.*

Daphnis, a shepherd of Sicily, son of Mercury by a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the nymphs, Pan taught him to sing and play on the pipe, and the muses inspired him with the love of poetry. It is supposed he was the first who wrote pastoral poetry, in which his successor Theocritus so happily excelled. He was extremely fond of hunting, and at his death five of his dogs shewed their attachment to him in such a manner that they refused all aliments and pined away. *Ælian V. H.* 10, c. 18.—*Diod.* 4.——There was another shepherd on mount Ida. He was changed into a rock according to *Ovid. Met.* 4. v. 275.——A servant of Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polæn.* 8.——A grammarian. *Suet. de Gr.*——A son of Pan and Chione.

Daphnus, a river of Laconia into which the body of Hesiod was thrown after his murder. *Plut. de Symp.*——A physician who preferred a supper to a dinner, because according to his observa moon helped decoction. *Athen.*

Darāba, a town of Arabia.

Darapa, a king of the Gang *Flacc.* 6, v. 67.

Dardāni, the inhabitants nia.

Dardānia, a town or country from which the Trojans were dent and Dardanidæ. There country of the same name near *Strab.* 7.

Dardānum, a promontory of

Dardānus, a son of Jupiter tra, who, after the death of hi Jasion left, Samothrace, his cou passed into Asia Minor, where h Batia, the daughter of Teucer, Teucria. After the death of his law he ascended the throne, an 62 years. He built the city of Dard was reckoned the founder of the of Troy. He was succeeded by tius. According to some, Cor nephew, accompanied him to where he introduced the worship Dardanus taught his subjects to *Minerva*, and he gave them two the goddess, one of which is wel by the name of Palladium. Acc Virgil, Dardanus was an Italian b *Virg. Æn.* 3, 4, 8, 10.—*Pausf.* 7, c. *Æn.* fab. 155 & 275.—*Apollod.* 3. *Il.* 20.——A Trojan killed by *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 460.

Dardārii, a nation near the Pal tis *Plut. in Lucull.*

Dares, a Phrygian, who lived the Trojan war, in which he was and of which he wrote the hi Greek. This history was extant in of Ælian; the Latin translation, tant, is universally believed to be tho' it is attributed by some to C Nepos. This translation first mad pearance A. D. 1477, at Milan. speaks of him *Il.* 5, v. 10 & 27.— the companions of Æneas, killed nus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 369.

Darēis, a country of Macedon

Daria, a town of Mesopotamia

Darīavus, the name of Darius sian. *Strab.* 16.

Darītæ, a people of Persia. 3, c. 94.

Darius, a noble satrap of Pe of Hydarnes. He conspired with s noblemen to destroy Smerdis, who ed the crown of Persia after the d Cambyses. After the death of the ius, the seven conspirators univer

ed, that he whose horse neighed first uld be appointed king. The groom of rius previously led his maste 's horse to nare at a place near which the seven blemen were to pass. On the morrow ore sun-rise, when they proceeded all ether, the horse recollecting the mare idenly neighed, and at the same time a p of thunder was heard, as if in approbation of the choice. The noblemen dismounted from their horses, and saluted rius king; and a resolution was made mong them, that the king's wives and concubines should be taken from no other mily but that of the conspirators, and at they should for ever enjoy the unlimited privilege of being admitted into the ting's presence without previous introduction. Darius was 29 years old when he ffended the throne, A. U. C. 233, and he soon distinguished himself by his activity and military accomplishments. He besieged Babylon which he took after a siege of 20 months by the artifice of Zopyrus. From thence he marched against the Scythians, and in his march he conquered Thrace. This expedition was unsuccessful, and the king, after several losses and disasters in the fields of Scythia, retired with shame and turned his arms against the Indians, whom he subdued. The burning of Sardis, which was a Grecian colony, incensed the Athenians, and a war was kindled between Greece and Persia. Darius was so exasperated against the Greeks that a servant every evening by his order repeated these words, "Remember, O king, to punish the Athenians." Mardonius the king's son-in-law was entrusted with the care of the war, but his army was destroyed by the Thracians, and Darius, more animated by his loss, sent a more considerable force under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. They were conquered at the celebrated battle of Marathon by 10,000 Athenians, and the Persians lost in that expedition no less than 206,000 men. Darius was not disheartened by this severe blow, but he resolved to carry on the war in person, and immediately ordered a still larger army to be levied. He died in the midst of his preparations, A. U. C. 269, after a reign of 36 years, in the 65th year of his age. *Herodot.* 1, 2, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Justin.* 1, c. 9.—*Plut. in Arist.*—*C. Nep. in Miltiad.*

Darius 2d, the ninth king of Persia, surnamed Ochus, or Nothus, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes by a concubine. After the murder of Xerxes he ascended the throne of Persia, and married Parysatis his sister, a cruel and ambitious woman by whom he had Artaxerxes Memnon, Ameistris, and Cyrus the younger. He carried on many wars with success under the conduct of his generals and of his son Cyrus. He died A. U. C. 338, after a reign of 18 years, and was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes, who asked him on his death bed, what had been the guide of his conduct in the management of the empire that he might imitate him, *The dictates of justice, and of religion*, replied the expiring monarch. *Justin.* 5, c. 11.—*Diod.* 12.

Darius 3d, the 12th and last king of Persia, was surnamed Codomanus. He was son of Arsanes and Sysigambis, and descended from Darius Nothus. The eunuch Bagoas raised him to the throne after the death of Artaxerxes Ochus, tho' not nearly allied to the royal family. The eunuch who had made him king in hopes that he would be subservient to his will, prepared to poison him when he saw him despise his advice, and aim at independence. Darius discovered his perfidy, and made him drink the poison which he had prepared against his life. The peace of Darius was early disturbed, and Alexander invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person at the head of 600,000 men. This army was remarkable, more for its opulence and luxury than for the military courage of its soldiers, and Athenæus mentions that the camp of Darius was crouded with 277 cooks, 29 waiters, 87 cup-bearers, 40 servants to perfume the king, and 66 to prepare garlands and flowers to deck the dishes and meats which appeared on the royal table. With these forces Darius met Alexander. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus, and Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle, and took among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife and children of Darius. The darkness of the night favored the retreat of Darius, and he saved himself by flying in disguise, on the horse of his arm bearer. These losses weakened but discouraged not Darius, he assembled another more powerful army, and the last decisive battle was fought at Arbela. The victory was long doubtful, but the intrepidity of Alexander and the superior valor of the Macedonians prevailed over the effeminate Persians, and Darius, sensible of his disgrace and ruin, fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now encreased, Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, took away his life in hopes of succeeding him on the throne, and Darius

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DARABA, a town of Arabia.

DARAPS, a king of the Gangaridæ, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 67.

DARDANI, the inhabitants of Dardania.

DARDANIA, a town or country of Troas, from which the Trojans were called Dardani and Dardanidæ. There is also a country of the same name near Illyricum. *Strab.* 7.

DARDANUM, a promontory of India.

DARDANUS, a son of Jupiter and Electra, who, after the death of his brother Jasion left, Samothrace, his country, and passed into Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of Teucer, king of Teucria. After the death of his father-in-law he ascended the throne, and reigned 62 years. He built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy. He was succeeded by Erichthonius. According to some, Corybas, his nephew, accompanied him to Teucria, where he introduced the worship of Cybele. Dardanus taught his subjects to worship Minerva, and he gave them two statues of the goddess, one of which is well known by the name of Palladium. According to Virgil, Dardanus was an Italian by origin. *Virg. Æn.* 3, 4, 8, 10.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 155 & 275.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Homer. Il.* 20.——A Trojan killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 360.

DARDARII, a nation near the Palus maeotis. *Plut. in Lucull.*

DARES, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, in which he was engaged, and of which he wrote the history in Greek. This history was extant in the age of Ælian; the Latin translation, now extant, is universally believed to be spurious, tho' it is attributed by some to Cornelius Nepos. This translation first made its appearance A. D. 1477, at Milan. *Homer* speaks of him *Il.* 5, v. 10 & 27.—One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 369.

DARETIS, a country of Macedonia.

DARIA, a town of Mesopotamia.

DARIAVES, the name of Darius in Persian. *Strab.* 16.

DARITÆ, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 92.

DARIUS, a noble satrap of Persia, son of Hystaspes. He conspired with six other noblemen to destroy Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia after the death of Cambyses. After the death of the usurper, the seven conspirators universally agreed,

reed, that he whose horse neighed first would be appointed king. The groom of Darius previously led his master's horse to a mare at a place near which the seven noblemen were to pass. On the morrow before sun-rise, when they proceeded all together, the horse recollecting the mare suddenly neighed, and at the same time a clap of thunder was heard, as if in approbation of the choice. The noblemen dismounted from their horses, and saluted Darius king; and a resolution was made among them, that the king's wives and concubines should be taken from no other family but that of the conspirators, and that they should for ever enjoy the unlimited privilege of being admitted into the king's presence without previous introduction. Darius was 29 years old when he ascended the throne, A. U. C. 233, and he soon distinguished himself by his activity and military accomplishments. He besieged Babylon which he took after a siege of 20 months by the artifice of Zopyrus. From thence he marched against the Scythians, and in his march he conquered Thrace. This expedition was unsuccessful, and the king, after several losses and disasters in the wilds of Scythia, retired with shame and turned his arms against the Indians, whom he subdued. The burning of Sardis, which was a Grecian colony, incensed the Athenians, and a war was kindled between Greece and Persia. Darius was so exasperated against the Greeks that a servant every evening by his order repeated these words, "Remember, O king, to punish the Athenians." Mardonius the king's son-in-law was entrusted with the care of the war, but his army was destroyed by the Thracians, and Darius, more animated by his loss, sent a more considerable force under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. They were conquered at the celebrated battle of Marathon by 10,000 Athenians, and the Persians lost in that expedition no less than 206,000 men. Darius was not disheartened by this severe blow, but he resolved to carry on the war in person, and immediately ordered a still larger army to be levied. He died in the midst of his preparations, A. U. C. 269, after a reign of 36 years, in the 65th year of his age. *Herodot.* 1, 2, &c.—*Diod.* 1.—*Justin.* 1, c. 9—*Plut. in Aryst.*—*C. Nep. in Miltiad.*

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was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, covered with wounds, and almost expiring, A. U. C. 4 3. He asked for water, and exclaimed when he received it from the hand of a Macedonian; "It is the greatest of my misfortunes that I cannot reward thy humanity. Beg Alexander to accept my warmest thanks, for the tenderness, with which he has treated my wretched family, whilst I am doomed to perish by the hand of a man, whom I have loaded with kindness." These words of the dying monarch, were reported to Alexander, who covered the dead body with his own mantle, and honored it with a most magnificent funeral. The traitor Bessus, met with a due punishment from the conqueror. Alexander continued his kindness to the unfortunate family of Darius. Darius has been accused of imprudence for the arrogant manner in which he wrote his letters to Alexander, in the midst of his misfortunes, and, indeed, it seems as if he wished to move the conqueror's pity by addressing him with the language of victory. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished 230 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great. *Diod.* 17.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Justin.* 10, 11, &c.—*Arian.*—*Curtius.*

DARĬUS, a son of Xerxes, who married Artaynta, and was killed by Artabanus. *Herodot.* 9, c. 108.—*Diod.* 11.——A son of Artaxerxes declared successor to the throne as being the eldest prince. He conspired against his father's life and was capitally punished. *Plut. in Artax.*

DASCON, a man who founded Camarina. *Thucyd.* 6, c. 5.

DASCYLITIS, a province of Persia. *Id.* 1, c. 129.

DASCŸLUS, the father of Gyges. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8.

DASEA, a town of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 27.

DASIUS, a chief of Salapia, who favored Annibal. *Liv.* 26, c. 38.

DASSARĔTÆ, DASSARĬTÆ, DASSARĒNI, or DASSARITII, a people of Illyricum, or Macedonia. *Plut. in Flam.*

DATĂMES, a son of Camissares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes. The influence of his enemies at court obliged him to fly for safety, after he had greatly signalized himself by his military exploits. He took up arms in his own defence, and the king made war against him. He was treacherously killed by Mithridates, who had invited him under pretence of entering into the most inviolable connection and friendship. *C. Nep. in Datam.*

DATAPHERNES, one of the friends of Bessus. After the murder of Darius, he betrayed Bessus into Alexander's hands. He also revolted from the conqueror, and was delivered up by the Dahæ. *Curt.* 7, c. 5 & 8.

DATIS, a general of Darius 1st, sent with an army against the Greeks, in conjunction with Artaphernes. He was defeated at the celebrated battle of Marathon by Miltiades. *C. Nep. in Milt.*

DATOS, or DATON, a town of Thrace, on a small eminence, near the Strymon. There is in the neighbourhood a fruitful plain from which Proserpine according to some was carried away by Pluto. That city was so rich, that the antients generally made use of the word Datos, to express abundance. *Appian de Civ.*

DAVARA, a hill, near mount Taurus in Asia minor.

DAULIS, a nymph, from whom the city of Daulis in Phocis, antiently called Anacris, received its name. It was there that Philomela and Procne, made Tereus eat the flesh of his son. *Strab.* 9.—*Pauf.* 10, c. 4.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 15.

DAUNI, a people on the eastern part of Italy, conquered by Daunus, from whom they received their name.

DAUNIA, a country of Apulia, on the coast of the Adriatic. It receives its name from Daunus, who settled there.

DAUNUS, a son of Pilumnus and Danae. He came from Illyricum into Apulia, where he reigned over part of the country, which from him was called Daunia. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.——A river of Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 30.

DAURĬPER & DAURISES, a brave general of Darius, treacherously killed by the Carians. *Herodot.* 5. c. 116, &c.

DEBÆ, a nation of Arabia. *Diod.* 3.

DECEBĂLUS, a warlike king of the Daci, who made a successful war against Domitian. He was conquered by Trajan Domitian's successor, and he obtained peace. His active spirit again kindled rebellion, and the Roman emperor marched against him, and defeated him. He destroyed himself, and his head was brought to Rome, and Dacia became a Roman province, *A. D.* 105.—*Dio.* 68.

DECĬUS, a man who informed Castor and Pollux, that their sister, whom Theseus had carried away, was concealed at Aphidnæ. *Herodot.* 9. c. 73.

DECEMVĬRI, ten magistrates of absolute authority among the Romans. The privileges of the patricians raised dissatisfaction among the plebeians, who, tho' freed from the power of the Tarquins, still saw that

the administration of justice depended on the will and caprice of their superiors, thout any written statute to direct them, d convince them that they were governed th equity and impartiality. The tribunes mplained to the senate, and demanded at a code of laws might be framed for e use and benefit of the Roman people. is petition was complied with, and three bassadors were sent to Athens and all e other Grecian states, to collect the laws Solon, and of all the other celebrated gislators of Greece. Upon the return of e commissioners it was universally agreed, at ten new magistrates called Decemviri hould be elected from the senate to put he project into execution. Their power was absolute, all other offices ceased after heir election, and they presided over the ity with regal authority. They were invested with the badges of the consul, in the enoyment of which they succeeded by turns, nd only one was preceded by the fasces, nd had the power of assembling the senate, and confirming decrees. The first ecemvirs were Appius Claudius, T. Genucius, P. Sextus, Sp. Veturius, C. Julius, A. Manlius, Ser. Sulpitius Pluriatius, T. Romulus, Sp. Posthumius, A. U. C. 302. Under them the laws which had been exposed to public view, that every citizen might speak his sentiments, were publicly approved of as constitutional, and ratified by the priests and augurs in the most solemn and religious manner. They were ten in number, and were engraved on tables of brass, two were afterwards added, and they were called the laws of the 12 tables, *leges duodecim tabularum*, and *leges decemvirales*. The decemviral power, which was beheld by all ranks of people with the greatest satisfaction, was continued, but in the third year after their creation the decemvirs became odious on account of their tyranny, and the attempt of Ap. Claudius to ravish Virginia, totally abolished the office. The people were so exasperated against them, that they demanded them from the senate to burn them alive. Consuls were again appointed, and tranquility re-established in the state.——There were other officers in Rome called decemvirs, who were originally appointed in the absence of the prætor to administer justice. Their appointment became afterwards necessary, and they generally assisted at sales called *subhastationes*, because a spear, *hasta*, was fixed at the door of the place where the goods were exposed to sale. They were called *decemviri litibus judicandis*. The officers whom Tarquin appointed to guard the Sibylline books were also called decemviri. They were originally two in number called duumviri, till the year of Rome 388, when their number was encreased to ten, five of which were chosen from the plebeians and five from the patricians. Sylla encreased their number to fifteen, called quindecemvirs.

DECETIA, a town of Gaul. *Cæs.*

DECIA LEX, was enacted by M. Decius the tribune, A. U. C. 442, to impower the people to appoint two proper persons to fit and repair the fleets.

L. DECIDIUS SAXA, a Celtiberian in Cæsar's camp. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 1.

DECINEUS, a celebrated soothsayer. *Strab.* 16.

DECIUS MUS, a celebrated Roman consul who after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods manes for the safety of his country in a battle against the Latins, about 340 years before the Augustan age. His son Decius imitated his example, and devoted himself in like manner in his fourth consulship, when fighting against the Gauls and Samnites. His grandson also did the same in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines. This action of devoting oneself was of infinite service to the state. The soldiers were animated by the example, and induced to follow with intrepidity a commander who, arrayed in an unusual dress, and addressing himself to the gods with solemn invocation, rushed into the thickest part of the enemy to meet his fate. *Liv.* 8, 9, &c.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 6. —*Polyb.* 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 825.

DECIUS BRUTUS conducted Cæsar to the senate house the day that he was murdered.

DECIUS, (Cn. Metius, Q. Trajanus) a native of Pannonia, sent by the emperor Philip to appease a sedition in Mœsia. Instead of obeying his master's command, he assumed the imperial purple and soon after marched against him, and at his death became the only emperor. He signalized himself against the Persians, and when he marched against the Goths, he pushed his horse in a deep marsh, from which he could not extricate himself, and he perished with all his army by the darts of the barbarians, A D. 251, after a reign of two years.

DECURIO, a subaltern officer in the Roman armies. He commanded a *decuria*, which consisted of ten men, and was the third part of a *turma*, or the 30th part of a *legio* of horse which was composed of 300 men. There were certain magistrates in the provinces called *decuriones municipales* who formed a body to represent the Roman senate in free and corporate towns. They consisted of ten, whence the name, and

and their duty extended to watch over the interests of their fellow citizens, and to encrease the revenues of the commonwealth. Their court was called *curia decurionum* and *minor senatus*, and their decrees called *decreta decurionum*, were marked with two D. D. at the top. They generally stiled themselves *civitatum patres curiales* and *honorati municipiorum senatores*. They were elected with the same ceremonies as the Roman senators, they were to be at least 25 years of age and to be possessed of a certain sum of money. The election happened in the calends of March.

DEDITAMĒNES, a friend of Alexander, made governor of Babylonia. *Curt.* 8, c. 3.

DEGIS, a brother of Decebalus king of the Daci. He came as ambassador to the court of Domitian. *Martial.* 5, ep. 3.

DĒJĀNĪRA, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her beauty procured her many admirers, and her father promised to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children, the most known of whom is Hyllus. As Dejanira was once travelling with her husband, they were stopped by the swollen streams of the Evenus, and the centaur Nessus offered Hercules to convey her safe to the opposite shore. The hero consented, but no sooner had Nessus gained the bank than he attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, and carry her away in the sight of her husband. Hercules upon this aimed from the other shore a poisoned arrow at the seducer and mortally wounded him. Nessus, as he expired, wished to avenge his death upon his murderer, and he gave Dejanira his tunic which was covered with blood, poisoned and infected by the arrow, observing that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Dejanira accepted the present, and when Hercules proved faithless to her bed she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. *Vid. Hercules.* Dejanira was so disconsolate at the death of her husband, which she had ignorantly occasioned, that she destroyed herself. *Ovid. Met.* 8 & 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Senec. in Hercul.*—*Hygin.* fab. 34.

DEIPHOON, a Trojan prince intimate with Æneas. He was killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 534.——A son of Hercules and Megara. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

DĒĪDĀMĪA, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She bore a son called Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus to Achilles, who was disguised at her father's court in women's cloaths, under the name of Pyrrha. *Propert.* 2, el. 9.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—daughter of Pyrrhus, killed by the Epi *Polyæn.*——A daughter of Adrastus, of Argos, called also Hippodamia.

DEILĪŎN, a companion of Hercul his expedition against the Amazons. *I* 5, v. 115.

DEILŎCHUS, a son of Hercules.

DEIMĀCHUS, a son of Neleus and C ris killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 1, c. The father of Enarette. *Id.* 1, c 7.

DEIŎCES, a son of Phraortes, by w means the Medes delivered themsl from the yoke of the Assyrians. He sided as judge among his countrymen, his great popularity and love of eq raised him to the throne, and he r himself absolute. He built Ecbatan cording to Herodotus, and surrounde with seven different walls, in the mi of which was the royal palace. *Her* 1, c. 96, &c.—*Polyæn.*

DEIŎCHUS, a Greek captain killed Paris in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 1 341.

DĒĪŎNE, the mother of Miletus Apollo. Miletus is often called Deioni on account of his mother. *Ovid. Met* v. 442.

DEIŎNEUS, a king of Phocis, who r ried Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, whom he had Dia. He gave his daug Dia in marriage to Ixion, who prom to make a present to his father-in- Deioneus accordingly visited the hou Ixion, and was thrown into a large filled with burning coals by his son-in- *Hygin.* fab. 48 & 241.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l 2, c. 4.

DEIŎPĪA, a nymph, the fairest o the fourteen nymphs that attended t Juno. The goddess promised her in riage to Æolus the god of the winds would destroy the fleet of Æneas, w was sailing for Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v

DEIOTĀRUS, a governor of Ga made king of that province by the Ro people. In the civil wars of Pompey Cæsar, Deiotarus followed the interes the former. After the battle of Phar Cæsar severely reprimanded Deiotaru his attachment to Pompey, deprived of part of his kingdom, and left him the bare title of royalty. When he accused by his grandson of attempts t Cæsar's life, Cicero ably defended hi the Roman senate. He joined Brutus a large army, and faithfully supported republican cause. His wife was bar but fearing that her husband might without issue, she presented him wi beautiful slave, and tenderly educated

1, the children of this union. Deio-
ed in an advanced old age. *Strab.*
can. 5, v. 55.

HILA. *Vid.* Deipyla.

HŌBE, a sibyl of Cumæ, daughter
us. It is supposed that she led
to the infernal regions. *Vid. Si-*
Virg. Æn. 6, v. 36.

HŌBUS, a son of Priam and He-
cho, after the death of his brother
arried Helen. His wife unwor-
trayed him and introduced into his
r her old husband Menelaus, to
he wished to reconcile herself. He
mefully mutilated and killed by
m. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 495.—*Homer.*
—A son of Hippolytus, who pu-
ercules after the murder of Iphitus.
2, c. 6

HON, a brother of Triptolemus son
s and Metanira. When Ceres tra-
ver the world, she stopped at his
court and undertook to nurse him
ing him up. To reward the hos-
of Celeus, the goddess began to
is son immortal, and every evening
ed him on burning coals to purify
m whatever mortal particles he still
d. The uncommon growth of
n astonished Metanira, who wished
what Ceres did to make him so
s. She was frightened to see her
burning coals, and the shrieks that
red disturbed the mysterious opera-
f the goddess, and Deiphon perish-
he flames. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.——The
d of Hyrnetho, daughter of Teme-
ng of Argos. *Id.* 2, c. 7.

PHONTES, a general of Temenus,
ok Epidauria, &c. *Paus.* 2, c. 19.
general of the Dorians, &c. *Polyæn.*

PYLE, a daughter of Adrastus, who
d Tydeus, by whom she had Dio-
Apollod 1, c. 8.

PYLUS, a son of Sthenelus in the
war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

PYRUS, a Grecian chief during the
war. *Homer. Il.* 8.

DON, a king of Mysia, defeated by
.

IA, a festival celebrated every fifth
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here, which he had received from
e. At the celebration they crowned
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DĒLIA, a surname of Diana, because she was born in Delos. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

DĒLIĀDES, a son of Glaucus killed by his brother Bellerophon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3. ——The priestesses in Apollo's temple. *Homer. Hymn. ad Ap.*

DĒLIUM, a temple of Apollo.——A town of Bœotia opposite Chalcis.

DĒLIUS, a surname of Apollo, because he was born in Delos.——An officer of Antony, who, when he was sent to cite Cleopatra before his master, advised her to make her appearance in the most captivating attire: the plan succeeded. *Plut. in Anton.*

DĒLOS, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos. It has been severally called Lagia, Ortygia, Asteria, Chlamidia, Pelasgia, Pyrpyle, Cynthus, and Cynæthus. It was called Delos from δῆλος because it suddenly made its appearance on the surface of the sea, by the power of Neptune, according to the mythologists, who permitted Latona to bring forth there when she was persecuted all over the earth, and could find

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Deditamenes, a friend of Alexander, made governor of Babylonia. *Curt.* 8, c. 3.

Dagis, a brother of Decebalus king of the Daci. He came as ambassador to the court of Domitian. *Martial.* 5, ep. 3.

Dejanira, a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her beauty procured her many admirers, and her father promised to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married Dejanira, by whom he had three children, the most known of whom is Hyllus. As Dejanira was once travelling with her husband, they were stopped by the swollen streams of the Evenus, and the centaur Nessus offered Hercules to convey her safe to the opposite shore. The hero consented, but no sooner had Nessus gained the bank than he attempted to offer violence to Dejanira, and carry her away in the sight of her husband. Hercules upon this aimed from the other shore a poisoned arrow at the seducer and mortally wounded him. Nessus, as he expired, wished to avenge his death upon his murderer, and he gave Dejanira his tunic which was covered with blood, poisoned and infected by the arrow, observing that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Dejanira accepted the present, and when Hercules proved faithless to her bed she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. *Vid. Hercules.* Dejanira was so disconsolate at the death of her husband, which she had ignorantly occasioned, that she destroyed herself. *Ovid. Met.* 8 & 9.—*Dicd.* 4.—*Senec. in Hercul.*—*Hygin.* fab. 34.

Deicoon, a Trojan prince intimate with Æneas. He was killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 5, v. 534.——A son of Hercules and Megara. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Deidamia, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She bore a son called Pyrrhus, or Neoptolemus to Achilles, who was disguised at her father's court in women's cloaths, under the name of Pyrrha. *Propert.* 2, el. 9.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.——A daughter of Pyrrhus, killed by the Epirots. *Polyæn.*——A daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, called also Hippodamia.

Deilion, a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons. *Flacc.* 5, v. 115.

Deiochus, a son of Hercules.

Deimachus, a son of Neleus and Chloris killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—The father of Enarette. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

Deiokes, a son of Phraortes, by whose means the Medes delivered themselves from the yoke of the Assyrians. He presided as judge among his countrymen, and his great popularity and love of equity raised him to the throne, and he made himself absolute. He built Ecbatana according to Herodotus, and surrounded it with seven different walls, in the middle of which was the royal palace. *Herodot.* 1, c. 96, &c.—*Polyæn.*

Deiochus, a Greek captain killed by Paris in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 341.

Deione, the mother of Miletus by Apollo. Miletus is often called Deionides, on account of his mother. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 442.

Deioneus, a king of Phocis, who married Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, by whom he had Dia. He gave his daughter Dia in marriage to Ixion, who promised to make a present to his father-in-law. Deioneus accordingly visited the house of Ixion, and was thrown into a large hole filled with burning coals by his son-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 48 & 241.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7 & 9. l. 2, c. 4.

Deiopia, a nymph, the fairest of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno. The goddess promised her in marriage to Æolus the god of the winds if he would destroy the fleet of Æneas, which was sailing for Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 76.

Deiotarus, a governor of Galatia made king of that province by the Roman people. In the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar, Deiotarus followed the interest of the former. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar severely reprimanded Deiotarus for his attachment to Pompey, deprived him of part of his kingdom, and left him only the bare title of royalty. When he was accused by his grandson of attempts upon Cæsar's life, Cicero ably defended him in the Roman senate. He joined Brutus with a large army, and faithfully supported the republican cause. His wife was barren, but fearing that her husband might die without issue, she presented him with a beautiful slave, and tenderly educated, in her

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DELIA, a surname of Diana, because she was born in Delos. *Virg. Ecl.* 3.

DELIADES, a son of Glaucus killed by his brother Bellerophon. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3. ——The priestesses in Apollo's temple. *Homer. Hymn. ad Ap.*

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find no safe asylum. (*Vid. Apollo.*) The island is celebrated for the nativity of Apollo and Diana, and the solemnity with which the festivals of these deities were celebrated there by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands and of the continent, is well known. One of the altars of Apollo in the island was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. It had been erected by Apollo when only four years old, and made with the horns of goats killed by Diana on mount Cynthus. It was unlawful to sacrifice any living creature upon that altar, which was religiously kept pure from blood and every pollution. The whole island Delos was held in such veneration, that the Persians, who had pillaged and profaned all the temples of Greece, never offered violence to the temple of Apollo, but looked upon it with the most awful reverence. Apollo, whose image was in the shape of a dragon, delivered there oracles during the summer, in a plain manner without any ambiguity or obscure meaning. No dogs, as Thucydides mentions, were permitted to enter the island. It was unlawful for a man to die, or for a child to be born there, and when the Athenians were ordered to purify the place, they dug up all the dead bodies that had been interred there, and transported them to the neighbouring islands. An edict was also issued which commanded all persons laboring under any mortal or dangerous disease to be instantly removed to the adjacent island called Rhane. Some mythologists suppose that Asteria, who changed herself into a quail to avoid the importuning addresses of Jupiter, was metamorphosed into this island, originally called Ortygia *ab ὀρτυξ, a quail. Strab.* 8 & 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 329. l. 6, v. 333.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Plut. de Solert. Anim. &c.*—*Thucyd.* 3, 4, *&c.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 70.—*Callim. ad Del.*—*Claudian de* 4. *Cons. Hon.*

Delmĭnium, a town of Dalmatia. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

Delphi, a town of Phocis situate in a valley at the south west side of mount Parnassus. It was also called Pytho, because the serpent Python was killed there, and it received the name of Delphi from Delphus, the son of Apollo. Some have also called it Parnassia Nape, the valley of Parnassus. It was famous for a temple of Apollo, and for an oracle celebrated in every age and country. The origin of the oracle is wonderful. A number of goats that were feeding on mount Parnassus came near a place which had a deep and long perforation. The steam which issued from the hole seemed to inspire the goats, and they played and frisked about in such an uncommon manner that the goatherd was tempted to lean on the hole, and see what mysteries the place contained. He was immediately seized with a fit of enthusiasm, his expressions were wild and extravagant, and passed for prophecies. This circumstance was soon known about the country, and many experienced the same enthusiastic inspiration. The place was revered, and a temple was soon after erected in honor of Apollo, and a city built. According to some accounts, Apollo was not the first who gave oracles there, but Terra, Neptune, Themis, and Phœbe, were in possession of the place before the son of Latona. The oracles were generally given in verse, but when it had been sarcastically observed, that the god and patron of poetry was the most imperfect poet in the world, the priestess delivered her answers in prose. The oracles were always delivered by a priestess called Pythia. *Vid. Pythia.* The temple was built and destroyed several times. It was customary for those who consulted the oracle to make rich presents to the god of Delphi, and no monarch distinguished himself more by his donations than Crœsus. This sacred repository of opulence was often the object of plunder, and Nero carried from it no less than 500 statues of brass, partly of the gods and partly of the most illustrious heroes. It was universally believed, and supported, by the antients, that Delphi was in the middle of the earth, and on that account it was called *terræ umbilicus.* This, according to mythology, was first found out by two doves which Jupiter had let loose from the two extremities of the earth, and which met at the place where the temple of Delphi was built. *Apollon.* 2, v. 706.—*Diod.* 16.—*Plut. de defect. orac. &c.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 6, *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 168.

Delphĭcus, a surname of Apollo from the worship paid to his divinity at Delphi.

Delphĭnia, festivals at Ægina in honor of Apollo of Delphi.

Delphĭnium, a place in Bœotia, opposite Euboea.

Delphus, a son of Apollo and Celæno, who built Delphi and consecrated it to his father. *Hygin.* 161.—*Paus.* 10, c. 6.

Delphynes, a serpent which watched over Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

Delta, a part of Egypt, which received that name from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. It lies between the Canopian and Pelusian mouths of the Nile, and begins to be formed where the river divides itself into several streams. It has been formed totally

r the mud and sand, which is
own from the upper parts of
the Nile, according to antient
Strab. 15, & 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c.
Plin. 3, c. 16.

ES, an Athenian, who from a
ne an eloquent orator, and ob-
ch influence in the state. He was
oner at the battle of Cheronæa,
. He ingratiated himself in the
that prince, by whom he was
teemed. He was put to death
son on suspicion of treason, 332
re the Augustan age. *Diod.* 16
ut. in Dem.

NETUS, a rhetorician of Syracuse,
Timoleon. *C. Nep in Tim.* 5.

ÓRAS, one of Alexander's flatter-
historian who wrote concerning
ation of Rome. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

ÁTA, a daughter of Hiero, &c.
. 22.

ÁTUS, the son and successor of
n the throne of Sparta. He was
by the intrigues of Cleomenes, his
league, as being illegitimate. He
to Asia 424 years before the Au-
, and was kindly received by Da-
of Hystaspes, king of Persia.
e Persian monarch made prepara-
vade Greece, Demaratus, though
d by the Lacedæmonians, informed
the hostilities which hung on their
Herodot. 5, c. 75, &c. *l.* 6, c. 50,
rich citizen of Corinth, of the
e. When Cypselus had usurped
ign power of Corinth, Demaratus
his family migrated to Italy, and
Tarquinii, 658 years before Christ.
Lucumon, was king of Rome, un-
ame of Tarquinius Priscus. *Dionys.*
A Corinthian exile at the court of
ng of Macedonia. *Plut. in Alex.*

ÁCHUS, a Syracusan put to death
sius.

ÁRETA, the wife of Gelon. *Diod.*

RISTE, the mother of Timoleon.

TRÍA, a Spartan mother, who kill-
n because he returned from a bat-
out glory. *Plut, Lac. inst.*

TRIA, a festival in honor of Ce-
d by the Greeks Demeter. It was
omary for the votaries of the god-
lash themselves with whips made
e bark of trees. The Athenians
emnity of the same name in honor
etrius Poliorcetes.

TRIAS, a town of Thessaly.

TRIUS, a son of Antigonus and
ce, surnamed Poliorcetes, *destroyer*
. At the age of 22, he was sent by
his father against Ptolemy, who invaded Syria. He was defeated near Gaza; but he soon repaired his loss by a victory over one of the generals of the enemy. He afterwards sailed with a fleet of 250 ships to Athens, and restored the Athenians to liberty by freeing them from the power of Cassander and Ptolemy, and expelling the garrison, which was stationed there under Demetrius Phalereus. After this successful expedition, he besieged and took Munychia, and defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. His reception at Athens after these victories was attended with the greatest servility, and the Athenians were not ashamed to raise altars to him as to a God, and consult his oracles. This uncommon success raised the jealousy of the successors of Alexander, and Seleucus Cassander, and Lysimachus united to destroy Antigonus and his son. Their hostile armies met at Ipsus, 299 years before the Augustan age. Antigonus was killed in the battle, and Demetrius after a severe loss retired to Ephesus. His ill success raised him many enemies, and the Athenians who had lately adored him as a God, refused to admit him into their city. He soon after ravaged the territory of Lysimachus, and reconciled himself to Seleucus to whom he gave his daughter Stratonice in marriage. Athens now labored under tyranny, and Demetrius relieved it, and pardoned the inhabitants. The loss of his possessions in Asia recalled him from Greece, and he established himself on the throne of Macedonia, by the murder of Alexander, the son of Cassander. Here he was continually at war with the neighbouring states, and the superior power of his adversaries, obliged him to leave Macedonia, after he had sat on the throne for seven years. He passed into Asia and attacked some of the provinces of Lysimachus with various success, but famine and pestilence destroyed the greatest part of his army, and he retired to the court of Seleucus for support, and assistance. He met with a kind reception, but hostilities were soon begun, and after he had gained some advantages over his son-in-law, Demetrius was totally forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, and became an easy prey to the enemy. Though he was kept in confinement by his son-in-law, yet he maintained himself like a prince, and passed his time in hunting and in every laborious exercise. His son Antigonus offered Seleucus all his possessions, and even his person, to procure his father's liberty, but all proved unavailing, and Demetrius died in the 54th year of his age, after a confinement of three years, 286 years before Christ. His remains

remains were given to Antigonus, and honored with a splendid funeral pomp at Corinth, and thence conveyed to Demetrias. His posterity remained in possession of the Macedonian throne till the age of Perseus, who was conquered by the Romans. Demetrius has rendered himself famous for his fondness of dissipation when among the dissolute, and for his love of virtue and military glory in the field of battle. He has been commended as a great warrior, and his ingenious inventions, his warlike engines, and stupendous machines in his war with the Rhodians, justify his claims to that perfect character. He has been blamed for his voluptuous indulgences, and his biographer observes that no Grecian prince had more wives and concubines than Poliorcetes. His obedience and reverence to his father has been justly admired, and it has been observed that Antigonus ordered the ambassadors of a foreign prince, particularly to remark the cordiality and friendship which subsisted between him and his son. *Plut in vita.—Diod.* 17. *Justin.* 1, c. 17, &c.

DEMETRIUS, surnamed Gonatas, succeeded his father Antigonus on the throne of Macedonia. He reigned 12 years and was succeeded by his son Philip. *Justin.* 26, c. 2.—*Polyb.* 2.

DEMETRIUS, a son of Philip, king of Macedonia, delivered as an hostage to the Romans. His modesty delivered his father from a heavy accusation laid before the Roman senate. When he returned to Macedonia, he was falsely accused by his brother Perseus, who was jealous of his popularity, and his father too credulously consented to his death. *Liv.* 40, c. 20.—*Justin.* 32, c. 2.——A Magnesian.——A servant of Cassius.——A son of Demetrius of Cyrene.——A freed man of Pompey.——A son of Demetrius surnamed Slender.

DEMETRIUS, 1st. surnamed Soter or Savior, was son of Seleucus Philopator the son of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. His father gave him as a hostage to the Romans. After the death of Seleucus, Antiochus Epiphanes, the deceased monarch's brother usurped the kingdom of Syria, and was succeeded by his son Antiochus Eupator. This usurpation displeased Demetrius, who was detained at Rome, he procured his liberty on pretence of going to hunt, and fled to Syria, where the troops received him as their lawful sovereign. He put to death Eupator and Lysias, and established himself on his throne by cruelty and oppression. Alexander Bala, the son of Antiochus Epiphanes laid claims upon the crown of Syria, and defeated Demetrius in a battle, 150 years before Christ. *Strab.* 16.—*Appian.*—*Justin.* 34. c. 3.

DEMETRIUS, 2d. surnamed Nicanor, or Conqueror, was son of Soter, to whom he succeeded by the assistance of Ptolemy Philometor. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy, who was before the wife of the expelled monarch Alexander Bala. Demetrius gave himself up to luxury and voluptuousness, and suffered his kingdom to be governed by his favorites. At that time a pretended son of Bala, called Diodorus Tryphon seized a part of Syria, and Demetrius to oppose his antagonist, made an alliance with the Jews, and marched into the east, where he was taken by the Parthians. Phraates, king of Parthia gave him his daughter Rhodogyne in marriage, and Cleopatra was so incensed at this new connection, that she gave herself up to Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law and married him. Sidetes was killed in a battle against the Parthians and Demetrius regained the possession of his kingdom. His pride and oppression rendered him odious, and his subjects asked a king of the house of Seleucus, from Ptolemy Physcon, king of Egypt, and Demetrius unable to resist the power of his enemies, fled to Ptolemais, which was then in the hands of his wife Cleopatra. The gates were shut up against his approach by Cleopatra, and he was killed by order of the governor of Tyre, whither he had fled for protection, A. U. C. 627. He was succeeded by Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had raised to the throne. *Justin.* 36. &c.—*Appian. de bell. syr.*—*Joseph.*

DEMETRIUS 3d. surnamed Eucerus, was son of Antiochus Gryphus. After the example of his brother Philip, who had seized Syria, he made himself master of Damascus, and soon after obtained a victory over his brother. He was taken in a battle against the Parthians, and died in captivity. A. M. 3968. *Joseph* 1.

DEMETRIUS Phalereus, a disciple of Theophrastus, who gained such an influence over the Athenians by his eloquence, and the purity of his manners, that he was elected decennial archon, A. U. C. 444. He so embellished the city, and rendered himself so popular by his munificence that the Athenians raised 360 brazen statues to his honor. Yet in the midst of all this popularity his enemies raised a sedition against him, and he was condemned to death and all his statues thrown down. He fled without concern or mortification to the court of Ptolemy Lagus where he met with kindness and cordiality. The Egyptian monarch consulted him concerning the succession of his

s children, and Demetrius advised him to use to the throne the children of Eurydice preference to the offspring of Berenice. his counsel so irritated Philadelphus, the n of Berenice, that after his father's death sent the philosopher into upper Egypt, and ere detained him in strict confinement. Demetrius tired with his situation put an d to his life by the bite of an asp. According to some, Demetrius enjoyed the nfidence of Philadelphus, and enriched s library at Alexandria with 200,000 lumes. All the works of Demetrius a rhetoric, history and eloquence are st, and the treatise on rhetoric falsely attributed to him, is the composition of Dionysius of Halicarnassus. *Diog. in vita. Cic in Brut. & de off.* 1.—*Plut de exil.*

Dēmētrius, a Cynic philosopher, disciple of Apollonius Thyaneus, in the age of Caligula. The emperor wished to gain he philosopher in his interest by a large resent; but Demetrius refused it with indignation, and said if Caligula wishes to bribe e let him send me his crown. Vespasian as displeased with his insolence, and banished him to an island. The Cynic decided the punishment, and bitterly inveighed against the emperor. He died in a reat old age, and Seneca observes, that *nature had brought him forth, to show mankind, hat an exalted genius can live securely without ing corrupted by the vice of the surrounding world. Senec.—Philostr. in Apoll.*

Dēmētrius, one of Alexander's flatterers.—A native of Byzantium, who wrote on the Greek poets.——An Athenian killed at Mantinea, when fighting against the Thebans. *Polyæn.*——A writer who published an history of the irruptions of the Gauls into Asia.——A philological writer, in the age of Cicero. *Cic ad Attic.* 8 *ep.* 11.

Dēmētrius Syrus, a Rhetorician at Athens. *Cic. in Brut.* c. 174.——A geographer, surnamed the Calatian. *Strab.* 1.

Demo, a Sibyl of Cumæ.

Demoanassa, the mother of Ægialeus.

Dēmocēdes, a celebrated physician of Crotona, son of Calliphron, and intimate with Polycrates. He was carried as a prisoner from Samos to Darius, king of Persia, where he acquired great riches and much reputation by curing the king's foot, and the breast of Atossa. He was sent to Greece as a spy by the king, and fled away to Crotona, where he married the daughter of the wrestler Milo, 510 years before Christ. *Ælian. V. H.* 8 c. 18.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 124, &c.

Dēmŏchārēs, an Athenian sent with some of his countrymen with an embassy to Philip king of Macedonia. The monarch gave them audience, and when he asked them what he could do to please the people of Athens, Demochares replied, "Hang yourself." This impudence raised the indignation of all the hearers, but Philip mildly dismissed them, and bade them ask their countrymen which deserved most the appellation of wise and moderate, either they who gave such ill language, or he who received it without any signs of resentment. *Senec. de Ira.* 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, 7, 8, 12.—*Cic. in Brut.* 3. *de Orat.* 2.——A poet of Soli, who composed a comedy on Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*——A statuary who wished to make a statue of mount Athos. *Vitruv.*

Dēmŏcles, a man accused of disaffection towards Dionysius. &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A beautiful youth passionately loved by Demetrius Poliorcetes. He threw himself into a cauldron of boiling water rather than to submit to the unnatural lusts of the tyrant. *Plut. in Dem.*

Dēmŏcoon, a natural son of Priam killed by Ulysses. *Homer. Il.* 4.

Dēmŏcrātes, an architect of Alexandria.—A wrestler. *Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 15.——An Athenian who fought on the side of Darius, against the Macedonians. *Curt.* 6, c. 5.

Dēmŏcrĭtus, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, disciple to Leucippus. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in quest of knowledge, and returned home in the greatest poverty. There was a law at Abdera which deprived of the honor of a funeral the man who had reduced himself to indigence, and Democritus, to avoid ignominy, repeated before his countrymen one of his compositions called Diacosmus. It was received with such uncommon applause that he was presented with 500 talents, statues were erected in his honor, and a decree passed that the expences of his funeral should be paid from the public treasury. He retired to a garden near the city, where he dedicated his time to study and solitude, and he put out his eyes to apply himself more closely to philosophical enquiries. He was accused of insanity, and Hippocrates was ordered to enquire into the nature of his disorder. The physician had a conference with the philosopher, and declared that not Democritus, but his enemies were insane. He continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, who distract themselves with care, and are at once a prey to hope and to anxiety. He told Darius, who was inconsolable for the loss of his wife,

wife, that he would raise her from the dead, if he could find three persons who had gone through life without adversity, whose names he might engrave on the queen's monument. The king's enquiries to find such persons proved unavailing, and the philosopher in some manner soothed the sorrow of his sovereign. He taught his disciples that the soul died with the body, and therefore as he gave no credit to the existence of ghosts, some youths to try his fortitude, dressed themselves in a hideous and deformed habit, and approached his cave in the dead of night with whatever could create terror and astonishment. The philosopher received them unmoved, and without even looking at them, he desired them to cease making themselves such objects of ridicule, and of folly. He died in the 109th year of his age, about 362 years before the Christian era. His father was so rich that he entertained Xerxes with all his army as he was marching against Greece. All the works of Democritus are lost. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Ælian. V. H* 4, c. 20.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1 & 15.——An Ephesian who wrote a book on Diana's temple, &c *Diog.*——A powerful man of Naxos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 46.

DĒMŎDĪCE, the wife of Creteus, king of Iolchos. *Hygin.*

DĒMŎDŎCUS, a musician at the court of Alcinous, who sang in the presence of Ulysses the secret amours of Mars and Venus, &c. *Homer. Od.* 8, v. 44.—*Plut. de Mus.*——A Trojan chief who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 7.——An historian. *Plut. de Flum.*

DĒMŎLEUS, a Greek who fought with Æneas in the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 260.

DĒMŎLEON, a centaur killed by Theseus at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 356.——A son of Antenor, killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 20, v. 395.

DĒMON, an Athenian, nephew to Demosthenes. He was at the head of the government during the absence of his uncle, and obtained that Demosthenes should be recalled, and that a ship should be sent to bring him back.

DĒMŎNASSA, a daughter of Amphiaraus, who married Thersander. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.

DĒMŌNAX, a celebrated philosopher of Crete in the reign of Adrian. He shewed no concern about the necessaries of life, but when hungry he entered the first house he met and there satisfied his appetites. He died in his 100th year.—A man of Mantinea sent to settle the government of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 161.

DĒMŎNĪCA, a woman who betrayed Ephesus to Brennus. *Plut. in Parall.*

DĒMŎPHANTUS, a general killed by Antigonus, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 49.

DĒMŎPHĪLUS, an Athenian archon, Olympiad. 99.——An officer of Agathocles. *Diod.* 19.

DĒMŎPHOON, the 12th king of Athens, son of Theseus and Phædra. At his return from the Trojan war, he visited Thrace, where he was tenderly received and treated by Phyllis. He retired to Athens, and forgot the kindness and love of Phyllis, who hanged herself in despair. *Ovid. Heroid.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, c 25.

DĒMŎPHON, an Athenian, who assisted the Thebans in recovering Cadmea, &c. *Diod.* 15.

DĒMŎPŎLIS, a son of Themistocles. *Plut. in Them.*

DĒMOS, a place of Ithaca.

DĒMOSTHĒNES, a celebrated Athenian, son of a rich black-smith, called Demosthenes, and of Cleobule. He was but seven years of age, when his father died. His guardians negligently managed his affairs, and embezzled the greatest part of his possessions. His education was totally neglected, and for whatever advances he made in learning, he was indebted to his industry and application. He became the pupil of Isæus and Plato, and applied himself to study the orations of Isocrates. At the age of 17 he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities against his guardians from whom he obtained the retribution of the greatest part of his estate. His rising talents, were however impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation, but these obstacles were soon conquered by unwearied application. To correct the stammering of his voice, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth, and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking glass. That his pronunciation might be loud and full of emphasis, he frequently ran up the steepest and most uneven walks, where his voice acquired force and energy, and on the sea shore when the waves were uncommonly agitated, he declaimed aloud, to accustom himself to the noise and tumults of a public assembly. He also confined himself in a subterraneous cave, to devote himself more closely to studious pursuits, and to eradicate all curiosity of appearing in public, he shaved one half of his head. In this solitary retirement, by the help of a glimmering lamp, he composed the greatest part of his orations, which have ever been the admiration of every age, though his contemporaries and rivals

:ly inveighed against them, and
it they smelt of oil. His abili-
tor raised him to consequence at
, he was soon placed at the head
nt. In this public capacity he
countrymen from their indo-
animated them against the en-
of Philip of Macedonia. In
f Cheronæa, Demosthenes be-
usillanimity, and saved his life
After the death of Philip he
imself warmly against his son
ler Alexander, whom he
th the appellation of boy, and
Macedonians demanded of the
their orators, Demosthenes re-
countrymen of the fable of the
h delivered their dogs to the
ough he had boasted that all the
edonia could not tempt him; yet
himself to be bribed by a small
from Harpalus. The tumults
occasioned, forced him to retire
s, and in his banishment, which
t Trœzen and Ægina, he lived
effeminacy than true heroism.
pater made war against Greece,
ath of Alexander, Demosthenes
y recalled from his exile, and
s sent to fetch him from Ægina.
was attended with much splen-
ll the citizens crouded at the
ee him land. His triumph and
were short. Antipater and
ere near Athens, and demanded
rs to be delivered up into their
mosthenes with all his adher-
the temple of Neptune in Ca-
when he saw that all hopes
ere vanished, he took a dose of
ich he always carried in a quill,
d on the day that the Thesmo-
e celebrated, 322 years before
ie Athenians raised a brazen
his honor, with an inscription
nto this distich:

menti robur, Vir magne, fuisset,
non Macedæ succubuisset hero.

es has been deservedly called
of orators, and Cicero, his suc-
l among the Romans calls him a
del, and such as he wished to
two great princes of eloquence
een compared together, but the
ssitates to which to give the pre-
They both arrived at perfection,
isures by which they obtained it
trically opposite. *Plut. in vitâ. Cic. in Orat.* &c.—*Paus.* 1, c. 8,

HINES, an Athenian general
ceed Alcibiades in Sicily. He
H h

attacked Syracuse with Nicias, but his effort were ineffectual. After many calamities he fell into the enemy's hands, and stabbed himself, and his army were confined to hard labor: The accounts about the death of Demosthenes are various, and some believe that he was put to death by the Syracusans. *Plut. in Nic.*——*Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Diod.* 12——The father of the orator Demosthenes. He was very rich, and employed an immense number of slaves on the business of a sword cutler. *Plut. in Dem.*

DĒMOSTRĂTUS, an Athenian orator.

DĒMŸLUS, a tyrant, who tortured the philosopher Zeno. *Plut. de Stoic. Rep.*

DEODATUS, an Athenian, who opposed the cruel resolutions of Cleon against the the captive prisoners of Mitylene.

DĒOIS, a name given to Proserpine from her mother Ceres, who was called Deo. This name Ceres received, because when she sought her daughter all over the world, all wished her success in her pursuits, with the word δνεις, *invenies*, a δνω, *invenio*. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 114.

DERE, a place of Messenia. *Paus.* 4. c. 15.

DERBICES, a people near Caucasus, who kill all those that have reached their 70th year. They bury all such as die a natural death. *Strab.*

DERCE, a fountain in Spain, whose waters are uncommonly cold.

DERCĒTO & DERCĒTIS, a goddess of Syria, called also Atergatis. Some supposed her to be the same as Astarte. She was represented as a beautiful woman above the waist and the lower parts of her body terminated in a fish's tail. According to Diodorus, Venus whom she had offended, made her passionately fond of a young priest, remarkable for the beauty of his features. She had a daughter by him, and became so ashamed of her incontinence, that she removed her lover, exposed the fruit of her amour, and threw herself into a lake. Her body was transformed into a fish, and her child was preserved, and called Semiramis. As she was chiefly worshipped in Syria, and represented like a fish, the Syrians antiently abstained from fishes. *Lucian. de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 44.—*Diod.* 2.

DERCYLLIDAS, a general of Sparta celebrated for his military exploits. He took nine different cities in eight days, and freed Chersonesus from the incroads of the Thracians by building a wall across the country. He lived about the year 356 of Rome. *Diod.* 14.—*Xenoph. Hist. Græc.* 1, &c.

DERCYLLUS,

Dercyllus, a man appointed over Attica by Antipater. *C. Nep. in Phoc.* 2.

Dercynus, a son of Neptune, killed by Hercules. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

Dersæi, a people of Thrace.

Derusiæi, a people of Persia.

Desudaba, a town of Media. *Liv.* 44, c. 26.

Deucalion, a son of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Thessaly, and in his age the whole earth was covered with a deluge. The impiety of mankind had irritated Jupiter, who resolved to destroy the whole race of men, and immediately the earth exhibited a boundless scene of waters. The highest mountains were climbed up by the frightened inhabitants of the country, but this seeming place of security was soon overtopped by the rising waters, and left no hope of escaping the universal calamity. Prometheus advised his son to make himself a ship, and by this means he saved himself and his wife Pyrrha. The vessel was tossed about during nine successive days, and at last stopped on the top of mount Parnassus, where Deucalion remained till the waters had subsided. Pindar and Ovid make no mention of a vessel built by the advice of Prometheus, but according to their relation Deucalion saved his life by taking refuge on the top of Parnassus, or according to Hyginus of Ætna, in Sicily. As soon as the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Deucalion and his wife went to consult the oracle of Themis, and were directed to repair the loss of mankind by throwing behind the bones of their grand-mother. This was no other than the stones of the earth, and after some hesitation about the meaning of the oracle they obeyed. The stones thrown by Deucalion, became men, and those of Pyrrha women. According to Justin, Deucalion was not the only one who escaped from the universal calamity. Many saved their life by ascending the highest mountains, or trusting themselves in small vessels, to the mercy of the waters. This deluge which chiefly happened in Thessaly according to the relation of some writers, was produced by the inundation of the waters of the river Peneus, whose regular course was stopped by an earthquake near mount Ossa and Olympus. According to Xenophon, there were no less than five deluges: The first happened under Ogyges, and lasted three months. The second which was in the age of Hercules and Prometheus, continued but one month. During the third, which happened in the reign of another Ogyges, all Attica was laid waste by the waters. Thessaly was totally covered by the waters, during the fourth, which happened in the age of Deucalion. The last was during the Trojan war, and its effects were severely felt by the inhabitants of Egypt. There prevailed a report in Attica, that the waters of Deucalion's deluge had disappeared through a small aperture about a cubit wide near Jupiter Olympius's temple, and Pausanias, who saw it, further adds, that a yearly offering of flour and honey was thrown into it with religious ceremony. The deluge of Deucalion, so much celebrated in antient history, happened about 1380 or 90 years before the Christian era. *Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 8. *Heroid.* 15, v. 167.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pauf.* 1 c. 40. *l.* 5. c. 8.—*Jac.* 1, v. 81.—*Hygin.* fab. 153. *Justin.* 2, c. 6. *Diod.* 5.—*Lucian de dea Syria.*——One of the Argonauts.——A son of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A son of Abes.

Deucetius, a Sicilian general. *Diod.* 11.

Deudorix, one of the Cherusci, led in triumph by Germanicus.

Dexamene, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

Dexamenus, a man delivered by Hercules from the hands of his daughter's suitors. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5.——A king of Olenum in Achaia whose two daughters married the sons of Actor. *Pauf.* 5. c. 3.

Dexippus, a Spartan who assisted the people of Agrigentum, &c. *Diod.* 13.

Dexithea, the wife of Minos. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.

Dexius, a man killed by Glaucus, in the Trojan war, &c. *Homer. Il.* 7.

Dia, a daughter of Dion, mother of Pirithous by Ixion.—An island in the Ægean sea, 17 miles from Delos. It is the same as Naxos. *Vid.* Naxos. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 174.——A city of Thrace——Euboea——Peloponnesus.——Lusitania.——Italy near the Alps.——Scythia, near the Phasis.—Caria.——Bithynia, and Thessaly.

Diactorides, one of Agarista's suitors. *Herodot.* 6, c. 127.——The father of Eurydame, the wife of Leutychides. *Id.* 6, c. 71.

Diæus, of Megapolis, a general of the Achæans, who killed himself when his affairs became desperate. *Pauf.* 7, c. 16.

Diagon & **diagum**, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing into the Alpheus and separating Pisa from Arcadia. *Pauf.* 6, c. 21.

Diagoras, an Athenian philosopher. His father's name was Telecrytus. From the greatest superstition, he became a most unconquerable atheist; because he saw a man who had laid a false claim to one of his poems

and who perjured himself, go un-
d. His great impiety and blasf-
provoked his countrymen, and th-
gites promised one talent to him
ought his head before their tribunal,
if he were produced alive. H-
out 4.6 years before Christ. *Cic d-*
1, c. 23. *l.* 3, c 3-. &c.—*Val. Max*
—An Athlete of Rhodes, 450 years
the Christian era. Pindar celeb-
ius merit in a beautiful ode still ex-
ich was written in golden letters
ple of Minerva. He saw his three
wned the same day at Olympia, and
hrough excess of joy. *Cic. Tusc.*
1. in Pil.—*Paus.* 6, c. 7.

LIS, a priest of Juno at Rome first
d by Numa. *Dionys.* 2.—*Liv.* 1,

LEUS, an Athenian, who wrote an
of all the memorable occurrences o
A. U. C. 454.

MASTIGOSIS, a festival at Sparta in
of Diana Orthia, which received
me ἀπο του μαστιγουν, *from whip*
because boys were whipped before
r of the goddess. These boys, called
ναι, were originally free born Spar-
ut in the more delicate ages they
d mean birth, and generally of a slavish

This operation was performed by
ar in a severe and unfeeling manner.
at no compassion should be raised.
ieil stood near the altar with a small
tue of the goddess, which suddenly
e heavy and insupportable if the lash
whip was more lenient or less rigo-
The parents of the children attended
lemnity, and exhorted them not to
at any thing either by fear or groans.
might be unworthy of Laconian edu-
These flagellations were so severe,
he blood gushed in profuse torrents.
many expired under the lash of the
without uttering a groan, or betray-
y marks of fear. Such a death was
ned very honorable, and the corpse
buried with much solemnity, with a
d of flowers on its head. The ori-
f this festival is unknown. Some sup-
that Lycurgus first instituted it to
the youth of Lacedæmon to bear labor
tigue, and render them insensible to
and wounds. Others maintain, that
mitigation of an oracle, which ordered
human blood should be shed on
s altar, and according to their opini-
hrasles first introduced that barbarous
n, after he had brought the statue of
Taurica into Greece. There is another
tion which mentions that Pausanias,
was offering prayers and sacrifices to
the Gods, before he engaged with Mardonius, was suddenly attacked by a number of Lydians who disturbed the sacrifice, and were at last repelled with staves and stones, the only weapons, with which the Lacedæmonians were provided that moment. In commemoration of this, therefore, that whipping of boys was instituted at Sparta, and after that the Lydian procession.

DIANA, the goddess of hunting. According to Cicero there were three of this name: a daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine, who became mother of Cupid; a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and a daughter of Upis and Glauce. The second is the most celebrated, and to her all the antients allude. She was born at the same birth as Apollo, and the pains which she saw her mother suffer during her labor, gave her such an aversion to marriage, that she obtained of her father to live in perpetual celibacy, and to preside over the travails of women. To shun the society of men, she devoted herself to hunting, and was always accompanied by a number of chosen virgins, who like herself abjured the use of marriage. She is represented with a quiver and attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. Sometimes she appears with wings holding a lion in one hand, and a panther in the other, with a chariot drawn by two heifers, or two horses of different colors. She is represented as tall, her face has something manly, her legs are bare, well shaped and strong, and her feet are covered with a buskin, worn by huntresses among the antients. She received many surnames particularly from the places where her worship was established, and from the functions over which she presided. She was called Lucina, Ilythia, or Juno Pronuba, when invoked by women in childbed, and Trivia when worshipped in the cross-ways where her statues were generally erected. She was supposed to be same as the moon, and Proserpine or Hecate, and from that circumstance she was called Triformis, and some of her statues represented her with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar. Her power and functions under these three characters have been beautifully expressed in these two verses:

Terret, lustrat, agit, Proserpina, Luna, Diana,
Ima, suprema, feras, sceptro, fulgore, sagittâ.

She was also called Agrotera, Orthia Taurica, Delia, Cynthia, Aricia, &c. She was supposed to be the same, as the Isis of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece with that of Osiris, under the name of Apollo. When Typhon waged war against the gods, Diana metamorphosed

morphosed herself into a cat to avoid his fury. She is generally known in the figures that represent her by the crescent on her head, by the dogs which attend her, and by her hunting habit. The most famous of her temples was that of Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. (*Vid. Ephesus.*) She was there represented with a great number of breasts, and other symbols which signified the earth or Cybele. Though she was the patroness of chastity, yet she forgot her dignity to enjoy the company of Endymion, and the very familiar favors, which she granted to Pan and Orion, are well known. (*Vid. Endymion, Pan, Orion.*) The inhabitants of Taurica were particularly attached to the worship of this goddess, and they cruelly offered on her altar all the strangers that were shipwrecked on their coasts. Her temple in Aricia was served by a priest, who had always murdered his predecessor, and the Lacedæmonians yearly offered her human victims, till the age of Lycurgus, who changed this barbarous custom for the sacrifice of flagellation. The Athenians generally offered her goats, and others a white kid, and sometimes a boar pig, or an ox. Among plants the poppy and the ditamy were sacred to her. She as well as her brother Apollo, had some oracles, among which those of Egypt, Cilicia and Ephesus, are the most known. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 155. *Met.* 3, v. 156. *l.* 7, v. 94, & 194, &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Horat.* 3, od. 22.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 392.—*Homer*, od. 5.—*Paus.* 8, c. 31, & 37. *Catull.*—*Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 1, v. 57.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 4, &c. *l.* 3. c. 5. &c.

Diantha, the mother of Lycurgus. *Plut. in Lic.*

Diasia, festivals in honor of Jupiter at Athens. It received its name απο του Διος και της ασης from Jupiter and misfortune, because by making applications to Jupiter, men obtained relief from their misfortunes, and were delivered from dangers. During this festival, things of all kinds were exposed to sale.

Dicæa & Dicœarchea, a town of Italy. *Ital.* 13, v. 385.

Dicæus, an Athenian, who was supernaturally apprised of the defeat of the Persians in Greece. *Herodot.* 8, c. 65.

Dice, one of the Horæ daughters of Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 3.

Dicearchus, a Messenian famous for his knowledge of philosophy, history and mathematics. He was one of Aristotle's disciples. Nothing remains of his numerous compositions. He had composed an history of the Spartan republic, which was publicly read over every year by order of the magistrates, for the improvement and instruction of youth.

Dicenæus, an Egyptian philosopher in the age of Augustus, who travelled into Scythia, were he ingratiated himself with the king of the country and by his instructions softened the wildness and rusticity of his manners. He also gained such an influence over the multitude, that they all destroyed the vines which grew in their country, to prevent the riot of dissipation, which the wine occasioned among them. He wrote all his maxims and his laws in a book, that they might not lose the benefit of them after his death.

Dicomas, a king of the Getæ. *Plut. in Anton.*

Dictæ & Dictæus mons, a mountain of Crete. *Virg. Ecl.* 6.——Jupiter was called Dictæus, because worshipped there.

Dictamnum & Dicmynna, a town of Crete, where the herb called *dictamnus* chiefly grows. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 412.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 50.

Dictator, a magistrate at Rome invested with regal authority. This officer was first chosen during the Roman wars against the Latins. The consuls being unable to raise forces for the defence of the state, because the plebeians refused to inlist if they were not discharged of all the debts they had contracted with the patricians, the senate found it necessary to elect a new magistrate with absolute and incontrolable power to take care of the state. The dictator remained in office for six months after which he was again elected if the affairs of the state seemed to be desperate; but if tranquility was re-established, he generally laid down his power before the time was expired. He knew no superior in the republic, and even the laws were subjected to him. He was called dictator, because *dictus*, named by the consul, or *quoniam dictis ejus parebat populus*, because the people implicitly obeyed his command. He was named by the consul in the night *vocal voce*, and his election was confirmed by the auguries. As his power was absolute he could proclaim war, levy forces, conduct them against an enemy, and disband them at his pleasure. He punished as he pleased, and from his decision there lay no appeal at least till later times. He was preceded by 24 lictors with the *fasces*, during his administration, all other officers, except the tribunes of the people, were suspended, and he was the master of the republic. But amidst all this independence, he was not permitted to go beyond the borders of Italy, and he was always obliged to march on foot in his expeditions,

he never could ride in difficult
ous marches without previously
formal leave from the people.
ofen only when the ſtate was in
dangers from foreign enemies
ſeditions. In the time of a
dictator was ſometimes elected,
old the *comitia*, or to celebrate
feſtivals, or drive a nail in the
which ſuperſtitious ceremony
s believed that a plague could
or the progreſs of an enemy
This office ſo reſpectable and
n the firſt ages of the republic,
ous by the perpetual uſurpations
J. Cæſar, and after the death
r, the Roman ſenate paſſed a
h for ever after forbad a dicta-
in Rome. The dictator as ſoon
hoſe a ſubordinate officer, called
of horſe *magiſter equitum*. This
reſpectable, but he was totally
to the will of the dictator, and
nothing without his expreſs or-
ſubordination, however, was
ſter removed, and during the
ic war the maſter of horſe was
th a power equal to that of the
ſecond dictator was alſo choſen
ction of magiſtrates at Rome
ttle of Cannæ. The dictator-
iginally confined to the patri-
e plebeians were afterwards ad-
hare it. Titus Largius Flavus
t dictator, A. U. C. 253. *Dionyſ. de Leg.* 3.—*Dio.*—*Plut. in Fab.* 3.—*Polyb.* 3.—*Pateric.* 2, c. 28. 8. l. 4, c. 57. l. 9, c. 38.

IKNSES, certain inhabitants of
ios. *Thucyd.* 5, c. 82.

MA, a nymph of Crete, who
ed hunting nets. She was one
attendants, and for that reaſon
is often called Dictynna. Some
ſed that Minos purſued her,
o avoid his importunities ſhe
elf into the ſea, and was caught
n's nets, δίκτυα, whence her
ere was a feſtival at Sparta in
Diana, called Dictynnia. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 12.——A city of Crete.

, a Cretan who went with Ido-
the Trojan war. It is ſuppoſed
ote an hiſtory of this celebrated
at at his death he ordered it to
his tomb, where it remained
n earthquake, in the reign of
ed the monument where he had
d. This convulſion of the earth
his hiſtory of the Trojan war,
found by ſome ſhepherds and
carried to Rome. This myſterious tradition is deſervedly deemed fabulous, and the hiſtory of the Trojan war, which is now extant, was compoſed in the 15th century, according to others in the age of Conſtantine, and falſely attributed to one of the followers of Idomeneus.——A king of the iſland of Seriphus, ſon of Magnes and Nays. He was made king of Seriphus by Perſeus, who depoſed Polydectes, becauſe he behaved with wantonneſs to Danae. *Vid.* Polydectes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 4.——A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 334.

DIDIA LEX, *de Sumptibus*, by Didius, A. U. C. 600, to reſtrain the expences that attended public feſtivals and entertainments, and limit the number of guests which generally attended them, not only at Rome, but in all the provinces in Italy. By it, not only thoſe who received guests in thoſe feſtival meetings, but the guests themſelves, were liable to be fined. It was an extenſion of the Oppian and Fannian laws.

DIDIUS, a governor of Spain, conquered by Sertorius. *Plut. in Sert.*——A man who brought Cæſar the head of Pompey's eldeſt ſon. *Plut.*——A governor of Britain, under Claudius.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, a rich Roman, who, after the murder of Pertinax, bought the empire which the Pretorians had expoſed to ſale, A. D. 193. His great luxury and extravagance rendered him odious, and when he refuſed to pay the money which he had promiſed for the imperial purple, the ſoldiers revolted againſt him, and put him to death, after a ſhort reign. Severus was made emperor after him.

Dīdo, called alſo Eliſa, a daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, who married Sichæus, or Sicharbas, her uncle, who was prieſt of Hercules. Pygmalion, who ſucceeded to the throne of Tyre after Belus, murdered Sichæus to get poſſeſſion of the immenſe riches which he had, and Dido, diſconſolate for the loſs of her huſband, whom ſhe tenderly loved, and by whom ſhe was equally eſteemed, ſet ſail in queſt of a ſettlement with a number of Tyrians, to whom the cruelty of the tyrant became odious. According to ſome account, ſhe threw into the ſea the riches of her huſband which Pygmalion ſo greedily deſired, and by that artifice compelled the ſhips to fly with her that had come by order of the tyrant to obtain the riches of Sichæus. During her voyage, Dido viſited the coaſt of Cyprus, where ſhe carried away 50 women who proſtituted themſelves on the ſea ſhore, and gave them as wives to her Tyrians

rian followers. A storm drove her fleet on the African coast, and she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be covered by a bull's hide cut into thongs. Upon this piece of land she built a citadel, called Byrsa, [*Vid. Byrsa.*] and the increase of population, and the rising commerce among her subjects, soon obliged her to enlarge her city and the boundaries of her dominions. Her beauty, as well as the fame of her enterprize, gained her many admirers, and her subjects wished to compel her to marry Iarbas, king of Mauritania, who threatened them with a dreadful war. Dido begged three months to give her decisive answer, and during that time she erected a funeral pile, as if willing by a solemn sacrifice to appease the manes of Sichæus, to which she had promised eternal fidelity. When all was prepared, she stabbed herself on the pile in presence of her people, and by this uncommon action obtained the name of Dido, *valiant woman*, instead of Elisa. According to Virgil and Ovid, the death of Dido was caused by the sudden departure of Æneas, of whom she was deeply enamoured, and whom she could not obtain as a husband. This poetical fiction represents Æneas as living in the age of Dido, and introduces an anachronism of near 300 years. Dido left Phœnicia 247 years after the Trojan war, or the age of Æneas, that is about 953 years before Christ. This chronological error proceeds not from the ignorance of the poets, but it is supported by the authority of Horace,

"*Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge.*"

While Virgil describes in a beautiful episode the desperate love of Dido, and the submission of Æneas to the will of the gods; he at the same time gives an explanation of the hatred which existed between the republics of Rome and Carthage, and informs his reader that their mutual enmity originated in their very first foundation, and was apparently kindled by a more remote cause than the jealousy and rivalship of two flourishing empires. Dido after her death was honored as a deity by her subjects. *Justin.* 18, c. 4, &c.—*Patere.* 1, c. 6.—*Virg. Æn.*—*Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 2.—*Appian. Alex.*—*Oros.* 4.—*Herodian.*—*Dionys. Hal.*

DIDYMA, a place of Miletus. *Paus.* 2, c. 0.——One of the Æolian islands.

DIDYMA, an island in the Sicilian sea. *Paus.* 10, c. 11.

DIDYMÆUS, a surname of Apollo.

DIDYMAON, an excellent artist, famous for making suits of armour. *Virg.* v. 359.

DIDYME, one of the Cyclades. *Met.* 7, v. 469.——A city of Sic *Fast.* 4, v. 475.——A place near M

DIDYMUM, a mountain of Asia.

DIDYMUS, a freed man of Tibe *Tac. Ann.* 6, c. 24.

DIENECES, a Spartan, who du ing before the battle of Thermop the Persians were so numerous th arrows would darken the light of observed, that it would be a great ence, for they then should fight in th *Herodot.* 7, c. 226.

DIESPITER, a surname of Ju being the father of light.

DIGENTIA, a river of Italy. J ep. 18, v. 104.

DIGMA, a part of the Piræus a

DII, the divinities of the anti bitants of the earth were very m Every object which caused terror, gratitude, or bestowed affluence, the tribute of veneration. Man fi perior agent in the stars, the elem the trees, and supposed that th which communicated fertility to and possessions, were under the and direction of some invisible p clined to favor and to benefit Thus arose a train of divinities wh gination arrayed in different fo armed with different powers. T endowed with understanding, a actuated by the same passions wh afflict the human race, and those of superstition were appeased or p as the imperfect being which g birth. Their wrath was mitigate crifices and incense, and sometime victims bled to expiate a crime, w perstition alone supposed to ex sun from his powerful influence mating nature, first attracted th and claimed the adoration of the lized inhabitants of the earth. T also was honored with sacrifices dressed in prayers, and after imp had been liberally bestowed on heavenly bodies, mankind classed their deities the brute creation, an and the sow shared equally with himself, the father of gods and devout veneration of their votaries immense number of deities have d vided into different classes accordi will and pleasure of the mythologi Romans, generally speaking, reckon classes of the gods, the *dii majorum*, or *dii consulentes*, and the *dii min*

former were 12 in number, six six females. [*Vid. Consentes.*] In f the latter were ranked all the s were worshipped in different earth. Besides these there were d *dii selecti*, sometimes classed greater gods; these were Janus, Genius, the Moon, Pluto, and here were also some called demi- is, who deserved immortality acts of their exploits, and for mmon services to mankind. ese were Priapus, Vertumnus, nd those whose parents were immortal gods. Besides these ens, and the moral virtues were s powerful deities, and temples to a goddess of concord, peace, ding to the authority of Hesiod, no less than 30,000 gods that he earth, and were guardians of bservient to the power of Jupi- ese, succeeding ages have added equal number, and indeed they umerous, and their functions so at we find temples erected, and ffered to unknown gods. It is that all the gods of the antients upon earth as mere mortals, and er, who was the ruler of heaven ted by the mythologists as a ild; and we are acquainted with ticulars that attended the birth ion of Juno. In process of time, od and virtuous men, who had patrons of learning and the of liberty, but also thieves and e admired among the gods, and senate contemptuously erected into the most cruel and abandoned perors.

people of Thrace, on mount

es, an island near Rhodes. *Plin.*

chus, a Greek orator, son of and disciple to Theophrastus, at He acquired much money by his us, and suffered himself to be the enemies of the Athenians, years before Augustus. Orations only three remain. *Cic. de Orat.* —A Corinthian a battler put by Polyperchon. *Plut. in Phoc.* ve of Delos, who collected some Crete, &c. *Diod. l. 18.*

ochus, a Syracusan, who com- omedies, Olymp. 72. *Allian. de* 53.

a town of Phrygia. *Liv.* 38, c.

Dinarch, the wife of Archidamus. *Justin.* 3, c. 10.

Dinias, a general of Cassander. *Diod.* 19.——A man of Phera, who seized the supreme power at Cranon. *Polyæn.* 2.——A man who wrote an history of Argos. *Plut. in Arat.*

Dinochares, an architect who finished the temple of Diana, at Ephesus, after it had been burnt by Erostratus.

Dinocrates, an architect of Macedonia, who proposed to Alexander to cut mount Athos in the form of a statue holding a city in one hand, and in the other a bason, into which all the waters of the mountain should empty themselves. This project Alexander rejected as too chimerical, but he employed the talents of the artist in building and beautifying Alexandria. He began to build a temple in honor of Arsinoe, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in which he intended to suspend a statue of the queen by means of loadstones. His death and that of his royal patron prevented the execution of a work, which would have been the admiration of every age. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Marcell.* 22, c. 40.—*Plut. in Alex.*——A general of Agathocles.——A Messenian, who behaved with great effeminacy and wantonness at a feast in Rome, &c. *Val. in Flam.*

Dinolochus, a swift runner. *Pausf.* 6, c. 1.

Dinomenes, a tyrant of Syracuse. *Pausf.* 8, c. 42.

Dinon, a governor of Damascus under Ptolemy, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.——The father of Clitarchus, who wrote an history of Persia, in Alexander's age. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Diog.*

Dinosthenes, a man who made himself a statue of an Olympian victor. *Pausf.* 6, c. 16.

Dinostratus, a celebrated geometer in the age of Plato.

Dioclea, festivals in the spring at Megara, in honor of Diocles, who died in the defence of a certain youth, to whom he was tenderly attached. There was a contention on his tomb, and the youth who gave the sweetest kiss, was publicly rewarded with a garland. Theocritus, has described them in his 12 *Idyll.* v. 27.

Diocles, a general of Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet of Athens. An historian, the first Grecian who ever wrote concerning the origin of the Romans. *Plut. in Rom.*——One of the four brothers placed over the citadel of Corinth by Archelaus, &c. *Polyæn.* 6.——A rich man of Messenia. *Pausf.* 4. c. 2.——A general of Syracuse. *Diod.* 13.

Diocletianopolis, a town of Thessaly.

Diocletianus, (Caius Valerius Jovius), a celebrated Roman emperor born of an obscure family in Dalmatia, A. D. 245. He was first a common soldier, and by merit and success he gradually rose to the office of a general, and at the death of Numerian, A. D. 284, he was invested with imperial power. In this high station he rewarded the virtues and fidelity of Maximian who had shared with him all the subordinate offices in the army, by making him his colleague on the throne. He created two subordinate emperors Constantius and Galerius, whom he called Cæsars, whilst he claimed for himself and his colleague the superior titl of Augustus. Diocletian has been celebrated for his military virtues, and though he was naturally unpolish d by education and study, yet he was the friend and patron of learning and true genius. He was bold and resolute, active and diligent, and well acquainted with the arts, which will endear a sovereign to his people, and make him respectable even in the eyes of his enemies. His cruelty, however, against the followers of Christianity, has been deservedly branded with the appellation of unbounded tyranny, and insolent wantonness. After he had reigned 2 years in the greatest prosperity, he publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia, A. D 305, and retired to a private station at Salona. Maximian, his colleague followed his example, but not from voluntary choice, and when he sometime after endeavoured to rouse the ambition of Diocletian, and persuade him to re-assume the imperial purple; he recei ed for answer, that Diocletian took now more delight in cultivating his little garden, than he formerly enjoyed in a palace, when his power was extended over all the earth. He lived nine years after his abdication in the greatest security and enjoyment at Salona, and died, A. D. 314, in the 68th year of his age. Diocletian is the first sovereign, who voluntarily resigned his power.

Diodorus, an historian, firnamed Siculus, because he was born at Argyra in Sicily. He wrote an history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, which was divided into 40 books of which only 15 are extant with some few fragments. This valuable composition was the work of an accurate enquirer, and it is said that he visited all the places of which he has made mention in his history. It was the labor of 30 years. He is, however, too credulous in some of his narrations, and often wanders far from the truth. His style is neither elegant nor too labored; contains great simplicity, and una correctness. He often dwells too lon fabulous reports and trifling inc while events of the greatest importa history are treated with brevity, and times passed over in silence. He l the age of J. Cæsar, and Augustus, an much time at Rome to procure infor and authenticate his historical narrati

Diodorus, a disciple of Euclid age of Plato. *Diog. in vita.*——A poet.——A son of Echeanax, who w brothers Codrus and Anaxagoras, n ed Hegesias the tyrant of Ephesi *Polyen.* 6.——An Ephesian, who wr account of the life of Anaximander. ——An orator of Sardes in the time Mithridatic war.——A stoic philo preceptor to Cicero. He lived an in the house of his pupil whe instructed in the various branches of literature. *Cic. in Brut.*——A gen Demetrius.——A writer firnamed gets, who wrote a description of the *Plut. in Them.*——An African. &c.

Diolas, a general of Achai *Polyen.* 2.

Diogenes, a celebrated Cynic p pher of Sinope, banished from his c for coining false money. From Sin retired to Athens, where he becam disciple of Antisthenes, who was at th of the Cynics. Antisthenes, at first to admit him into his house, and struck h m with a stick. Diogenes bore the rebuke, and said, strike m tisthenes, but never shall you find sufficiently hard to remove me from presence, whilst there is any thing learnt, any information to be gaine your conversation, and acquaintance. firmness recommended him to Antis and he became his most devoted He dressed himself in the garment distinguished the Cynics, and walked the streets with a tub on his head, served him as a house and a place of Such singularity joined to the greate tempt for riches, soon gained him r tion, and Alexander the Great condes to visit the philosopher in his tub asked Diogenes if there was any th which he could gratify or oblige Get out of my sun-shine, was the o swer which the philosopher gave. S independence of mind so pleased th narch, that he turned to his courtie said, *were I not Alexander, I would* wi *Diogenes.* He was once sold as a sla his magnanimity so pleased his maste he made him the preceptor of his ch

guardian of his estates. After a in the greatest misery and indi- died 320 years before the chri- in the 90th year of his age. He his body to be carelessly thrown ch, and some dust to be sprink- it. His orders were, however, d in this particular, and his onoured his remains with a magni- ral at Corinth. The inhabitants e raised statues to his memory. marble figure of a dog was placed gh column erected on his tomb. rapher has transmitted to posterity of sayings remarkable for their y and moral tendency. The life of s, however, shrinks from the eye d examination, he boasted of his , and was so arrogant that many ferred that the virtues of Diogenes, n pride and vanity, not from wis- found philosophy. His morals rupted, and he gave way to the ious indulgences, and his unbound- onness has given occasion to some to , that the bottom of his tub would too close an examination. *Diog. Plut in Alcib. Cic. de Nat. D.* &c.—— A stoic of Babylon, dis- Chrysippus. He went to Athens, sent as ambassador to Rome, with les and Critolaus, 155 years before He died in the 88th year of his r a life of the most exemplary vir- *ie de ffe.*—— A native of Apollo- brated for his knowledge of philo- nd physic. He lived in the age of oras. *Diog. in vitâ.*

ÉNES LAERTIUS, an Epicurean pher, born in Cilicia. He wrote s of the philosophers in ten books nt. This work contains an acco- count of the antient philosophers, plete with all their anecdotes, and ar opinions. It is compiled, how- without any plan, method or pre- Diogenes lived about the 193d year Christian era.

ÉNES, a Macedonian, who betrayed to Aratus. *Pausf* 2, c. 8.

ÉNIA, a daughter of Celeus. *Pausf.* 1.—A daughter of the Cephisus, arried Erechtheus. *Apollod.*

ÉNUS, a man who conspired with against Alexander. *Curt. 6. c. 7.*

GÉTUS, a philosopher, who in- d Marcus Aurelius in philosophy, writing dialogues.

IDA, a daughter of Phorbas, whom es brought from Lemnos, to be his s after the death of Briseis. *Homer. Il.* The wife of Deion of Amyclas.

DIOMEDES, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Venus in the arm, and obtained much military glory. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva in Troy, and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. At his return from the siege of Troy, he lost his way in the darkness of night, and landed in Attica, where his companions plundered the country and lost the Trojan Palladium. During his long absence, his wife Ægiale forgot her marriage vows, and prostituted herself to Cometes, one of her servants. This lasciviousness of the queen, was attributed by some to the resentment of Venus, whom Diomedes had severely wounded in a battle before Troy. The infidelity of Ægiale was highly displeasing to Diomedes. He resolved to abandon his native country which was the seat of his disgrace, and the attempts of his wife to take away his life, according to some accounts, did not a little contribute to hasten his departure. He came to that part of Italy, which has been called Magna Græcia, where he built a city, which he called Argyripa, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or according to a certain tradition, he perished by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who in the excess of their grief were changed into birds resembling swans. These birds took flight into a neighbouring island in the Adriatic, and became remarkable for the tameness, with which they approached the Greeks, and for the horror with which they shunned all other nations. They are called the birds of Diomedes. Altars were raised to Diomedes, as to a God, one of which Strabo mentions at Timavus. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 243. *Ovid. Met.* 14, fab. 10—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 3. c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 97. 112, & 113.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 30.

DIOMEDES, a king of Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses with human flesh. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy them, and accordingly the hero attended with some of his friends, attacked Diomedes, and gave him to be devoured to his own horses which he had fed so barbarously. *Diod* 4. *Pausf.* 3, c. 18. *Apollod.* 2. c. 5 ——A friend of Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alcib.* —A grammarian.

DIOMEDON, an Athenian general, &c. *Thucyd.* 8, c. 1)

DION, a Syracusan, son of Hipparinus, famous

led φαλλικα ασματα. Next to the λλοφοροι followed the ιθυφαλλοι in men's apparel, with white striped garments reaching to the ground; their heads decked with garlands, and on their hands they wore gloves composed of flowers. gestures and actions were like those drunken man. Besides these, there a number of persons called λικνοφο who carried the λικνον, or mystical van Bacchus; without their attendance none festivals of Bacchus were celebrated solemnity, and on that account is often called λικνιτης.—The festivals of Bacchus were almost innumerable. some of the most celebrated were the ια αρχαιοτερα at Limnæ in Attica. chief persons that officiated were four women called γεραιραι *venerable*. were appointed by one of the archons, before their appointment they solemnook an oath before the archon or his that their body was free from all tion.——The greater Dionysia, sometimes called αγικα or τα κατ' αγρον, as be celebrated *within the city*, were the most ous. They were supposed to be fame as the preceding.——The less nysia, sometimes called τα κατ' νους, because celebrated *in the country*, ια from ληνος, *a wine press*, were all appearance a preparation for the er festivals. They were celebrated in ——The Dionysia βραυρωνια observed *at brauron* in Attica, were a scene wdness, extravagance, and debauchery. The Dionysia νυκτηλια were observed the Athenians in honor of Bacchus Nyc. It was unlawful to revele whatever seen or done during the celebration. The Dionysia, called ωμοφαγια, be human victims were offered to the or because the priests imitated the *of raw flesh*, were celebrated with solemnity. The priests put serpents their hair, and by the wildness of their and the oddity of their actions they ned insanity.——The Dionysia αρκα were yearly observed in Arcadia, and children who had been instructed in the of Philoxenus and Timotheus were duced in a theatre, where they celeted the festivals of Bacchus by entertaining the spectators with songs, dances, and ferent exhibitions. There were besides se, others of inferior note. There was one observed every three years, called ionysia τριετηρικα, and it is said that Bacchus instituted it himself in commemoration of his Indian expedition in which he spent three years. There is also another, celebrated every fifth year, as mentioned by the scholiast of Aristophanes.—All these festivals in honor of the god of wine were celebrated by the Greeks with great licentiousness, and they contributed much to the corruption of morals in all ranks of people. They were also introduced into Tuscany, and from thence to Rome. Among the Romans both sexes promiscuously joined in the celebration during the darkness of night. The drunkenness, the debauchery, and impure actions and indulgences, which soon prevailed at the solemnity, called aloud for the interference of the senate, and the consuls Sp. Posthumius Albinus and Q. Martius Philippus made a strict examination concerning the propriety and superstitious forms of the Bacchanalia. The disorder and pollution which was practised with impunity by no less than 7,000 votaries of either sex, was beheld with horror and astonishment by the consuls, and the Bacchanalia were for ever banished from Rome by a decree of the senate. They were again reinstituted there in length of time, but not with such licentiousness as before.

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Dionȳsius 1st, or the elder, was son of Hermocrates. He signalized himself in the wars which the Syracusans carried on against the Carthaginians, and taking advantage of the power lodged in his hands, he made himself absolute at Syracuse. To strengthen himself in his usurpation and acquire popularity, he increased the pay of the soldiers, and recalled those that had been banished. He vowed eternal enmity against Carthage, and experienced various success in his wars against that republic. He was ambitious of being thought a poet, and his brother Theodorus was commissioned to go to Olympia, and repeat there some verses in his name, with other competitors, for the poetical prizes. His expectations were frustrated, and his poetry was received with groans and hisses. He was not, however

famous for his power and abilities. He was related to Dionysius, and often advised him together with the philosopher Plato, who at his request had come to reside at the tyrant's court, to lay aside the despotic power. His great popularity rendered him odious in the eyes of the tyrant's who banished him to Greece. There he collected a numerous force and resolved to free his country from tyranny. This he easily effected on account of his uncommon popularity. He entered the port of Syracuse only in two ships, and in three days reduced under his power, an empire, which had already subsisted for 50 years, and which was guarded by 500 ships of war, and 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse. The tyrant fled to Corinth, and Dion kept the power in his own hands fearful of the aspiring ambition of some of the friends of Dionysius. He was shamefully betrayed and murdered by one of his familiar friends, called Callicrates, or Callipus 354 years before the Christian era. *Diod.* 16. *C. Nep. in vitâ.*——A town of Macedonia. *Paus.* 9, c. 36.

Dion Cassius, a native of Nicæa in Bithynia. His father's name was Apronianus. He was raised to the greatest offices of state in the Roman empire by Pertinax, and his three successors. He was naturally fond of study, and he improved himself by unwearied application. He was ten years in collecting materials for an history of Rome, which he made public in 80 books, after a laborious employment of 12 years in composing it. This valuable history began with the arrival of Æneas in Italy, down to the reign of the emperor Alexander Severus. The 34 first books are totally lost, the 20 following, that is from the 35th to the 54th, remain entire, the six following are mutilated, and fragments is all that we possess of the last 20. In the compilation of this extensive history, Dion proposed himself Thucydides for a model, but he is not perfectly happy in his imitation. His style is pure and elegant, and his narrations are judiciously managed, and his reflections learned, but upon the whole he is credulous, and the bigoted slave of partiality satyr and flattery. He inveighs against the republican principles of Brutus and Cicero, and extols the cause of Cæsar. Seneca is the object of his satyr, and he represents him as debauched and licentious in his morals.

Dionæa, a surname of Venus, supposed to be the daughter of Jupiter and Dione.

Dione, a nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was mother of Venus, by Jupiter, according to Homer and others. Hesiod, however, gives Venus a different origin. (*Vid. Venus.*) *Virg.* 3, *Æn.* v. 19. *Homer. Il.* 5. v. 381. *Stat.* 1. *Sylv.* 1. v. 86.

Dionysia, festivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. Their form and solemnity was first introduced into Greece from Egypt by a certain Melampus, and if we admit that Bacchus is the same as Isis, the Dionysia of the Greeks, are the same as the festivals celebrated by the Egyptians, in honor of Isis. They were observed at Athens with more splendor and ceremonious superstition than in any other part of Greece. The years were numbered by their celebration, the Archon assisted at the solemnity and the priests that officiated were honored with the most dignified seats at the public games. At first they were celebrated with great simplicity, and the time was consecrated to mirth. It was then usual to bring a vessel of wine adorned with a vine branch, after which followed a goat, basket of figs, and the φαλλοι. The worshippers imitated in their dress and actions the poetical fictions concerning Bacchus. They cloathed themselves in fawn's skins, fine linen and mitres, they carried thyrsi, drums, pipes, and flutes, and crowned themselves with garlands of ivy, vine, fir, &c. Some imitated Silenus, Pan, and the Satyrs by the uncouth manner of their dress and their fantastical motions. Some rode upon asses, and others drove the goats to slaughter for the sacrifice. In this manner both sexes joined in the solemnity, and ran about the hills and country nodding their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, and filling the air with hideous shrieks and shouts, and crying aloud, Evoe Bacche! Io! Io! Evoe! Iacche! Iobacche! Evohe! With such solemnities were the festivals of Bacchus celebrated by the Greeks, particularly the Athenians. In one of these there followed a number of persons carrying sacred vessels, one of which contained water. After these came a select number of noble virgins carrying little baskets of gold filled with all sorts of fruits. This was the most mysterious part of the solemnity. Serpents were sometimes put in the baskets, and by their wreathing and crawling out they amused and astonished the beholders. After the virgins followed a company of men carrying poles, at the end of which were fastened φαλλοι. The head of these men, who were called φαλλεφοροι, was crowned with ivy and violets, and their face covered with other herbs. They marched singing songs upon the occasion of the festivals called

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est cruelty. Antiope escaped from her confinement, and brought forth Amphion and Zethus on mount Cithæron. When these children were informed of the cruelties to which their mother had been exposed, they besieged Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied the cruel Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her over rocks and precipices, and exposed her to the most poignant pains; till the gods pitied her fate, and changed her into a fountain, in the neighbourhood of Thebes. According to some accounts Antiope was mother of Amphion and Zethus, before she was confined and exposed to the tyranny of Dirce. *(Vid Amphion. Antiope.) Propert.* 3, el. 15, v. 37. *Paus.* 9, c. 26, *Ælian.* V. H. 12, c. 57.

DIRCENNA, a cold fountain of Spain near Bilbilis. *Martial.* 1, *ep.* 50.

DIRRHYA, a surname of Juno.

DIS, a god of the Gauls, the same as Pluto the god of hell. The inhabitants of Gaul, supposed themselves descended from that Deity. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6.—*Tacit.* 4. *Hist.* c. 84.

DISCORDIA, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox and sister to Nemesis, the Parcæ and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she sowed dissensions among the gods, and was the cause of continual quarrels. When the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis were celebrated, the goddess of discord was not invited, and this seeming neglect so irritated her that she threw an apple into the midst of the assembly of the Gods with the inscription of *detur pulchriori*. This apple was the cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks. *(Vid. Paris.)* She is represented with a pale ghastly look, her garment is torn, her eyes sparkle with fire, and in her bosom, she holds a dagger concealed. Her head is generally entwined with serpents, and she is attended by Bellona. She is supposed to be the cause of all the dissensions which arise upon earth, public as well as private. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 702.—*Hesiod. Theogn.* 225. *Petronius.*

DITHYRAMBUS, a surname of Bacchus, whence the hymns sung in his honor, were called Dithyrambics. *Horat.* 4, od. 2.

DITTANI, a people of Spain.

DIVI, a name chiefly appropriated to those who were made gods after death, such as heroes, and warriors, or the Lares, and Penates, and other domestic gods.

DIVITIACUS, one of the Edui, intimate with Cæsar. *Cic.* 1 *de div.*

DIUM, a town of Eubœa, where there are hot baths. *Plin.* 31, c. 2.

DIVUS FIDIUS, a god of the Sabines worshipped also at Rome. *Dionys.*

DIYLLUS, an Athenian historian 16.——A statuary. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

DOBERES, a people of Pæonia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16.

DOCIMUS, a man of Tarentum dep of his military dignity by Philip, f Amyntas, for indulging himself wit baths. *Polyæn.* 4.——An officer of gonus. *Diod.* 19.——An officer of Pe cas, taken by Antigonus. *Id.* 18.

DODONA, a town of Thesprotia in E or according to others in Thessaly. T was in its neighbourhood a celebrate cle of Jupiter. The town and tem the god was first built by Deucalion, the universal deluge. It was suppos be the most antient oracle of all Greece according to the traditions of the Egyp mentioned by Herodotus, it was f ed by a dove. Two black doves, as here took their flight from the city of Theb Egypt, one of which flew to the tem Jupiter Ammon and the other to Do where with an human voice they acqua the inhabitants of the country that Ju had consecrated the ground, which ture would give oracles. The exte grove which surrounded Jupiter's te was endowed with the gift of prop and oracles were frequently delivered b sacred oaks and the doves which inha the place. This fabulous tradition o oracular power of the doves, is expl by Herodotus, who observes that Phœnicians carried away two prie from Egypt, one of which went to fi residence at Dodona, where the oracl established. It may farther be obs that the fable might have been fou upon the double meaning of the πελειαι, which signifies *doves*, in most of Greece, while in the dialect of Epirots, it implies *old women*. In an times the oracles were delivered b murmuring of a neighbouring fountain the custom was afterwards changed, kettles were suspended in the air n brazen statue, which held a lash in its h When the wind blew strong, the statue agitated, and struck against one of the tles, which communicated the motio all the rest and raised that clattering and constant din, which continued for a and from which the artifice of the p drew the predictions. Some suppose the noise was occasioned by the sha of the leaves and boughs of an old which the superstition of the people quently consulted, and from which pretended to receive oracles. It ma observed with more probability that

e delivered by the priests, who concealing themselves behind the occasion to the superstitious multitude believe that the trees were endowed with the power of prophecy. As the temple was built with some of the oaks of the forest of Dodona, there were some oaks that gave oracles to the Argonauts, and to them against the approach of Pyrrhus within the forest of Dodona, there was a fountain of cool water of the power of lighting a torch as soon as touched it. This fountain was dry at noon day, and was restored to its course at midnight, from which time the following noon it began to decrease, and at the usual hour was again dry. The waters. The oracles of Dodona were generally delivered by women. *Herodot. Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Homer. Od.* 14. 7. c. 21. *Strab.* 17.—*Plut. in Pellod.* 1, c. 9.

ZEUS, a surname of Jupiter, from

T, a daughter of Jupiter and Fu- fountain in the forest of Dodona. ia.

IDES, the priestesses who gave the temple of Jupiter in Dodona to some traditions the temple ally inhabited by seven daughters ho nursed Bacchus. Their names brosia, Eudora, Pasithoe, Pytho, Coronis, Tythe or Tyche. In ges the oracles were always delivered three old women, which custom established when Jupiter enjoyed ny of Dione, whom he permitted divine honor in his temple at The Bœotians were the only people ece who received their oracles a from men, for reasons which), fully explains.

a people of Arabia Felix.

ELLA P. CORN, a Roman who he daughter of Cicero. During ars he warmly espoused the in- J. Cæsar, whom he accompanied ous battles of Pharsalia, Africa, la. He was made consul by his o' M. Antony his colleague op- After the death of J. Cæsar, he the government of Syria, as his Cassius opposed his views, and for violence, and for the assassi- Trebonius, one of Cæsar's mur- as declared an enemy to the re- f Rome. He was besieged by Laodicea, and when he saw that st he killed himself: 43 years be- l, in the 27th year of his age. He was of a small stature, which gave occasion to his father-in-law to ask him once when he entered his house, who had tied him so cleverly to his sword.——A proconsul of Africa.—Another who conquered the Gauls and Etrurians, A. U. C. 471.

DOLICHE, an island in the Ægean sea. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.——A town of Syria—of Macedonia. *Liv.* 42, c. 53.

DOLIUS, a faithful servant of Ulysses, *Homer Od.* 4, v. 675.

DOLOMENA, a country of Assyria. *Strab.* 16.

DOLON, a Trojan famous for his swiftness. Being sent by Hector to spy the Grecian camp by night, he was seized by Diomedes and Ulysses, to whom he revealed the situation, schemes and resolutions of his countrymen, with the hopes of escaping with his life. He was put to death by Diomedes as a traitor. *Homer. Il.* 10, v. 314.

DOLONCI, a people of Thrace. *Herodot.* 6, c. 34.

DOLOPES, a people of Thessaly, near mount Pindus. Peleus reigned there, and sent them to the Trojan war under Phœnix. *Strab.* 9.—*Plut. in Cimon.*

DOLOPIA, the country of the Dolopes, near Epirus.

DOLOPS, a Trojan killed by Menelaus. *Homer. Il.* 15, v. 525.

DOMIDUCUS, a god who presided over marriage.

DOMITIA LEX *de Religione*, was enacted by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the tribune, A. U. C. 650. It transferred the right of electing priests from the college to the people.

DOMITIA LONGINA, a Roman lady famous for her debaucheries. She was the wife of the emperor Domitian.

DOMITIANUS, Titus Flavius, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, made himself emperor of Rome, A. D. 81, at the death of his brother Titus, whom according to some accounts he destroyed by poison. The beginning of his reign promised tranquillity to the people, but their expectations were soon frustrated. Domitian became cruel, and gave way to incestuous and unnatural indulgences. He commanded himself to be called God and Lord in all the papers which were presented to him. He passed the greatest part of the day in catching flies and killing them with a bodkin, so that it was wittily answered by Vibius to a person who asked him who was with the emperor, no body, not even a fly. In the latter part of his reign Domitian became suspicious, and his anxieties were increased by the predictions of astrologers, but

but still more poignantly by the stings of remorse. He was so distrustful even when alone, that round the terrace, where he usually walked, he built a wall with shining stones, that from them he might perceive as in a looking glass, whether any body followed him. All these precautions were unavailing, he perished by the hand of an assassin the 18th of September A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age, and the 15th of his reign. He was the last of the 12 Cæsars. He distinguished himself for his love of learning, and in a little treatise which he wrote upon the great care which ought to be taken of the hairs to prevent baldness, he displayed much taste and elegance, according to the observations of his biographers. After his death he was publicly deprived by the senate of all the honours which had been profusely heaped upon him, and even his body was left in the open air, without a funeral. This disgrace might proceed from the resentment of the senators, whom he had expelled to terrore as well as to ridicule. He once assembled that august body to know in what vessel a turbot might be more conveniently dressed. At another time they received a formal invitation to a feast, and when they arrived at the palace, they were introduced into a large gloomy hall hung with black, and lighted with a few glimmering tapers. In the middle was placed a number of coffins, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the invited senators. On a sudden a number of men burst into the room, clothed in black, with drawn swords, and burning torches, and after they had for some time terrified the guests, they permitted them to retire. Such were the amusements and conduct of a man, who in the first part of his reign was looked upon as the father of his people, and the restorer of learning and liberty. *Suet. in vita.—Eutrop.* 7.

Domitilla, Flavia, a woman who married Vespasian, by whom she had Titus a year after her marriage, and 11 years after Domitian.——A niece of the emperor Domitian, by whom she was banished.

Domitius Domitianus, a general of Diocletian in Egypt. He assumed the imperial purple at Alexandria A. D. 288, and supported the dignity of emperor for about two years. He died a violent death.

L. Domitius. *Vid.* Ahenobarbus.

Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, a Roman consul who conquered Bituitus the Gaul, and left 20,000 of the enemy on the field of battle, and took 3000 prisoners.

Domitius, a grammarian in the reign of Adrian. He was remarkable for his virtues, and his melancholy disposition.—A Roman who revolted from Antony to Augustus. He was at the battle of Pharsalia, and forced Pompey to fight by the mere force of his rhetoric.——The father of Nero, famous for his cruelties and debaucheries. *Suet. in Ner.*——A tribune of the people who conquered the Allobroges. *Flor.*——A consul, during whose consulate peace was concluded with Alexander king of Epirus. *Liv.* 8, c. 17.——A consul under Caligula. He wrote some few things now lost.——A Latin poet called also Marsus in the age of Horace. He wrote epigrams. *Ovid. de Pont.* 4, *el.* 16, v. 5.

Domitius Afer, an orator who was preceptor to Quinctilian. He disgraced his talents by his adulation, and by practising the arts of an informer under Tiberius and his successors. He was made a consul by Nero, and died A. D. 59.

Domitius, a prince of Gallogræcia, who assisted Pompey with 300 horsemen against J. Cæsar.

Donica, a mountain of Thrace. *Liv.* 40, c. 57.

Donussa, an island of the Ægæan sea, where green marble is found. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.

Doracte, an island in the Persian gulf.

Dōres, the inhabitants of Doris. *Vid.* Doris.

Dori & Dorica, a part of Achaia near Athens.

Doriensses, a people of Crete—of Cyrene.

Dorizus, a son of Anaxandridas, who went with a colony into Sicily because he could not bear to be under his brother at home. *Herodot.* 5, c. 42, *&c.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 3 & 16, *&c.*—A son of Diagoras of Rhodes. *Paus.* 6, c. 7.

Dorion, a town of Peloponnesus, where Thamyras the musician challenged the Muses to a trial of skill. *Lucan* 6, v. 352.

Dōris, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Doris the son of Deucalion, who made a settlement there. It was called Tetrapolis, from the four cities of Pindus or Dryopis, Erinæum, Cytinum, Borium, which it contained. To these four some add Lilæum and Carphia, and therefore call it Hexapolis. The name of Doris has been common to many parts of Greece. The Dorians in the age of Deucalion, inhabited Phthiotis, which they exchanged for Histiæotis, in the age of Dorus. From thence they were driven by the Cadmeans, and came to settle near the town of Pindus. From thence they passed into Dryopis, and afterwards into Peloponnesus. Hercules having re-established Ægimius king

g of Phthiotis or Doris, who had been ven from his country by the Lapithæ, grateful king appointed Hyllus, the son his patron, to be his successor and the rachidæ marched from that part of the atry to go to recover Peloponnesus. e Dorians sent many colonies into diffe t places, which bore the same name as ir native country. The most famous of se is in Asia Minor, of which Halicarnassus was once the capital. This part of a Minor was called Hexapolis, and afterds Pentapolis. *Strab.* 9, &c.—*Apollod.* —*Herodot.* 8. c. 31.

Doris, a goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her rother Nereus, by whom she had 50 laughters called Nereides. Her name is oftn used to express the sea itself. *Propert.* 1, el. 17, v. 25.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.*——A woman of Locri, whom Dionysius the elder, of Sicily, married the same ay with Aristomache. *Cic. Tusc.* 5.

Doriscus, a place of Thrace near the sea, where Xerxes numbered his forces. *Herodot.* 7, c. 59.

Dorium, a town of Peloponnesus. *Pausf.* 3, c. 33.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Dorius, a mountain of Asia Minor. *Pausf.* 6, c. 3.

Dorso, C. Fabius, a Roman, who when Rome was in the possession of the Gauls, passed from the capitol, which was then besieged, to go and offer a sacrifice, which was to be offered on mount Quirinalis. He dressed himself in sacerdotal robes, and carrying on his shoulders the statues of his country gods, passed thro' the guards of the enemy without betraying the least signs of fear. When he had finished his sacrifice, he returned to the capitol unmolested by the enemy, who were astonished at his boldness, and did not obstruct his passage or molest his sacrifice. *Liv.* 5, c. 46.

Dorus, a son of Hellen, or according to others of Deucalion, who left Phthiotis where his father reigned, and went to make a settlement with some of his companions near mount Ossa. The country was called Doris, and the inhabitants Dorians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56, &c.——A city of Phœnicia, whose inhabitants are called Doriensis. *Pausf.* 10, c. 24.

Doryasus, a Spartan, father to Agesilaus.

Dorylus, an illegitimate son of Priam, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A brother of Phineus king of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 620.

Doryl.eum & Dorylæus, a city of Phrygia. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

Dorylas, one of the Centaurs killed by Theseus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 180.

Dorylaus, a warlike person, intimate with Mithridates Evergetes. *Strab.* 10.

Dorissus, a king of Lacedæmon, killed in a tumult. *Pausf.* 3, c. 2.

Dosci, a people near the Euxine.

Dosiades, a Greek who wrote an history of Crete. *Diod.* 5.

Dodadas, a king of Messenia, &c. *Pausf.* 4, c. 3.

Doto, one of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 102.

Dotus, a general of the Paphlagonians, in the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Doxander, a man mentioned by Arist. 5 *Polit.*

Dracanus, a mountain where Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh. *Theocrit.*

Draco, a celebrated law giver of Athens. When he exercised the office of archon, he made a code of laws for the use of his citizens, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood. By them, idleness was punished with as much severity as murder, and death was denounced against the one as well as the other. Such a code of rigorous laws gave occasion to a certain Athenian to ask of the legislator, why he was so severe in his punishments, and Draco gave for answer, that as the smallest transgression had appeared to him deserving death, he could not find any punishment more rigorous for more atrocious crimes. These laws were at first enforced, but they were often neglected on account of their extreme severity, and Solon totally abolished them, except that one which punished a murderer with death. The popularity of Draco was uncommon, but the gratitude of his admirers proved fatal to him. When once he appeared on the theatre, he was received with repeated applause, and the people according to the custom of the Athenians showed their respect to their law giver, by throwing garments upon him. This was done in such profusion, that Draco was soon hid under them and smothered by the too great veneration of his citizens. He lived about 624 years before the Christian era. *Plut. in Sol.*——A man who instructed Plato in music. *Id. de Music.*

Dracontides, a wicked citizen of Athens. *Plut. in Soph.*

Dracus, a general of the Achæans, conquered by Mummius.

Drances, a friend of Latinus, remarkable for his weakness and eloquence. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 122.

Drangina, a province of Persia. *Diod.* 17.

Drapes, a seditious Gaul, &c. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* 8, c. 30.

Drĕpăna & Drĕpănum, a town of Sicily near mount Eryx, in the form of a scythe, whence its name, (δρέπανον, *falx.*) *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 474.——A promontory of Peloponnesus.

Drimăchus, a famous robber of Chios. When a price was set upon his head, he ordered a young man to cut it off and go and receive the money. Such an uncommon instance of generosity so pleased the Chians, that they raised a temple to his memory, and honored him as a god. *Athen.* 13.

Driŏpĭdes, an Athenian ambassador sent to Darius when the peace with Alexander had been violated. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Drios, a mountain of Arcadia.

Droi, a people of Thrace. *Thucyd* 2, c. 101.

Dromæus, a surname of Apollo in Crete.

Dropici, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

Dropion, a king of Pæonia. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

Druentius & Druentia, a rapid river of Gaul. *Strab.* 4.

Drugĕri, a people of Thrace. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Druĭdæ, the ministers of religion among the ancient Gauls. They were divided into different classes, called the Bardi, Eubages, the Vates, the Semnothei, the Sarronides, and the Samothei. They were held in the greatest veneration by the people. Their life was austere and reclose from the world. Their dress was peculiar to themselves, and they generally appeared with a tunic which reached a little below the knee. The chief power was lodged in their hands, they punished as they pleased, and could declare war and make peace at their option. Their power was extended not only over private families, but they could depose magistrates and even kings, if their actions in any manner deviated from the laws of the state. They had the privilege of naming the magistrates which annually presided over the cities, and the kings were created only with their approbation. They were entrusted with the education of youth, and all religious ceremonies, festivals and sacrifices were under their peculiar care. They taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and believed the immortality of the soul. They were professionally acquainted with the art of magic, and from their knowledge of astrology, they drew omens and saw futurity revealed before their eyes. In their sacrifices they often immolated human victims to their gods, a barbarous custom which continued long among them, and which the Roman emperors attempted to abolish to little purpose. The power and privileges which they enjoyed were with admiration by their country as their office was open to every every station, there were many v proposed themselves as candidate upon this important function. T however, and severity of a long deterred many, and few were will tempt a labor which enjoined the 15 or 20 years to load their men the long and tedious maxims of religion. Their name is derived Greek word δρυς, *an oak*, because and solitary retreats were the place residence. *Cæs. bell G.* 6, c. 13.— c 44.—*Diod.* 5.

Drusilla Livia, a daughter manicus and Agrippina, famous fo baucheries and licentiousness. mitted incest with her brother Cali was so tenderly attached to her dangerous illness he made her heir his possessions, and commanded shou'd succeed him in the Roma She died A. D. 38, in the 23d ye age, and was deified by her brot gula, who survived her for some ti

Drusilla, a daughter of Agri of Judæa, &c.

Drūso, an unskilful historian wh his debtors to hear him read his tions, to draw from them praiseo tery. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 3, v 86.

Drūsus, a son of Tiberius and who made himself famous by his dity and courage in the provinces ricum and Pannonia. He was rais greatest honors of the state by his fa a blow which he gave to Sejanus, cious libertine, proved his ruin, corrupted Livia the wife of Drusu conjunction with her he caused h poisoned by an eunuch, A. D. son of Germanicus and Agrippina, joyed offices of the greatest trust u berius. His enemy Sejanus, how fected his ruin by his insinuations was confined by Tiberius and dep all aliment. He was found dead n after his confinement, A. D. 33.—, the emperor Claudius, who died l lowing a pear thrown in the air.— tious Roman, grandfather to Ca was killed for his seditious conduct. 1, c. 13.

Drusus Livius, father of Ju gula, was intimate with Brutus an himself with him after the battle lippi. *Paterc.* 2, c. 71.

Drūsus, M. Livius, a celebra man who renewed the proposals Agrarian laws, which had proved fat

He was murdered as he entered
though he was attended with a
clients and Latins, to whom he had
he privileges of Roman citizens,
63.

, Nero Claudius, a son of Tiberius
Livia. He was brother to Ti-
was afterwards made emperor.
signalized himself in his wars in
nd Gaul, and was honored with
He died of a fall from his
30th year of his age, A. U. C.
left three children, Germanicus,
Claudius, by his wife Antonia.

, M. Livius Salinator, a consul
ered Asdrubal with his colleague
ero. *Horat.* 4, od. 4. *Virg. Æn.*

ıus, an historian, who being one
from his cradle, was found the
highest part of the house, with
rned towards the sun.——The
mily of the Drusi produced eight
o censors, and one dictator.

ES, nymphs that presided over
Oblations of milk, oil and honey,
d to them, and sometimes the
acrificed a goat. *Virg. G.*

RIĂDES, a patronymic of Ly-
ng of Thrace son of Dryas. He
gs as he attempted to destroy
hat no libations might be made to
Ovid. in Ib. v. 345.

, a son of Hippolochus, who was
ycurgus. He went with Eteocles
eban war, where he perished.
8, v. 355 ——A son of Mars,
to the chace of the Calydonian
llod. 1, c. 8.——A centaur at the
f Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v.
, daughter of Faunus, who so hat-
t of men, that she never appeared in
—A son of Lycurgus, killed by his
r in a fury. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——
Ægyptus, murdered by his wife
Id. 2, c, 1.

TA, a town of Phocis. *Pauſ.* 10,

, a sea nymph, one of the atten-
yrene. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 536.

s, a town between Attica and

E, a woman of Lemnos, whose
ius assumed to persuade all the
the island to murder the men.
v. 174.——A virgin of Œchalia
ndræmon married after she had
hed by Apollo. She was changed
s. *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 331.

LIA, an anniversary day observed
at Asine in Argolis, in honor of Dryops, the son of Apollo.

DRYŎPES, a people of Greece, near mount Œta. They afterwards passed into the Peloponnesus, where they inhabited the towns of Asine and Hermione, in Argolis. When they were driven from Asine, by the people of Argos, they settled among the Messenians, and called a town by the name of their antient habitation Asine. Some of their descendants went to make a settlement in Asia Minor together with the Ionians. *Herodot.* 1, c. 146. *l* 8, c. 31.—*Pauſ.* 4. c. 34.

DRYŎPIS & DRYŎPĬDA, a small country at the foot of mount Œta in Thessaly. Its true situation is not well ascertained. According to Pliny, it bordered on Epirus. It was for some time in the possession of the Hellenes, after they were driven from Histiæotis by the Cadmeans. *Herodot.* 1, c. 56.

DRYOPS, a son of Priam.——A son of Apollo. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 34.

DRYPĔTIS, the younger daughter of Darius, given in marriage to Hephæstion by Alexander. *Diod.* 18.

DUILLIA LEX, was enacted by M. Duillius, a tribune, A. U. C. 304. It made it a capital crime to leave the Roman people without its tribunes, or to create any new magistrate without a sufficient cause. *Liv.* 3, c. 55.——Another A. U. C. 392, to regulate what interest ought to be paid for money lent.

C. DUILLIUS NEPOS, a Roman consul, the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage. A. U. C. 492. He took 50 of the enemy's ships and was honored with a naval triumph, the first that ever appeared at Rome. The Senate rewarded his valor by permitting him to have music playing and torches lighted, at the public expence, every day while he was at supper. There were some medals struck in commemoration of this victory, and there exists a column at Rome, which was erected on the occasion. *Cic de Senect.*—*Tacit. An.* 1, c. 12.

DŬLICHIUM, an island of the Ionian sea, opposite the Achelous. It was part of the kingdom of Ulysses. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, *el.* 4, c. 67.

DUMNŎRIX, a powerful chief among the Ædui. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1, c. 9.

DUNAX, a mountain of Thrace.

DURĂTIUS PICTO, a Gaul, who remained in perpetual friendship with the Roman people. *Cæs. bell.* G. 8, c. 16.

DURIS, an historian of Samos, who flourished about two centuries before Augustus. *Strab.* 1.

Durius, a large river of Spain. *Sil.* 1, v. 234.

Duronia, a town of the Samnites.

Duumviri, two noble patricians at Rome, first appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. These sacred books were placed in the capitol and secured in a chest under the ground. They were consulted but seldom, and only by an order of the Senate, when the armies had been defeated in war, or when Rome seemed to be threatened by an invasion, or by secret seditions. These priests continued in their original institution till the year U. C. 388, when a law was proposed by the tribunes to encrease the number to ten to be chosen promiscuously from patrician and plebeian families. They were from their number called Decemviri, and sometimes after Sylla encreased them to fifteen, known by the name of Quindecemviri.——There were also certain magistrates at Rome, called *Duumviri perduellionis sive capitales.* They were first created by Tullus Hostilius, for trying such as were accused of treason. This office was abolished as unnecessary, but Cicero complains of their revival by Labienus the tribune. *Orat. pro Rabir.* Some of the commanders of the Roman vessels were also called Duumviri, especially when they were two together. They were first created, A. U. C. 542. There were also in the municipal towns in the provinces two magistrates called *Duumviri municipales.* They were chosen from the Centurions, and their office was much the same as that of the two consuls at Rome. They were sometimes preceded by two lictors with the fasces. Their magistracy continued for five years on which account they have been called *Quinquennales magistratus.*

Dyagondas, a Theban legislator who abolished all nocturnal sacrifices. *Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 15.

Dyardenses, a river in the extremities of India. *Curt.* 8, c. 9.

Dymæi, a people of Ætolia. *Diod.* 19.

Dymæ, a town of Achaia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 17.

Dymas, a Trojan. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340. ——The father of Hecuba. *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 761.

Dymnus, one of Alexander's officers. He conspired with many of his fellow soldiers against his master's life. The conspiracy was discovered and Dymnus stabbed himself before he was brought before the king. *Curt.* 6, c. 7.

Dynamene, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il* 18, v. 43.

Dynaste, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Dyras, a river of Trachinia. It rises at the foot of mount Œta, and falls into the bay of Malia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 198.

Dyraspes, a river of Scythia. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 53.

Dyris, the name of mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

Dyrrachium, a large city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea. It was founded by a colony from Corcyra, A. U. C. 130. It was antiently called Epidamnus. Cicero met with a favorable reception there during his exile. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauf.* 6, c. 10. *Plut.*

Dysaules, a brother of Celeus, who instituted the mysteries of Ceres at Celeæ. *Pauf.* 2, c. 14.

Dyscinetus, an Athenian archon. *Pauf.* 4, c. 27.

Dysorum, a mountain of Thrace. *Herodot.* 5, c. 22.

Dysponti, a people of Elis. *Pauf.* 6, c. 22.

S, a man supposed to have
:d Patroclus, and to have fled to
Thessaly. *Strab.* 9.
, the name of Janus among the
tins.
US, a beautiful boy, eunuch to
. *Stat.* 3. *Silv.* 4.
A, a to n of Achaia in Peloponne-
f. 7, c. 6.
E, a festival in honor of Apollo at
the seventh day of every lunar
It was usual to sing hymns in
he god and to carry about boughs
—There was also another of the
e celebrated by private families
th day after the birth of every

NES, a people of Belgium.
S, an island near the Baleares,
oduces no hurtful animals. *Plin.*

ĂNA, (ōrum) the capital of Me-
ne palace of Deioces king of
It was surrounded with seven
ich rose in gradual ascent, and
ted in seven different colors. The
nt was the lowest, and the inner-
ch was the most celebrated con-
e royal palace. It was in this
Cambyses gave himself a deadly
he mounted on horseback. Par-
s put to death there by Alexander's
nd Hephæstion died there also.
1, c. 98. *Strab.* 11.—*Curt.* 4, c. 5,
8. *l.* 7, c. 10. *Diod.* 17.——A
Syria.
IRIA, the wife of Iphitus. *Pauf.*

:RĂTES, a Thessalian who offered
to Phœbas the priestess of Apollo's
f Delphi. From this circumstance
was made by which no woman was
to the office of priestess before the
y. *Diod.* 4
DAMIA, a town of Phocis. *Pauf*

LĂTUS, a man who led a colony
. *Strab.* 8.
LUS, a Trojan chief killed by
s,—Another, son of Agenor, killed
les. *Homer. Il.* 16 & 20.
MARŌTUS, an Arcadian who ob-
he prize at the Pythian games.
, c. 7.
MON, a son of Priam, killed by
es. *Homer. Il.* 5.
MUS, an Arcadian who conquered
ans when they endeavoured to re-
eloponnesus, under Hyllus. *Pauf.*
—A king of Arcadia, who joined
enes against the Spartans.
TRĂUS, a Thracian. *Homer. Od.* 7.

ECHĔPHRON, one of Nestor's sons. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A son of Priam. *Id.*——A son of Hercules. *Pauf.* 8, c. 24.

ECHEPŎLUS, a Trojan killed by Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 4.

ECHESTRĂTUS, a son of Agis 1st, king of Sparta, who succeeded his father. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

ECHETLA, a fortified town of Sicily.

ECHEVETHENSES, a people of Tegea i Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 45.

ECHIDNA, a celebrated monster sprung from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoe, the daughter of Oceanus. She is represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, but as a serpent below the waist. She was mother of Typhon, of Orthos, Cerberus, the Hydra, &c. According to Herodotus, Hercules had three children by her, Agathyrsus, Gelonus, and Scytha. *Herodot.* 3, c. 108.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 2.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 158.

ECHIDORUS, a river of Thrace.

ECHĪNĂDES, five small islands near Acarnania, at the mouth of the river Achelous. They have been formed by the inundations of that river, and by the sand and mud which its waters carry down. *Plin.* 2, c. 85.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10.

ECHĪNON, a city of Thrace. *Mela* 2, c. 3.

ECHĪNUS, an island in the Ægean.—A town of Acarnania.—of Phthiotis.

ECHINUSSA, an island near Eubœa, called afterwards Cimolus. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

ECHĪON, one of those men who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. He survived the fate of some of his brothers, and assisted Cadmus in building the city of Thebes. Cadmus rewarded his services by giving him his daughter Agave in marriage. He was father of Pentheus, by Agave. He succeeded his father-in-law on the throne of Thebes, as some have imagined, and from that circumstance Thebes has been called Echioniæ, and the inhabitants Echionidæ. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 311. *Trist.* 5, *el.* 5, v. 53.——A son of Mercury and Antianira, who was the herald of the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 1, v. 440.——A man who often obtained a prize in running.—A statuary.—A painter.

ECHO, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephisus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, and became the confidant of Jupiter's amours. Her loquacity however displeased Jupiter, and she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer to the questions which were put to her. Pan had formerly been one of her admirers, but he never enjoyed her

her favors. Echo, after she had been punished by Juno, fell in love with Narcissus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 358.

Edessa & Edesa, a town of Syria.

Edissa & Ædessa, a town of Macedonia taken by Caranus, and called Ægæ or Ægeas. *Vid.* Ædessa.

Edon, a mountain of Thrace, called also Edonus. From this mountain Thrace is often called Edonia. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 325.—*Plin.* 4, c. 11.

Edoni, a people of Thrace, near the Strymon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

Edylius, a mountain which Sylla seized to attack the people of Cheronæa. *Plut. in Syll.*

Eetion, the father of Andromache, was king of Thebes in Cilicia. Hence Eetioneus. *Homer. Il.* 12.——The commander of the Athenian fleet conquered by the Macedonians under Clitus, near the Echinades. *Diod.* 18.

Egĕlĭdus, a river of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 610.

Egeria, a nymph of Aricia in Italy, where Diana was particularly worshipped. Egeria was courted by Numa, and according to Ovid, she became his wife. This prince frequently visited her, and that he might introduce his laws and new regulations into the state, he solemnly declared before the Roman people, that they were previously sanctified and approved by the nymph Egeria. Ovid says that Egeria was so disconsolate at the death of Numa, that she melted into tears, and was changed into a fountain by Diana. She is reckoned by many as a goddess who presided over the pregnancy of women, and some maintain that she is the same as Lucina. *Liv.* 1, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 547.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 775.

Egesarĕtus, a Thessalian of Larissa, who favored the interest of Pompey during the civil wars. *Cæs.* 3 *Civ.* c. 35.

Egesīnus, a philosopher, pupil to Evander. *Cic. Acad.* 4, c. 6.

Egesta, a daughter of Hippotes the Trojan. Her father exposed her on the sea, for fear of being devoured by a marine monster which laid waste the country. She was carried safe to Sicily, where she was ravished by the river Crinisus.—A town of Sicily. *Vid.* Ægesta.

Egnātia Maximilla, a woman who accompanied her husband into banishment under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 71.

P. Egnātius, a crafty and perfidious Roman in the reign of Nero, who committed the greatest crimes for the sake of money. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 10.

Eion, a commercial place at the mouth of the Strymon. *Paus.* 8, c. 8.

Eiones, a village of Peloponnesus.

Eionēus, a Greek killed by Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 8.——A Thracian, father to Rhesus. *Id.* 10.

Elabontas, a river near Antioch. *Strab.*

Elæa, a town of Æolia. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.——An island in the Propontis.

Elæus, a part of Epirus.—A surname of Jupiter.

Elagabālus, the surname of the sun at Emessa.

Elaītes, a grove near Canopus in Egypt.

Elaius, a mountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 41.

Elaphiæa, a surname of Diana in Elis. *Id.* 6, c. 22.

Elăphus, a river of Arcadia. *Id.* 8, c. 36.

Elaphebŏlia, a festival in honor of Diana the huntress. In the celebration a cake was made in the form of a deer, ἔλαφος, and offered to the goddess. It owed its institution to the following circumstance; when the Phocians had been severely beaten by the Thessalians, they resolved by the persuasion of a certain Delphantus, to raise a pile of combustible materials, and burn their wives, children, and effects rather than submit to the enemy. This resolution was unanimously approved by the women, who decreed Deiphantus a crown for his magnanimity. When everything was prepared, before they fired the pile, they engaged their enemies and fought with such desperate fury, that they totally routed them, and obtained a complete victory. In commemoration of this unexpected success this festival was instituted to Diana, and observed with the greatest solemnity.

Elaptonius, a youth who conspired against Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

Elāra, the mother of Tityus by Jupiter. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.——A daughter of Orchomenus king of Arcadia. *Strab.* 9.

Elatia, a town of Phocis, near the Cephisus. *Paus.* 10, c. 34.

Elātus, one of the first Ephori of Sparta. *Plut. in Lac.*——The father of Ceneus. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 497.——A mountain of Asia,—of Zacynthus.——The father of Polyphemus the Argonaut, by Hipseia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The son of Arcas king of Arcadia, who retired to Phocis. *Id. ib.*—*Paus.* 8, c. 4.—A king in the army of Priam, killed by Agamemnon.

mer. Il. 6.——One of Penelope's lled by Eumeus. *Homer. Od.* 22.

ER, a river in Gaul.

, a town of Lucania,—of Æolia.

TRA, one of the Oceanides, wife and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 31.——A daughter and Pleione. She was changed nstellation. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10 & 12. of the Danaides. *Id.* 2, c. 1.——er of Agamemnon king of Argos. incited her brother Orestes to a s father's death by assassinating his Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in to his friend Pylades, and she bether of two sons, Strophius and *Hygin.* fab. 122.—*Paus.* 2. c. 16. *V. H.* 4, c. 26, &c.——A sister of *Paus.* 9. c. 8.——A city and river nia in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 4. c. One of Helen's female attendants. . 25.

TRAE, a gate of Thebes. *Paus.* 9.

TRIDES, islands in the Adriatic sea, received their name from the quan amber (*electrum*) which they pro They were at the mouth of the rding to Apollonius of Rhodes, e historians doubt of their existence. , c. 2.

TRYON, a king of Argos, son of and Andromeda. He was brother us, and father to Alcmena, &c. his sons against the Teleboans, who ged his country, and they were all nerp Lycimnius. Upon this Electryon promised his crown and daughter in e to him who could undertake to ke Teleboans for the death of his Amphitryon offered himself and d. Electryon inadvertently pe y the hand of his son-in-law. [*Vid.* ryon and Alcmena.] *Apollod.* 2, c. *f.*

, a people of Elis in Peloponnesus. ere formerly called Epei. In their was the temple of Jupiter, where re celebrated the Olympic games, ch they had the superintendance. orses were in great repute. *Propert.* v. 18 —*Paus.* 5 —*Lucan* 4, v. 293.

ĒUS, a surname of Bacchus, from rd ἐλαλεῦ, which the Bacchanals repeated during his festivals. *Ovid.* v. 15

PHANTINA, a famous city of Egypt all island of the same name, near . *Herodot.* 2, c. 9.

PHANTI, a poetess who wrote lasverses. *Martial* 12. ep. 43.——A by whom Danaus had two daughters. *Apollod.* 2.——An island in the river Nile.

ELEPHANTOPHAGI, a people of Æthiopia.

ELEPHĒNOR, one of Helen's suitors. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 47.

ELEPŌRUS, a river of Magna Græcia.

ELEUS, a city of Thrace—A river of Media.—A king of Elis.—*Paus.* 5. c. 3.

ELEUCHIA, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

ELEUSĪNIA, a great festival observed every fourth year by the Celeans, Phliasians, as also by the Phencatæ, Lacedæmonians, Parrhasians and Cretans, but more particularly by the people of Athens at Eleusis in Attica, every fifth year. It was the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called by way of eminence, μυστήρια, *the mysteries.* It was so superstitiously observed, that if any one ever revealed it, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon his head, and it was unsafe to live in the same house with him. Such a wretch was publickly put to an ignominious death. This festival was sacred to Ceres and Proserpine, every thing contained a mystery, and Ceres herself was known only by the name of ἀχθεινα, from the *sorrow* and *grief* (ἄχθος) which she suffered for the loss of her daughter. This mysterious secrecy was solemnly observed, and enjoined to all the votaries of the goddess, and if any one ever appeared at the celebration, either intentionally, or through ignorance, without proper introduction, he was immediately punished with death. Persons of both sexes and all ages were initiated at this solemnity, and it was looked upon so heinous a crime to neglect this sacred part of religion, that it was one of the heaviest accusations which contributed to the condemnation of Socrates. The initiated were under the more particular care of the deities, and therefore their life was supposed to be attended with more happiness and real security than other men. This benefit was not only granted during life, but it extended beyond the grave, and they were honored with the first places in the Elysian fields, while others were left to wallow in perpetual filth and ignominy. As the benefits of expiation were so extensive, particular care was taken in examining the character of such as were presented for initiation. Such as were guilty of murder, tho' against their will, and such as were convicted of witchcraft, or any heinous crime, were not admitted, and the Athenians suffered none to be initiated but such as were members of their city.

city. This regulation which compelled Hercules, Castor, and Pollux, to become citizens of Athens, was strictly observed in the first ages of the institution, but afterwards all persons, barbarians excepted, were freely initiated. The festivals were divided into great and lest mysteries. The less were instituted from the following circumstance. Hercules passed near Eleusis while the Athenians were celebrating the mysteries, and desired to be initiated. As this could not be done, because he was a stranger, and as Eumolpus was unwilling to displease him on account of his great power, and the services which he had done to the Athenians, another festival was instituted without violating the laws. It was called μικρα, and Hercules was solemnly admitted to the celebration and initiated. These less mysteries were observed at Agræ near the Ilissus. The greater were celebrated at Eleusis, from which place Ceres has been called Eleusinia. In later times the smaller festivals were preparatory to the greater, and no person could be initiated at Eleusis without a previous purification at Agræ. This purification they performed by keeping themselves pure, chaste and unpolluted during nine days after which they came and offered sacrifices and prayers, wearing garlands of flowers, called ισμαρα. or ιμαρα. and having under their feet Διος παδιον, *Jupiter's skin*, which was the skin of a victim offered to that god. The person who assisted was called υδρανος from υδωρ *water*, which was used at the purification, and they themselves were called μυσται. *the initiated*. A year after the initiation at the less mysteries they sacrificed a sow to Ceres, and were admitted in the greater, and the secrets of the festivals were solemnly reveled to them, from which they were called εφοροι and εποπται *inspectors*. The institution was performed in the following manner. The candidates crowned with myrtle, were admitted by night into a place called μυστικος σηκος, *the mystical temple*, a vast and stupendous building. As they entered the temple, they purified themselves by washing their hands in holy water, and received for admonition that they were to come with a mind pure and undefiled, without which the cleanness of the body would be unacceptable. After this the holy mysteries were read to them, from a large book called πινακιδα, because made of *two stones*, πετραι, fitly cemented together. After this the priest, called Ιεροφαντης, proposed them certain questions, to which th dily answered. After this, strang amazing objects presented themsel their sight, the place often seemed to and to appear suddenly resplendent fire, and immediately covered with darkness and horror. Sometimes th were heard, or flashes of lightning a ed on every side. At other times noises and howlings were heard, a trembling spectators were alarmed den and dreadful apparitions. Th called αυτοψια, *intuition*. After t initiated were dismissed with the ba words of κογξ, ομπαξ. The garm which they were initiated, were h cred, and of no less efficacy to ave than charms and incantations. Fro circumstance therefore they were ne off before they were totally unfit fo after which they were appropria children, or dedicated to the goddes chief person that attended at the in was called Ιεροφαντης, *the revealer of things*. He was a citizen of Athens, an his office during life, tho' among the C and Phliasians it was limited to the pe four years. He was obliged to devo self totally to the service of the deit life was chaste and single, and he usu nointed his body with the juice of hem which is said, by its extreme coldn extinguish in a great degree the natura The Hierophantes had three attendan first was called δαδουχος, *torch-bear* was permitted to marry. The secon called κηρυξ, *a crier*. The third ad tered at the altar, and was called ο επι The Hierophantes is said to have type of the powerful creator of all Δαδουχος of the sun, Κηρυξ of Me & ο επι βωμω of the moon. There besides these other inferior officers wh particular care that every thing wa formed according to custom. The these called βασιλευς was one of th chons, he offered prayers and sacrifi took care that there was no indecency gularity during the celebration. Besid there were four others called εφορ *curators*, elected by the people. C them was chosen from the sacred fam the Eumolpidæ, the other was one Ceryces, and the rest were from amo citizens. There were also ten persi assisted at this and every other festival Ιεροποιοι because they *offered sacri* This festival was observed in the Boedromion or September, and con

s from the 15th till the 23d. During time it was unlawful to arrest any present any petition on pain of forthousand drachmas, or according s, on pain of death. It was also for those who were initiated to sit e cover of a well, to eat beans, or weazels. If any woman rode to n a chariot she was obliged by an Lycurgus to pay 6 000 drachmas. gn of this law was to destroy all n between the richer and poorer tizens.—The first day of the celeas called αγορμος, *assembly*, as it said that the worshippers first met

The second day was called αλαδε, *to the sea, you that are initiated*, hey were commanded to purify es by bathing in the sea. On the r sacrifices, and chiefly a mullet, ered; as also barley from a sieve s... These oblations were called id held so sacred that the priests rs were not, as in other sacrifices, d to partake of them. On the ay they made a solemn procession, the καλαθος, *holy basket of Ceres*. ried about in a consecrated cart, n every side the people shouted ημητερ, *Hail Ceres!* After these women, called κιστοφοροι, who *ffets*, in which was sesamin, carded ains of salt, a serpent, pomegraneds, ivy boughs, certain cakes, e fifth was called Η των λαμπαδων ημερα, *the torch day*, because on wing night, the people ran about ches in their hands. It was usual ate torches to Ceres, and contend ould offer the biggest in commemo of the travels of the goddess, and ghting a torch in the flames of Etna. The sixth day was called from Iacchus, the son of Jupiter s, who accompanied his mother arch after Proserpine with a torch nd. From that circumstance his d a torch in its hand, and was carolemn procession from the Ceraeus Eleusis. The statue with those ompanied it, called Ιακχαγωγος wned with myrtle. In no way was heard but singing, and the brazen kettles, as the votaries long. The way thro' which they m the city was called Ιερα οδος ων, the resting place Ιερα συκη *sacred tree* which grew in the neigh l. They also hopped on a bridge over the Cephisus where they derided those that passed by. After they had passed this bridge they entered Eleusis by a place called μυστικη εισοδος *the mystical entrance*. On the seventh day were sports, in which the victors were rewarded with a measure of barley, as that grain had been first sown in Eleusis. The eighth day was called Επιδαυριων ημερα, because once Æsculapius at his return from Epidaurus to Athens was initiated by the repetition of the less mysteries. It became customary, therefore, to celebrate them a second time upon this, that such as had not hitherto been initiated might be lawfully admitted. The 9th and last day of the festival was called Πημοχοαι, *earthen vessels*, because it was usual to fill two such vessels with wine, one of which being placed towards the east, and the other towards the west, which, after the repetition of some mystical words were both thrown down, and the wine being spilt on the ground was offered as a libation. Such was the manner of celebrating the Eleusinian mysteries, which have been deemed the most sacred and solemn of all the festivals observed by the Greeks. Some have supposed them to be obscene and abominable, and that from thence proceeded all the mysterious secrecy. They were carried from Eleusis to Rome in the reign of Adrian, where they were observed with the same ceremonies as before, tho' perhaps with more freedom and licentiousness. They lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great. *Elian. V. H.* 12, c. 24.—*Cic. de Leg* 2, c. 14.—*Pans.* 10, c. 31, &c.—*Plut.*

ELEUSIS, a town of Attica between Megara and the Piræus, celebrated for the festivals of Ceres. (*Vid. Eleusinia.*) *Ovid.* 4. *Fast.* v. 507. *Pans.* 9, c. 24.

ELEUTHER, a son of Apollo.

ELEUTHERÆ, a village of Bœotia, where Mardonius was defeated with 300,000 men.

ELEUTHERIA, a festival celebrated at Platæa in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius, or the asserter of liberty, by delegates from almost all the cities of Greece. Its institution originated in this; after the victory obtained by the Grecians under Pausanias over Mardonius the Persian general in the country of Platæa, an altar and statue were erected to Jupiter Eleutherius who had freed the Greeks from the tyranny of the barbarians. It was further agreed upon in a general assembly by the advice of Aristides the Athenian, that deputies should be sent every fifth year, from the different cities of Greece to

to celebrate Eleutheria *festivals of liberty.* The Plataeans celebrated also an anniversary festival in memory of those who had lost their lives in that famous battle. The celebration was thus: At break of day a procession was made with a trumpeter at the head, sounding a signal for battle. After him followed chariots loaded with myrrh, garlands, and a black bull, and certain free young men, as no signs of servility were to appear during the solemnity because they in whose honor the festival was instituted had died in the defence of their country. They carried libations of wine and milk in large eared vessels, with jars of oil, and precious ointments. Last of all appeared the chief magistrate, who though not permitted at other times to touch iron, or wear garments of any color but white, yet appeared clad in purple, and taking a water pot out of the city chamber, proceeded through the middle of the town with a sword in his hand, towards the sepulchres. There he drew water from a neighbouring spring and washed and anointed the monuments, after which he sacrificed a bull upon a pile of wood invoking Jupiter and infernal Mercury, and inviting to the entertainment the souls of those happy heroes who had perished in the defence of their country. After this he filled a bowl with wine, saying, I drink to those who lost their lives in the defence of the liberties of Greece. There was also a festival of the same name observed by the Samians in honor of the god of love. Slaves also, when they obtained their liberty, kept a holiday, which they called Eleutheria.

Eleutho, a surname of Juno Lucina. *Pindar.*

Eleutherocilĭces, a people of Asia. *Cic.* 15, *ad. fam. ep.* 4. *l.* 5, *ad. Att.* 20.

Elĭcius, a surname of Jupiter, worshipped on mount Aventine. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 328.

Eliensis & Eliăca, a sect of philosophers founded by Phædon of Elis, who was originally a slave. *Diog.—Strab.*

Elimēa, a town of Macedonia.

Elis, a country of Peloponnesus at the west of Arcadia, and north of Messenia. It runs along the coast and is watered by the river Alpheus. The capital of the country is called Elis. It was originally governed by kings, and received its name from Eleus, one of its monarchs. *Strab.* 8. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Paus.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 494.

Elisphasii, a people of Peloponnesus. *Polyb.* 11.

Elissa, a queen of Tyre more commonly known by the name of Dido. *Vid.* Dido.

Ellopia, a town of Euboea tient name of that island.

Elissus, a river of Elis.

Elōrus, a river of Sicily on coasts called after a king of name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 145.

Elos, a city of Achaia, called vant maid of Athamas of the

Elotæ. *Vid.* Helotæ.

Elpēnor, one of the com Ulysses, changed into a hog by tions, and afterwards restored to shape. He fell from the top o where he was sleeping; and *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 252.—*Homer. O*

Eluīna, a surname of Ceres.

Elymāis, a country of Persi the Persian gulf and Media. of the country was called Elyma famous for a rich temple of Di Antiochus Epiphanes attempte der. The Elymeans assisted the Great in his wars against t None of their kings are named *Strabo.*

Elŭmi, a nation descended Trojans, in alliance with the pe thage. *Paus.* 10, c 8.

Elyrus, a town of Crete. 16.

Elŭsium, & Elysii Campi island in the infernal regions, cording to the mythology of t the souls of the virtuous were death. There happiness is co pleasures are innocent and refine for ever green, delightful me pleasant streams, are the most jects. The air is wholesome, temperate, the birds continuall the groves, and the inhabitants with another fun and other employment of the heroes wh these regions of bliss are variou of Achilles are represented as with the wild beasts, while chiefs are innocently exercisin in managing horses, or in ha To these innocent amusement have added continual feasting and they suppose that the E were filled with all the inco voluptuousness which could gr desires of the debauchee. fields were, according to some tunate islands on the coasts of Atlantic. Others place them of Leuce, and according to the Virgil they were situate in Ital ing to Lucian, they were near t in the center of the earth if we tarch. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 638.

Ennia, a wife of Caligula, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 45.

Q. Ennius, an antient poet born at Rudii in Calabria. He obtained the name and privileges of a Roman citizen by his genius and the brilliancy of his learning. His stile is rough and unpolished, but his defects which are more particularly attributed to the age in which he lived have been fully compensated by the energy of his expressions and the fire of his poetry. Quintilian warmly commends him and Virgil has shown his merit by introducing many whole lines from the poetry of Ennius into his own compositions, which he called pearls gathered from the dung-hill. Ennius wrote in heroic verse, the annals of the Roman republic, and displayed much knowledge of the world in some dramatical and satyrical compositions. He died of the gout, about 169 years before the Christian era, in the 67th year of his age. Ennius was intimate with the great men of his age, and Scipio on his death bed ordered his body to be buried by the side of his poetical friend. *Ovid.* 2, *Trist.* v. 424.—*Cic. de Finib.* 1. c. 4, *de offic.* 2, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10. c. 1.—*Lucret.* 1. v. 117, &c.

Ennŏmus, a Trojan prince killed by Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Ennosigæus, a surname of Neptune, *terræ concussor.*

Enŏe, a town of Peloponnesus near Pylos. *Pausf.* 3. c. 26.

Enops, a shepherd loved by the nymph Neis, by whom he had Satnius. *Homer. Il.* 14.——The father of Thestor.——A Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Il.* 16.

Enos, a maritime town of Thrace.

Enosichthon, a surname of Neptune.

Enotocœtæ, a nation whose ears hang down to their heels. *Strab.*

Entella, a town of Sicily inhabited by Campanians. *Ital.* 14. v. 205.

Entellus, a famous athlete among the friends of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5. v. 387.

Enyalius, a surname of Mars.

Enyo, a sister of Mars called by the Latins Bellona.—— A daughter of Phorcys.

Eone, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

Eos, the name of Aurora among the Greeks, whence the eastern parts of the world are called Eoo.

Eous, one of the horses of the sun. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 153, &c.

Eoæi, one of the Cyclades called by Aristotle Hydrussa. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban descended from the antient kings of Bœotia. His father's name was Polymnus. He has been celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. His love of truth was so great that he never disgraced himself by a falsehood. He formed a most sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in a battle. By his advice Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal of war. Epaminondas was set at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about 371 years before the Augustan age. Epaminondas made a proper use of this victorious campaign, and entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men. Here he gained many friends and partizans, but at his return to Thebes he was seized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. While he was making the Theban arms victorious on every side he neglected the law which forbad any citizen to retain in his hands the supreme power more than one month, and all his eminent services seemed unable to redeem him from death. He paid implicit obedience to the laws of his country, and only begged of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This animated reproach was felt, he was pardoned, and invested again with the sovereign power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Mantineans. The hostile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting in the thickest of the enemy, he received a fatal wound in the breast, and expired exclaiming that he died unconquered when he heard that the Bœotians obtained the victory. He was in the 48th year of his age, about 363 years before Christ. The Thebans severely lamented his death, in him their power was extinguished, for only during his life they had enjoyed freedom and independence among the Grecian states. Epaminondas was frugal as well as virtuous. He refused with indignation the rich presents which were offered to him by Artaxerxes the king of Persia. *Plut. in Parall.*—*C. Nep. in vita.*—*Xenoph. Quæst. Græc.*—*Diod.* 15.—*Polyb.* 1.

Epantelii, a people of Italy.

Epaphroditus, a freed man punished with death for assisting Nero to destroy himself. *Suet. in Ner.*——A freed man of Augustus sent to spy Cleopatra. *Plut.*——A name assumed by Sylla.

Epaphus, a son of Jupiter and Io, who founded a city in Egypt, which he called Memphis, in honour of his wife, who was the daughter of the Nine. He had a daughter

called Libya. He was worship-
god at Memphis. *Herodot* 2, c.
d. Met. 1, v. 748.

ACTUS, a Gaul in alliance with
c. *Caes. Bell. G.* 8, c. 44.

LUS, a soothsayer of Messenia,
vented Aristodemus from obtain-
vereignty. *Paus.* 4, c. 9. *&c.*

ELIS, a people of Peloponnesus.
5.

, a son of Endymion, brother to
no reigned in a part of Peloponnesus. His subjects were called from him
aus. 5, c. 1.——A son of Panopeus was the fabricator of the famous horse which proved the ruin of
g. Æn. 2, v. 264.—*Justin* 20, c. 2.
c. 26.

es, a city of Ionia, built, as Justin
, by the Amazons; or by Androcus of Codrus, according to Strabo;
phesus, a son of the river Cayster.
ous for a temple of Diana, which
oned one of the seven wonders of
d. This temple was 425 feet long
feet broad. The roof was supported
7 columns sixty feet high, which
placed there by so many kings.
columns 36 were carved in the
utiful manner, one of which was
of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed
years after its foundation. Ctesiphon was the chief architect. There was
he entrance a huge stone, which
g to Pliny had been placed there
herself. The riches which were
mple were immense, and the god-
presided over it was worshipped
most awful solemnity. This celebrated temple was burnt on the night that
er was born, [*Vid. Erostratus*] and
it rose from its ruins with more
and magnificence. Alexander offered to rebuild it at his own expence, if
esians would place upon it an in-
which denoted the name of the
or. This generous offer was re-
the Ephesians, who observed in
dage of adulation that it was im-
hat one deity should raise temples
her. Lysimachus ordered the town
sus to be called Arsinoe in honour
ife, but after his death the new name was lost, and the town was again
by its antient name. *Strab.* 12 &
a 1, c. 17.—*Paus.* 7, c. 2.—*Plut.*
—*Justin* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 29 & 36 —
Dian.—*Ptol.* 5.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.

TÆ, a number of magistrates at
first instituted by Demophoon, the
Theseus. They were reduced to the number of 51 by Draco, who, according to some, first established them. They were superior to the Areopagites, and their privileges were great and numerous. Solon, however lessened their power, and entrusted them only with the trial of manslaughter and conspiracy against the life of a citizen. They were all more than fifty years old, and it was required that their manners should be pure and innocent, and their behaviour austere and full of gravity.

EPHIALTES or EPHIALTUS, a giant, son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month. [*Vid. Aloeus.*]——An Athenian famous for his courage and strength. He fought with the Persians against Alexander, and was killed at Halicarnassus. *Diod.* 17.——A Trachinian who led a detachment of the army of Xerxes by a secret path to attack the Spartans at Thermopylæ. *Paus.* 1, c. 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 213.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates at Sparta, who were first created by Lycurgus. They were five in number. Like censors in the state, they could check and restrain the authority of the kings, and even imprison them if guilty of irregularities. They fined Archidamus for marrying a wife of small stature, and imprisoned Agis for his unconstitutional behaviour. They were much the same as the tribunes of the people at Rome, created to watch with a jealous eye over the liberties and rights of the populace. They had the management of the public money, and were the arbiters of peace and war. Their office was annual, and they had the privilege of convening, proroguing, and dissolving the greater and less assemblies of the people. The former was composed of 9000 Spartans, all inhabitants of the city, the latter of 30,000 Lacedæmonians, inhabitants of the inferior towns and villages.

EPHORUS, an orator and historian of Cumæ in Æolia, about 352 years before Christ. He was disciple to Isocrates, by whose advice he wrote an history which gave an account of all the actions and battles that had happened between the Greeks and barbarians for 750 years. It was greatly esteemed by the antients. It is now lost. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

EPHYRA, the antient name of Corinth, which it received from a nymph of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 239.—*Lucan* 6, v. 1[illegible]. - *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 59.—*Val.* 14, v. 181.——A city of Thesprotia in Epirus.—Another in Elis.—Ætolia—One of Cyrene's attendants. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 343.

EPICASTE, a name of Jocasta the mother and wife of Œdipus. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.

EPICERIDES, a man of Cyrene, greatly esteemed

name of one of the Ptolemies, the fifth of the house of the Lagidæ. *Strab.* 17.

EPIRUS, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea. It was formerly governed by kings, of which Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, was one of the first. It was afterwards joined to the empire of Macedonia, and at last became a part of the Roman dominions. *Strab.* 7. —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ptol.* 3, c. 14.—*Plin.* 4, c. 1.

EPISTROPHUS, a king of Phocis who went to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.*

EPITADES, a man who first violated a law of Lycurgus which forbad laws to be made. *Plut. in Ag.*

EPONA, a beautiful girl, the fruit of a man's union with a mare.

EPOPEUS, a son of Neptune and Canace, who came from Thessaly to Sicyon and carried away Antiope, daughter of Nycteus king of Thebes. This rape was followed by a war, in which Nycteus and Epopeus were both killed. *Pausa.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5, &c.——A son of Alcœus, grandson to Phœbus. He reigned at Corinth. *Paus.* 2, c. 1 & 3.——One of the Tyrrhene sailors, who attempted to abuse Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 619.

EPORIDORIX, a powerful person among the Ædui, who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Sequani. *Cæs. Bell. G.* 7, c. 67.

EPULO, a man killed by Achates. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 459.

EPYTUS, a king of Alba. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 46.——A king of Arcadia.——A king of Messenia, of the family of the Heraclidæ.——The father of Periphas, a herald in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.

EQUAITUSTA, a town of Thessaly.

EQUICOLUS, a person mentioned by *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 684.

EQUIRIA, festivals established at Rome by Romulus in honor of Mars, when horse races and games were exhibited in the Campus Martius. *Varro. de L. L.* 5, c. 3.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 859.

EQUOTUTICUM, a famous town of Apulia, to which, as some suppose, Horace alludes in this verse, 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 87.

"*Mansuri oppidulo, versu quod dicere non est.*"

ERACON, an officer of Alexander, imprisoned for his cruelty. *Curt.* 10.

ERÆA, a city of Greece, destroyed in the age of *Strabo*, 3.

ERASENUS, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing for a little space under the ground in Argolis. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 275.

ERASIPPUS, a son of Hercules and Lysippe.

ERASISTRATUS, a celebrated physician, grandson to the philosopher of the same name, discovered by the motion of the pulse the love which Antiochus had conceived for his mother-in-law Stratonice; and wagered with 200 talents for the cure of the father of Antiochus. He was an enemy to bleeding and violent purgatives. *Plin.* 5, c. 7.—*Plut. in Demetr.*

ERATO, one of the Muses, presided over lyric, and tender poetry. She is represented as crowned with myrtle, holding a lyre in her hand, and appears with a thoughtful and yet with a gay and animated look. She was invoked by lovers, especially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particularly devoted to love. *Ovid. de art. am.* 2, v. 7.—*Ovid. de art.* 1.——One of the Nereides. *Apollod.* 1.——One of the Dryades, wife of Arcas, king of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.——One of the Danaides, who married Dryhaus, queen of the Armenians, after the death of Artoberzanes, &c. *Justin.*

ERATOSTHENES, a native of Cyrene, who was entrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He devoted his time to grammatical criticism and geography, but more particularly to the mathematics. He has been called the Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world. He first observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, and first taught how to measure the extent and circumference of the globe. He flourished, and he had lived to his 80th year, as some fragments remain of his compositions. He flourished about 200 years before the Christian æra. He collected the names of the Egyptian kings by order of Ptolemies. *Cicero, Tusc. quæst.* 1, c. 39. *de R. R.* 1, c. 2.

ERATOSTRATUS, an Ephesian, who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. It was burnt, as some writers have said, by the priests or priestesses of the place, who was then pregnant, in hopes of Olympias, and at the birth of the conqueror of Persia. Erato did this villany merely to establish a name by so uncommon an action. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 14.

ERATUS, a son of Hercules and Eurydice. *Apollod.*

ERBESSUS, an inland town of Sicily.

EREBUS, a deity of hell, son of Chaos and darkness. He married Night, by whom he had the light and the day. The poets often used the word Erebus to signify hell itself, and particularly that part

ie souls of those that had lived a
life, from whence they passed into
ian fields. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 17.
Æn. 4, v. 26.

ERECHTHEUS, son of Pandion 1st, was
h king of Athens. He was fa-
Cecrops 2d, Metion, Pandorus,
daughters, Creusa, Orithyia, Pro-
Othonia, by Praxithea. In a war
leusis he sacrificed Othonia, called
honia, to obtain a victory which
le promised for such a sacrifice.
war he killed Eumolpus, Nep-
n, who was the general of the
for which he was struck with
by Jupiter at Neptune's request.
that he was drowned in the sea.
ath he received divine honors at
He reigned 34 years, and flourish-
1431 years before the Augustan
cording to some accounts, he first
ed the mysteries of Ceres at Eleusis.
v. 877.—*Paus.* 2, c. 23.—*Apollod.*
—*Cic. pro Sext.* 21. *Tusc.* 1, c. 48.
3, c. 15.

ERI, a people of Arabia.

ES, a county of Æthiopia.

ERA, a village of Megara. *Paus.*

ERA, a town of Æolia.

ERECHTHIDES, a name given to the
s, from their king Erechtheus.

ESUS, a town of Lesbos, where
rastus was born.

ERETRIA, a city of Eubœa on the Eu-
It was anciently called, before the
ar, Melaneis and Arotria. It was
d by the Persians, and the ruins
dly visible in the age of Strabo.
ed its name from Eretrius, a son
on. *Paus.* 7, c. 8, &c.—*Mela.* 2;
in. 4, c. 12.

ERETUM, a town of the Sabines near
er, whence came the adjective
. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

ERETHALION, a man killed by Ne-
war between the Pylans and Arca-
Homer. Il.

ERI, a river whose waters intoxi-
wine.——A surname of Minerva.
c. 14.

ERES, a Rhodian who wrote an his-
s country.

ERETUS, a king of Orchomenos, son
nes. He obliged the Thebans to
a yearly tribute of 100 oxen, be-
father had been killed by a Theban.
attacked his servants, who came to
tribute, and mutilated them, and
ards killed Erginus, who attempt-
nge their death by invading Baeo-
an army. *Paus.* 9, c. 17.——A
river of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.——A son
of Neptune.——One of the four brothers
who kept the Acrocorinth, by order of
Antigonus. *Polyæn.* 6.

ERGINNUS, a man made master of Ar-
gos by the Argonauts, after the death of
Typhis.

ERIBŒA, a surname of Juno. *Homer. Il.*
5.——The mother of Ajax Telamon.—
Sophocl.

ERIEOTES, a man skilled in medicine;
&c. *Orpheus.*

ERIGAYES, a man of Lycaonia, killed
by one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg.*
Æn. 10, v. 749.

ERICHTHO, a Thessalian woman famous
for her knowledge of poisonous herbs and
medicine. *Lucan.* 6, v. 507.——One of
the Furies. *Ovid.*—*Hesiod.* 21, v. 151.

ERICHTHONIUS, the fourth king of
Athens, sprung from the seed of Vulcan
which fell upon the ground when that god
attempted to offer violence to Minerva.
He was very deformed, and had the tails
of serpents instead of legs. Minerva placed
him in a basket, which she gave to the
daughters of Cecrops, with strict injunc-
tions not to examine its contents. Ag-
lauros, one of the sisters, had the curiosity
to open the basket, for which the goddess
punished her indiscretion by making her
jealous of the amours of her sister Herse.
[*Vid. Herse.*] Erichthon was young when
he ascended the throne of Athens. He
reigned 50 years, about 1400 years before
the Augustan age. The invention of cha-
riots is attributed to him, and the manner
of harnassing horses to draw them. He
was made a constellation after death under
the name of Bootes. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 553.
—*Hygin.* fab. 166.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—
Paus. 4, c. 2.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 113.——A
son of Dardanus, who reigned in Troy.
Apollod. 3, c. 10.

ERICINIUM, a town of Macedonia.

ERICUSA, one of the Æolides.

ERIDANUS, one of the largest rivers of
Italy, rising in the Alps and falling into the
Adriatic by several mouths. It was in its
neighbourhood that the Heliades, the sisters
of Phaeton, were changed into poplars, ac-
cording to Ovid. Virgil calls it the king
of all rivers. *Ovid. Met.* 2, *fab.* 3.—*Paus.*
1, c. 3.—*Strab.* 5.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 409—*Virg.*
G. 1, v. 482.

ERIGONE, a daughter of Icarius, who
hung herself when she heard that her father
had been killed by some shepherds whom
he had intoxicated. She was made a con-
stellation, now known under the name of
Virgo. *Stat.* 11 *Theb.* v. 644.—*Virg. G.* 1,
v. 33.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Hygin. fab.* 1 &

24.——A daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, who had by her brother Oreites, Penthilus, who shared the regal power with Timasenus, the legitimate son of Orestes and Hermione. *Paus.* 2, c. 18.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 1.

Erigŏnus, a river of Thrace.

Erigyus, a Mitylenean, one of Alexander's officers. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Erillus, a philosopher of Carthage, contemporary with Zeno. *Diog.*

Erindes, a river of Asia, near Parthia. *Tacit. Ann.* 11, c. 16.

Erinna, a poetess intimate with Sappho.

Erinnys, one of the Eumenides. The word signifies the fury of the mind, ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ. [*Vid. Eumenides.*] *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 337.——A surname of Ceres, on account of her amour with Neptune under the form of a horse. *Paus.* 8, c. 25.

Eriopis, a daughter of Medea. *Paus.* 2, c. 3.

Eriphănis, a Greek woman famous for her poetical compositions. She was extremely fond of the hunter Melampus, and to enjoy his company she accustomed herself to live in the woods.

Eriphidas, a Lacedæmonian who being sent to suppress a sedition at Heraclea, assembled the people and beheaded 500 of the ringleaders. *Diod.* 14.

Eriphyle, a sister of Adrastus king of Argos, who married Amphiaraus. She was daughter of Talaus and Lysimache. When her husband concealed himself that he might not accompany the Argives in their expedition against Thebes, where he knew he was to perish, Eriphyle suffered herself to be bribed by Polynices with a golden necklace which had been formerly given to Hermione by the goddess Venus, and she discovered where Amphiaraus was. This treachery of Eriphyle compelled him to go to the war, but before he departed, he charged his son Alcmæon to murder his mother as soon as he was informed of his death. Amphiaraus perished in the expedition, and his death was no sooner known than his last injunctions were obeyed, and Eriphyle was murdered by the hands of her son. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 445.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4, c. 18.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, v. 6 & 7.—*Hyg. in fab.* 73.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.

Eris, the goddess of discord among the Greeks. She is the same as the Discordia of the Latins. *Vid.* Discordia.

Erisichthon, a Thessalian, son of Triops, who derided Ceres and cut down her groves. This impiety irritated the goddess, who afflicted him with continual hunger. He squandered all his possessions to gratify the cravings of his appetite, and at last he devoured his own limbs for want of food. Some say that his daughter had the power of transforming herself into whatever animal she pleased, and that she made use of that artifice to maintain her father, who sold her, after which she assumed another shape and became again his property.

Erixo, a Roman knight condemned by the people for having whipped his son to death. *Senec.* 1, *de Clem.* 14.

Erochus, a town of Phocis. *Paus.* 10, c. 3.

Erŏpus, a king of Macedonia, who when in the cradle succeeded his father Philip III. He made war against the Illyrians, whom he conquered. *Justin* 7, c. 2.

Eros, a servant, of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument, but instead of giving it to his master he killed himself in his presence. *Plut. in Anton.*——A comedian. *Cic. pro Rosc.* 2.——A son of Chronos or Saturn, god of love. *Vid.* Cupido.

Erostrătus. *Vid.* Eratostratus.

Erōtia, a festival in honor of Eros the god of love. It was celebrated by the Thespians every fifth year with sports and games, when musicians and others contended. If any quarrels or seditions had arisen among the people, it was then usual to offer sacrifices and prayers to the god, that he would totally remove them.

Erŭca, a town of the Volsci in Italy.

Erse, a daughter of Cecrops. *Vid.* Herse.

Erxias, a man who wrote an history of Colophon. He is perhaps the same as he who wrote an history of Rhodes.

Erybium, a town on mount Parnassus.

Erycīna, a surname of Venus from mount Eryx, where she had a temple. *Horat.* 1 od. 2, v. 33.

Erymanthus, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia, where Hercules killed a prodigious boar, which he carried on his shoulders to Eurystheus, who was so terrified at the sight, that he hid himself in a brazen vessel. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.

Erymanthis, a surname of Callisto, as an inhabitant of Erymanthus.

Erymnæ, a town of Thessaly. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.——Of Magnesia.

Erymus, a huntsman of Cyzicus.

Erythēa, an island between Gades and Spain, where Geryon reigned. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.——A daughter of Geryon. *Paus.* 1, c. 37.

Erythīni, a town of Paphlagonia.

Erythræ, a town of Asia, opposite Chios, once the residence of a Sibyl.

It by Neleus, the son of Codrus. , c. 22.——A town of Bœotia. *Id.* 1.——One in Libya,—another in

HRÆUM MARE, a part of the n the coast of Arabia. It is the the Red Sea. It received this name om Erythras, or from the redness, , rather) of its fatal or waters. *Curt.* —*Plin.* 6, c. 23.

HRAS, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.* son of Perseus and Andromeda in the Red Sea, which from him ed Erythræum. *Arrian. Ind* 6. c. *ia* 3, c. 7.

HRION, a son of Athamas and one. *Apollod.*

HROS, a place of Latium.

t, a son of Bates and Venus, who upon his strength, challenged all s to fight with him in the combat cestus. Hercules accepted his challer many had yielded to his superiority, and Eryx was killed in the and buried on the mountain, where built a temple to Venus. *Virg. Æn.* 2.——An Indian killed by his subopposing Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8. —A mountain of Sicily near Dre which received its name from who was buried there. This mountis so steep that the houses which built upon it seemed every moady to fall. Dædalus had enlarged , and enclosed it with a strong He also consecrated there to Venus a golden heifer, which resembled much, that it seemed to exceed the of art. *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 478.—*Hygin.* & 260.—*Liv.* 22, c. 9.—*Mela* 2, c. *f.* 3, c. 16.

xo, the mother of Battus, who artlled the tyrant Learchus who court. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

NUS, a famous gladiator. *Cic.*

ILIÆ & ESQUILINUS MONS, one seven hills of Rome, which was to the city by king Tullus.

DONES, a people of Asia, above the Mæotis who eat the flesh of their mixed with that of cattle. They head and keep it as sacred. *Mela.*

ii, a people of Gaul.

ATA, solemn sacrifices to Vesta, ch it was unlawful to carry away ng or communicate it to any body.

ARCHUS, a king of Oaxus in Crete. the death of his wife, he married a who made herself odious for her tyower her step daughter Phronima. Etegave ear to all the accusations which were brought against his daughter, and ordered her to be thrown into the sea. She had a son called Battus, who led a colony to Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 154.

ETEOCLES, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta. After his father's death, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they should both share the royalty, and reign alternately each a year. Eteocles by right of seniority first ascended the throne, but after the first year of his reign was expired he refused to give up the crown to his brother according to their mutual agreement. Polynices, resolved to punish such an open violation of a solemn engagement, went to implore the assistance of Adrastus, king of Argos. He received that king's daughter in marriage, and was soon after assisted with a strong army headed by seven famous generals. These hostile preparations were seen by Eteocles, who on his part did not remain inactive. He chose seven brave chiefs to oppose the seven leaders of the Argives, and stationed them at the seven gates of the city. He placed himself against his brother Polynices, and he opposed Menalippus to Tydeus, Polyphontes to Capaneus, Megareus to Eteoclus, Hyperbius to Parthenopæus, and Lasthenes to Amphiaraus. Much blood was shed in light and unavailing skirmishes, and it was at last agreed between the two brothers that the war should be decided by single combat. They both fell in an engagement conducted with the most inveterate fury on either side, and it is even said that the ashes of these two brothers, who had been so inimical one to the other, separated themselves on the burning pile, as if sensible of resentment, and hostile to reconciliation. *Stat. Theb. Apollod.* 3, c. 5, &c.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante. Theb.*—*Eurip. in Phœn.* *Pauf.* 5, c. 9. l. 9, c. 6.——A Greek, the first who raised altars to the Graces. *Pauf.*

ETEOCLUS, one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, in his expedition against Thebes. He was killed by Megareus, the son of Creon under the walls of Thebes. *Eurip. Apollod.* 3, c. 6.——A son of Iphis.

ETEOCRETÆ, an antient people of Crete.

ETEONES, a town of Bœotia on the Asopus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 266.

ETEONEUS, an officer of Menelaus. *Homer.* od. 4.

ETEONICUS, a Lacedæmonian general who upon hearing that Callicratidas was conquered at Arginusæ, ordered the messengers of this news to be crowned, and to enter Mitylene in triumph. This so terrified Conon, who besieged the town that he concluded that the enemy had obtained some

some advantageous victory, and he raised the siege. *Diod.* 13. *Polyæn.* 1.

ETĒSIÆ, northern winds of a gentle and mild nature, very common in the months of spring and autumn. *Lucret.* 5, v. 741.

ETHALION, one of the Tyrhene sailors changed into dolphins for carrying away Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3. v. 647.

ETHELEUM, a river of Asia, the boundary of Troas and Mysia. *Strab.*

ETHŌDA, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

ETHĒMON, a person killed at the marriage of Andromeda. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 163.

ETIAS, a daughter of Æneas. *Pauf.* 3, c. 22.

ETIS, a town of Peloponnesus. *Id. Ib.*

ETRŪRIA, *Vid.* Hetruria.

ETYLUS, the father of Theocles. *Id.* 6, c. 19.

EVADNE, a daughter of Iphis or Iphicles of Argos, who slighted the addresses of Apollo, and married Capaneus one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes. When her husband had been struck with thunder by Jupiter for his blasphemies and impiety, and his ashes had been separated from those of the rest of the Argives, she threw herself on his burning pile and perished in the flames. *Propert.* 1. *el.* 15, v. 21 —*Stat. Theb.* 12, v. 800.——A daughter of the Strymon and Neæra. She married Argus, by whom she had four children. *Apollod.* 2.

EVAGES, a poet famous for his genius but not for his learning.

EVAGORAS, a king of Cyprus who retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He made war against Artaxerxes, the king of Persia with the assistance of the Egyptians, Arabians and Tyrians, and obtained some advantage over the fleet of his enemy. The Persians however soon repaired their losses, and Evagoras saw himself defeated by sea and land, and obliged to be tributary to the power of Artaxerxes, and to be stripped of all his dominions except the town of Salamis. He was assassinated soon after this fatal change of fortune, by an eunuch, 375 years before Christ. He left two sons Nicocles, who succeeded him, and Protagoras who deprived his nephew Evagoras of his possessions. Evagoras deserves to be commended for his sobriety, moderation, and magnanimity, and if he was guilty of any political error in the management of his kingdom, it may be said, that his love of equity was a full compensation.—His grandson bore the same name, and succeeded his father Nicocles. He showed himself oppressive and his uncle Protagoras, took advantage of his unpopularity to deprive him of his power. Evagoras fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who gave him a government more extensive than that of Cyprus, but his oppression rendered him odious, and he was accused before his benefactor and by his orders put to death. *C. Nep.* 12, c. 2.—*Diod.* 14.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 3.—*Justin.* 5, c. 6.——A man of Elis who obtained a prize at the Olympian games. *Pauf.* 5, c. 8.——A Spartan famous for his services to the people of Elis. *Id.* 6. c. 10.——A son of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A son of Priam. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——A king of Rhodes.

EVAGŌRE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EVAN, a surname of Bacchus, which he received from the ejaculation of Evan! Evan! by his priestesses. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 15.

EVANDER, a son of the prophetess Carmente, king of Arcadia. An accidental murder obliged him to leave his country, and he came to Italy, where he drove the Aborigines from their antient possessions and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded. He kindly received Hercules when he returned from the conquest of Geryon, and he was the first who raised him altars. He gave Æneas assistance against the Rutuli, and distinguished himself by his hospitality. It is said that he first brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worship of the Greek deities. He was honored as a God after death, and his subjects raised him an altar on mount Aventine. *Pauf.* 8. c. 43. *Liv.* 1, c. 7. *Ital.* 7, c. 18.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1. c. 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 500, *l.* 5, v. 91. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 100, &c.

EVANGĒLUS, a Greek historian.——A comic poet.

EVANGORĪDES, a man of Elis, who wrote an account of all those who had obtained a prize at Olympia, where he himself had been victorious. *Pauf.* 6. c. 8.

EVANTHES, a man who planted a colony in Lucania at the head of some Locrians ——A celebrated Greek poet —— An historian of Miletus.——A philosopher of Samos.——A writer of Cyzicus.——A son of Œnopion of Crete who migrated to live at Chios. *Pauf.* 7, c. 4.

EVARCHUS, a river of Asia minor flowing into the Euxine on the confines of Cappadocia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 100.

EVAX, an Arabian prince who wrote to Nero concerning jewels, &c. *Plin* 29, c. 2.

EUBAGES, certain priests held in great veneration.

mong the Gauls and Britons.

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, an athlete of Cyrene, whom n Lais in vain endeavoured to *ſf. Eliac.* 1,

an obſcene writer, &c. *Ovid.* 15.

the largeſt iſland in the Ægean rte. It is ſeparated from the Bœotia by the narrow ſtraits ous. It was anciently known rent names of Macris, Oche, lcis, Abantis, Aſopis. It is ng, and 37 broad in its moſt rts. The principal town was it was reported that in the od of Chalcis, the iſland had rly joined to the continent. ſubjected to the power of the e of its cities, however remain- time independent. *Plin.* 4, c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 155.—— : three daughters of the river ho was one of the nurſes of *ſf.* 2, c. 17 ——One of Mer- eſſes.——A daughter of Theſ- *od.* 2.——A town of Sicily near

, a daughter of Theſpius.

, a ſon of Hercules. *Id.* 2.

an Athenian virgin ſacrificed ers for the ſafety of her country, red under a famine. *Ælian,* 18.

ES, a philoſopher of Miletus, ucceſſor to Euclid. Demoſtr- e of his pupils. He ſeverely at- octrines of Ariſtotle. *Diog.*—— n, who wrote an account of d of Diogenes. *Laertius.*——A ary of Athens. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14. s, an Athenian orator rival to s.——A philoſopher.——A .——A philoſopher of Alex-

s, a man of Alexandria accuſed of ith Octavia, that Nero might on to divorce her. *Tacit. Ann.*

OR, a ſon of Ægyptus and Ara- *d.*

ts, an Athenian who went to returned the ſame day, a jour- it 107 miles. The object of his s to obtain ſome ſacred fire.

ES, a diſciple of Socrates, born When the Athenians had for- the people of Megara on pain to enter their city. Euclides himſelf in woman's cloathes to himſelf into the preſence of Socrates. *Diog. in Socrate.*——A mathematician of Alexandria in the age of Ptolemy Lagus. He has written 15 books on the elements of mathematics which conſiſt of problems and theorems with demonſtrations. This work has been greatly mutilated by commentators. Euclid was ſo reſpected in his life time that king Ptolemy became one of his pupils. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 12.—*Cic de Orat.* 3, c. 72.

EUCLUS, a prophet of Cyprus, who foretold the birth and greatneſs of the poet Homer, according to ſome traditions. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 12.

EUCRATE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EUCRATES, the father of Procles the hiſtorian. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 21.

EUCRITUS. *Vid.* Evephenus.

EUCTEMON, a Greek of Cumæ, expoſed to great barbarities. *Curt.* 5. c. 5.

EUCTRESII, a people of Peloponneſus.

EUDÆMON, a general of Alexander.

EUDAMIDAS, a ſon of Archidamus 4th. brother to Agis 4th. He ſucceeded on the Spartan throne, after his brother's death. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 10.——A ſon of Archidamus, king of Sparta. The commander of a garriſon ſtationed at Trœzene by Craterus.

EUDAMUS. a ſon of Ageſilaus of the Heraclidæ. He ſucceeded his father.——A learned naturaliſt and philoſopher.

EUDĒMUS, the phyſician of Livia, the wife of Druſus, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 3. ——An orator of Megalopolis preceptor to Philopœmen.——An hiſtorian of Naxos.

EUDOCĬMUS, a man who appeaſed a mutiny among ſome ſoldiers by telling them that an hoſtile army was in ſight. *Polyæn.*

EUDŌRA, one of the Nereides.——One of the Atlantides.

EUDŌRUS, a ſon of Mercury and Polimela, who went to the Trojan war with Achilles. *Homer. Il.* 16.

EUDOXI SPECULA, a place of Ægypt.

EUDOXUS, a ſon of Aſchines of Cnidus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge of aſtrology, medicine and geometry. He was the firſt who regulated the year among the Greeks. *Lucan.* 10, v. 187. *Diog.*——A native of Cyzicus, who ſailed all round the coaſt of Africa from the red ſea, and entered the mediterranean by the columns of Hercules.——A Sicilian, ſon of Agathocles.——A phyſician. *Diog.*

EVELTHON, a king of Salamis in Cyprus.

EUEMĔRIDAS, an hiſtorian of Cnidus.

EVEMĔRUS, an antient hiſtorian, of Meſſenia, intimate with Caſſander. He travel-

travelled over Greece and Arabia, and wrote an history of the gods, in which he proved that they all had been upon earth, as mere mortal men. Ennius translated it into Latin. It is now lost.

EVENUS, an elegiac poet of Paros, about the 93d Olympiad.——A river of Ætolia flowing into the Ionian sea. It receives its name from Evenus, son of Mars and Stenope, who, being unable to overcome Idas, who had promised him his daughter Marpessa in marriage, if he surpassed him in running, grew so desperate that he threw himself into the river, which afterwards bore his name. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 204. *Strab.* 7.——A son of Jason and Hypsipyle, queen of Lemnos. *Homer Il.* 7.

EVEPHEMUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, whom Dionysius condemned to death because he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power. The philosopher begged leave of the tyrant to go and marry his sister, and promised to return in six months. Dionysius consented by receiving Encritus who pledged himself to die if Evephemus did not return in time. Evephemus returned at the appointed moment, to the astonishment of Dionysius, and delivered his friend Encritus from the death which threatened him. The tyrant was so pleased with these two friends, that he pardoned Evephemus, and begged to share their friendship and confidence. *Polyæn.* 5.

EVERES, a son of Peteralus——of Hercules and Parthenope.——The father of Tiresias. *Apollod.*

EVERGÉTÆ, a people of Scythia called also Arimaspi. *Curt.* 7, c. 3.

EVERGETES, a surname, signifying benefactor, given to Philip of Macedonia, and to Antigonus Doson, and Ptolemy of Egypt. It was also commonly given to the kings of Syria and Pontus, and we often see among the former an Alexander Evergetes, and among the latter a Mithridates Evergetes. Some of the Roman emperors also claimed that epithet of benevolent and humane.

EUGÆNEI, a people of Italy on the borders of the Adriatic, who upon being expelled by the Trojans, seized upon a part of the Alps. *Sil.* 8, v. 604.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.

EUHEMERUS, an ancient historian before the Peloponnesian war.

EUHEMERUS. *Vid.* Euemerus.

EUHYDRUM, a town of Thessaly. *Liv.* 32, c. 13.

EUHYUS & EVIUS, a surname of Bacchus, given him in the war of the giants against Jupiter. *Horat.* 2, od. 11, v. 17.

EVIPPE, one of the Danaides who married and murdered Imbras.——Another, *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The m Pierides, who were changed i *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 303.

EVIPPUS, a son of Thesti Plearon, killed by his brothe the chace of the Calydonian b 1, c. 7.——A Trojan killed *Homer. Il.* 16

EULIMENE, one of the Ner

EUMACHUS, a Campanian an history of Annibal.

EUMÆUS, a herdsman and Ulysses, who knew his master home from the Trojan war af absence, and assisted him i Penelope's suitors. *Homer. Od*

EUMEDES, a Trojan, son of came to Italy with Æneas, v killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn* —*Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. 4, v. 27.

EUMELUS, a famous augur. 8, v. 49.

EUMELUS, a son of Admet Pheræ in Thessaly. He went jan war, and had the fleetest Grecian army. He distinguish the games made in honor o *Homer. Il.* 2, & 23. A man w ter was changed into a bird. c. 390. — A man contem Triptolemus, of whom he le of agriculture. *Paus.* 7, c. of the followers of Æneas. *V* v. 665.——One of the Bac wrote, among other things, a tory of Corinth. *Paus.* 2, c. 2

EUMENES, a Greek officer of Alexander, son of a chariot the most worthy of all the offic ander to succeed after the death ter. He conquered Paphlagon pedocia, of which he obtained men, till the power and jealo gonus obliged him to retire. his forces to those of Perdic feated Craterus and Neoptolem lomus perished by the hands When Craterus had been ki the war, his remains received a funeral from the hand of the and Eumenes, after weeping o of a man who once was his de sent his remains to his relatio donia. Eumenes fought again and conquered him, and after Perdiccas, his ally, his arms w against Antigonus, by whom quered A. U. C. 433, chiefly cherous conduct of his officers but he obliged him to disband part of his army to secure himsel and he fled only with 700 fai

ortified place on the confines of ia, called Nora, where he was ged by the conqueror. He sup- e siege for a year with courage tion, but some disadvantageous so reduced him, that his soldiers, sperate, and bribed by the officers my, had the infidelity to betray the hands of Antigonus. The , from shame or remorse, had not e to visit Eumenes, but when he by his officers, in what manner him to be kept, he answered, as carefully as you would keep his severe command was obeyed, cerity of Antigonus vanished in a and Eumenes, delivered from the chains, was permitted to enjoy ny of his friends. Even Anti- sted whether he should not re s liberty, a man with whom he in the greatest intimacy while rvient to the command of Alex- d these secret emotions of pity nity were not a little encreased titions of his son Demetrius for e of Eumenes. But the calls of prevailed; and when Antigonus l what an active enemy he had er, he ordered Eumenes to be ath in the prison. His bloody were executed 315 years before ian era. Such was the end of a raised himself to power by e. His skill in public exercises mended him to the notice of d under Alexander his attachi- fidelity to the royal person, and ly his military accomplishments him to the rank of a general. enemies revered him, and Anti- whose ord rs he perished, honour- ains with a splendid funeral, and his ashes to his wife and family lucia. It has been observed, that had such an universal influence successors of Alexander, that ng his life time dared to assume of king. *Plut & C. Nep. in vitâ.* 9.—*Justin.* 13.—*Curt.* 10.—*Ar-*

ES II, a king of Pergamus, who his uncle Philetærus, on the out 264 years before Christ. He r against Antiochus the son of and enlarged his possessions by on many of the cities of the kings He lived in alliance with the and made war against Prusias, thynia. He was a great patron g, and given much to wine. He a excess at Delphi, after a reign of 22 years. He was succeeded by Attalus. *Strab.* 15.

EUMENES II. succeeded his father Attalus on the throne of Asia and Pergamus. His kingdom was small and poor, but he rendered it powerful and opulent, and his alliance with the Romans did not a little contribute to the encrease of his dominions after the victories obtained over Antiochus the Great. He carried his arms against Prusias and Antigonus, and died 160 years before Christ, after a reign of 40 years, leaving the kingdom to his son Attalus II. He has been admired for his benevolence and magnanimity, and his love of learning greatly enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predecessors in imitation of the Alexandrian collection of the Ptolemies. His brothers were so attached to him and devoted to his interest, that they enlisted among his body guards to show their fraternal fidelity. *Strab.* 13.—*Justin.* 34, & 34. *Polyb.*

EUMENES, a celebrated orator of Athens about the beginning of the fourth century. Some of his harangues and orations are extant.——An historical writer in Alexander's army.

EUMENIA, a city of Phrygia, built by Attalus in honor of his brother Eumenes. —A city of Thrace,—of Caria,—of Hyrcania.

EUMENIDES & EUMENES, a man mentioned *Ovid.* 3. *Trist. el.* 4, v. 27.

EUMENIDES, a name given to the Furies by the antients. They sprang from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn. According to others they were daughters of the earth, and conceived from the blood of Saturn. Some make them daughters of Acheron and Night, or Pluto and Proserpine. According to the more received opinions, they were three in number, Tisiphone, Megæra, and Alecto, to which some add Nemesis. Plutarch mentions only one called Adrastia, daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods. They were stern and unrelentable and were always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions. They inflicted their vengeance upon earth by wars, pestilence, and dissentions, and by the secret stings of conscience, and in hell they nourished the guilty by continual flagellation and torments. They were also called Furiæ and Harpyes. Their worship was almost universal, and people dared not to mention their names or fix their eyes upon their temples. They were honored with sacrifices

fices and libations, and in Achaia they had a temple, which when entered by any one guilty of crime, suddenly rendered him furious and deprived him of the use of his reason. In the sacrifices the votaries used branches of cedar and of alder, hawthorn, saffron and juniper, and the victims were generally turtle doves and sheep, with libations of wine and honey. They were generally represented with a grim and frightful aspect, with a black and bloody garment and serpents wreathing round their head, instead of hair. They held a burning torch in one hand, and a whip of scorpions in the other, and were always attended by terror, rage, paleness, and death. In hell they were seated around Pluto's throne; as the ministers of his vengeance. *Æschyl. in Eumen.—Sophocl. in OEdip. Col.*

EUMĒNĬDIA, festivals in honor of the Eumenides, called by the Athenians σεμναὶ θεαί, *venerable goddesses*. They were celebrated once every year, with sacrifices of pregnant ewes, with offerings of cakes made by the most eminent youths, and libations of honey and wine. At Athens none but free born citizens were admitted, such as had led a life the most virtuous and unsullied. Such only were accepted by the goddesses who punished all sorts of wickedness in a severe manner.

EUMĒNIUS, a Trojan killed by Camilla in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 666.

EUMOLPE, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.*

EUMOLPĬDÆ, the priests of Ceres at the celebration of her festivals at Eleusis. They were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus, king of Athens. He became so powerful after his appointment to the priesthood that he maintained a war against Erechtheus. This war proved fatal to both, Erechtheus and Eumolpus were both killed, and peace was re-established among their descendants, on condition that the priesthood ever remained in the family of Eumolpus, and the regal power in the house of Erechtheus. The priesthood remained in the family of Eumolpus for 1200 years; and this is still more remarkable, because he who was once appointed to the holy office was obliged to remain in perpetual celibacy. *Paus.* 2, c. 14.

EUMOLPUS, a king of Thrace, son of Neptune and Chione. He was thrown into the sea by his mother, who wished to conceal her shame from her father. Neptune saved his life, and carried him into Æthiopia, where he was brought up by a woman one of whose daughters he married. An act of violence to his father-in-law obliged him to leave Æthiopia, and he fled to Thrace his son Ismarus; where he married daughter of Tegyrius the king of the try. This connection to the royal rendered him ambitious, he con against his father-in-law, and fled, the conspiracy was discovered, to where he was initiated in the myste Ceres of Eleusis and made Hierop or high priest. He was afterwards ciled to Tegyrius, and inherited his dom. He made war against Erech the king of Athens, who had app him to the office of high priest, and p ed in battle about 1380 years befo Christian era. His descendants wer invested with the priesthood, whi mained for about 1200 years in that f *Vid.* Eumolpidæ. *Apollod.* 2, c. 5. *Hygin.* fab. 73.—*Diod.* 5.—*Paus.* 2, 2

EUMONIDES, a Theban, &c. *Plut.*

EUNÆUS, a son of Jason by Hypsi daughter of Thoas. *Homer. Il.* 7.

EUNAPIUS, a physician, sophist an torian; born at Sardis. He flourished reign of Valentinian; and his succe He wrote an history of the Cæsa which few fragments remain. His the philosophers of his age is still e It is composed with fidelity and cle precision and correctness.

EUNŌMIA, a daughter of Jupiter the Horæ. *Apollod.*

EUNŌMUS, a son of Prytanes; wh ceeded his father on the throne of S *Paus.* 2, 36.——A famous musician of rival to Ariston. *Strab.* 6.——A mus by Hercules. *Apollod.*——A Thracian advised Demosthenes not to be discou by his ill success in his first att to speak in public. *Plut. in Dem.*— father of Lycurgus killed by a k knife. *Plut in Lyc.*

EUNUS, a Syrian slave who ca the minds of the servile multitude tended inspiration and enthusiasm filled a nut with sulphur in his mou by artfully conveying fire to it, he b out flames to the astonishment of th ple, who believed him to be a god, or thing more than human. Oppression sery compelled 2000 slaves to join his and he soon saw himself at the h 50,000 men. With such a force defeated the Roman armies, till Pe obliged him to surrender by famin exposed on a cross the greatest part followers. *Plut. in Sert.*

EUNYMOS, one of the Æolides.

EUORAS, a grove of Laconia. P c. 20.

EUPAGIUM, a town of Peloponne

LEMON, one of the hunters of the
man boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v, 362.
LAMUS, the father of Dædalus.
3, c. 15.
TOR, a son of Antiochus.——The
of Eu ator was given to many of
tic princes, such as Mithridates,
ib. 12.
TORIA, a town of Paphlagonia,
Mithridates, and called afterwards
polis by Pompey. *Plin.* 6. c. 2.
THES, a prince of Ithaca, father to
s. He was one of the most
g lovers of Penelope. *Homer. Od.*

ES, succeeded Androcles on the
of Messenia when Theopompus
n Sparta. *Pans.* 4. c. 5 & 6.——
m war broke out between Sparta
enia. *Pans.* 4, c. 5 & 6.
NTUS, a poet and historian of
, son to Eubulides, and preceptor
nnus king of Macedonia. *Diog. in*

IME, a woman who was nurse to
s, and mother of Crocus, by Pan.

MUS, a son of Neptune and Euro-
was among the Argonauts, and the
of the Calydonian boar. He was
and light that he could run over
without force wetting his feet
yth. 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Pans.* 5,
—One of the Greek captains before
Homer. Il. 2.
RBUS, a famous Trojan, son of
He was the first who wounded
whom Hector killed. He perish-
hand of Menelaus, who hung his
the temple of Juno at Argos.
s, the founder of the doctrine of the
choils or transmigration of souls,
at he had been once Euphorbus.
his soul recollected many exploits
d been done while it animated
m's body. As a further proof of
on he showed at first sight the
Euphorbus in the temple of Juno.
15, v. 160.—*Pans.* 2. c. 17.
. 16 & 17.——A physician of
g of Mauritania.
RION, a Greek poet of Chalcis
, in the age of Antiochus the
iberius took him for his model
t writing, and was so fond of him
ng his pictures in all the public
His father's name was Polym-
cero de Nat. D. 2, c. 64, calls him
—The father Æschylus bore the
2.
ANOR, a famous painter and
of Corinth about the 104th olympiad. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——This name was common to many Greeks.

EUPHRÆTES, a disciple of Plato, who governed Macedonia with absolute authority in the reign of Perdiccas, and rendered himself odious by his cruelty and pedantry. After the death of Perdiccas, he was murdered by Parmenio.——A stoic philosopher in the age of Adrian, who destroyed himself with the emperor's leave, to escape the miseries of old age, A. D. 118. *Dio.*

EUPHRATES, a large and celebrated river of Mesopotamia, rising from mount Taurus in Armenia, and discharging itself with the Tigris into the Persian gulf. It is very rapid in its course, and passes through the middle of the city of Babylon. It inundates the country of Mesopotamia at a certain season of the year, like the Nile in Egypt. Cyrus dried up its ancient channel and changed the course of the waters when he besieged Babylon. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3. c. 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. 24.

EUPHRON, an aspiring man of Sicyon, who enslaved his country by bribery. *Diod.* 15.

EUPHROSYNA, one of the graces, sister to Aglaia and Thalia. *Pans.* 9. c. 35.

EUPLEA, an island of the Tyrrhene sea, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 3 *Sylv.* 1, v, 149.

EUPOLIS, a comic poet of Athens about 440 years before the Christian æra. He severely lashed the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatical pieces at the age of 17. He had a dog so attached to him, that at his death the faithful animal refused all aliments and starved himself on his tomb. Some suppose that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death because he had ridiculed him in his verses, and others maintain that he perished in a shipwreck. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 4. l. 2, *sat.* 10.—*Cic. ad. attic.* 6 *ep.* 1. *Ælian.*

EUROMPUS, a geometrician of Macedonia.—A painter. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.

EUPTANASSA, a town near Chios. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

EURIPIDES, a celebrated tragic poet born at Salamis, the day on which the army of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks. He studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philosophy under Anaxagoras. He applied himself to dramatical composition, and became the admiration of his age. The unfortunate Greeks who had accompanied Nicias in his expedition against Syracuse were freed from slavery, only by repeating some verses from the pieces of Euripides. The poet often retired from the society of mankind, and confined himself in a solitary cave, where he wrote and finished his most excellent tragedies. The talents

talents of Sophocles were looked upon by Euripides with jealousy, and the great enmity which always reigned between the two poets, gave an opportunity to the comic muse of Aristophanes to ridicule them both on the stage with success and humor. During the representation of one of the tragedies of Euripides, the audience displeased with some lines in the composition, desired the writer to strike them off. Euripides heard this with indignation; he advanced forward on the stage, and told the spectators, that he came there to instruct them, and not to be taught by them. Another piece in which he called riches the *summum bonum* and the admiration of gods and men, gave equal dissatisfaction, but the poet desired the audience to listen with silent attention, for the conclusion of the whole would show them the punishment which attended the lovers of opulence. The ridicule and envy to which he was continually exposed, obliged him at last to remove from Athens. He retired to the court of Archelaus king of Macedonia, where he received the most conspicuous marks of royal munificence and friendship. His end was as deplorable as it was uncommon. It is said that the dogs of Archelaus met him in his solitary walks and tore his body to pieces about 407 years before the christian era, in the 75th year of his age. Euripides wrote 75 tragedies, of which only 19 are extant; the most approved of which are his Phœnissæ, Orestes, Medea, Andromache, Electra, Hyppolytus, Iphigenia in Aulis, Iphigenia in Tauris, Hercules and the Troades. He is peculiarly happy in expressing the passions of love, especially the more tender and animated. To the pathos he has added sublimity, and the most common expressions have received a perfect polish from his pen. In his person, as it is reported, he was noble and majestic, and his deportment was always grave and serious. He was slow in composing and labored with difficulty, from which circumstance a foolish and malevolent poet once observed, that he had written 100 verses in three days, while Euripides had written only three. *True*, says Euripides, *but there is this difference between your poetry and mine; yours will expire in three days, but mine shall live for ages to come.* Euripides was such an enemy to the fair sex that some have called him μισογυνης, *woman hater*. Yet in spite of all this aversion, he was married twice, but his connections, however, were so injurious, that he was compelled to divorce both his wives. *Diod.* 13.—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 7.—*Cic. In.* 1, c. 50. *Or.* 3, c. 7 *Acad.* 1, 4. *Offic.* 3. *Finib.* 2. *Tusc.* 1 & 4, &c.

EURIPUS, a narrow strait which separates the island of Euboea from the coast of Beotia. Its flux and reflux which continued regular during 18 or 19 days, and was uncommonly unsettled the rest of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the antients, and it is said that Aristotle threw himself into it because he was unable to find out the causes of that phænomenon. *Liv.* 28, c. 6.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Plin* 2, c, 95.—*Strab.* 9.

EURISTHENES. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

EURŌMUS, a city of Caria.

EURŌPA, one of the three grand divisions of the earth, known among the antients, and is superior to the others in the learning, power and abilities of its inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the Ægean Sea, Hellespont, Euxine, Palus Mæotis, and the Tanais in a northern direction. The Mediterranean divides it from Africa on the south, and on the west and north it is washed by the Atlantic and Northern Oceans. It is supposed to receive its name from Europa who was carried there by Jupiter. *Mela* 2, c. 1.—*Plin.* 3, c. 1, &c.

EUROPA, a daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia, and Telephassa. She was so beautiful that Jupiter became enamoured of her, and the better to seduce her he assumed the shape of a bull and mingled with the herds of Agenor, while Europa, with her female attendants were gathering flowers in the meadows. Europa caressed the beautiful animal and at last had the courage to sit upon his back. The god took advantage of her situation, and with precipitate steps retired towards the shore and crossed the sea with Europa on his back, and arrived safe in Crete. Here he assumed his original shape and declared his love. Europa consented, though she had once made vows of perpetual celibacy, and became mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus. After this distinguished amour with Jupiter, she married Asterius king of Crete. This monarch seeing himself without children by Europa, adopted the fruit of her amours with Jupiter, and always esteemed Minos, Sarpedon and Rhadamanthus, as his own children. Some suppose that Europa lived about 1552 years before the Christian era. *Ovid. Met.* 2, fab. 13.—*Mosch. Idyl.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 1.——One of the Oceanides.——A part of Thrace near mount Hæmus. *Justin.* 7, c. 1.

EUROPS, a king of Sicyon, son of Agialeus. *Pausf.* 2, c. 5.

EUROPUS, a king of Macedonia, &c. *Justin* 7, c. 1.

EUROTAS, a son of Lelex, father of Sparta, who married Lacedæmon. He was one

f the first kings of Laconia, and gave ame to the river which flows near . *Apollod.* 3, c. 16.—*Pausf.* 3, c. 1. A river of Laconia, flowing by Sparta. as called, by way of eminence, Basilimos, *the king of rivers*, and worshipby the Spartans as a powerful god. ils, reeds, myrtles and olives grew on anks in great abundance. *Strab.* 8.— *f.* 3, c. 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 82.—*Plut.* —A river of Thessaly near mount mpus. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 4. c. 8.

EUBŒTO, a daughter of Danaus by hyo. *Apollod.*

EUROS, a wind blowing from the eastern rts of the world. The Latins sometimes lled it Vulturnus. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 2, l. 11, &c.

EUBŒLE, a queen of the Amazons, ho assisted Æetes, &c. *Flacc.* 5.——A ighter of Minos, mother of Orion Mexume.——A daughter of Prœtus, g of Argos.——One of the Gorgons e was immortal. *Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 207.

EURYALUS, one of the Peloponnesian rs who went to the Trojan war with ships. *Homer. Il.* 2.——An illegitimate of Ulysses and Evippe. *Sophocl.*——A of Melas, taken prisoner by Hercules, . *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.——A Trojan who e with Æneas into Italy. He rendered elf famous for his immortal friendship h Nisus. *Vid.* Nisus.——A pleasant e of Sicily, near Syracuse, *Liv.* 25, 25.

EURYBATES, a herald in the Trojan war o took Briseis from Achilles by order Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 1.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 3.——A warrior of Argos, often victor at the Nemean games, &c. 1, c. —One of the Argonauts.

EURYBIA, the mother of Lucifer and all e stars. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Pontus and Terra.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

EURYBIADES, a Spartan, general of the Grecian fleet at the battles of Artemisium and Salamis against Xerxes. He has been charged with want of courage and with ambition. He offered to strike Themistocles when he wished to speak about the manner of attacking the Persians, upon which the Athenian said, strike me but hear me. *Herodot.* 8, c. 2, 74, &c.—*Plut.* in Them.

EURYDIUS, a son of Eurytus king of Argos killed in a war between his countrymen and the Athenians. *Apollod.* 2, c. 8.—A son of Nereus and Chloris. *Id.* 1, c. 9.

EURYCLEA, a beautiful daughter of Ops of Ithaca. Laertes bought her for 20 oxen, and gave her his son Ulysses to nurse, and treated her with much tenderness and attention. *Homer. Od.* 19.

EURYCLES, an orator of Syracuse who proposed to put Nicias and Demosthenes to death, and to confine to hard labor all the Athenian soldiers in the quarries. *Plut.*——A Lacedæmonian at the battle of Actium on the side of Augustus. *Id. in Anton.*——A soothsayer of Athens.

EURYCRATES, a king of Sparta, descended from Hercules. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

EURYCRATIDAS, a son of Anaxander, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.

EURYDAMAS, a Trojan skilled in the interpretation of dreams. His two sons were killed by Diomedes during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Od.* 22.——A wrestler of Cyrene, who, in a combat, had his teeth dashed to pieces by his antagonist, which he swallowed without showing any signs of pain, or discontinuing the fight. *Ælian. V. H.* 10, c. 19.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

EURYDEMY, the wife of Leotychides, king of Sparta. *Herodot.*

EURYDAMIDAS, a king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ. *Pausf.* 3, c. 10.

EURYDICE the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. She had by her husband Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, and one daughter called Euryone. A criminal partiality for her daughter's husband, to whom she offered her hand and the kingdom, made her conspire against Amyntas, who must have fallen a victim to her infidelity had not Euryone discovered it. Amyntas forgave her. Alexander ascended the throne after his father's death, and perished by the ambition of his mother. Perdiccas who succeeded him shared his fate, but Philip who was the next in succession secured himself against all attempts from his mother, and ascended the throne with peace and universal satisfaction. The manner of Eurydice's death is unknown.——A daughter of Amyntas, who married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate son of Philip. After the death of Alexander the Great, Aridæus ascended the throne of Macedonia, but he was totally governed by the intrigues of his wife, who called to Cassander and joined her forces with his to march against Polyperchon and Olympias. Eurydice was forsaken by her troops, Aridæus was pierced through with arrows by order of Olympias, who commanded Eurydice to destroy herself either by poison, the sword, or the halter. She chose the latter about 318 years before the Augustan age.——The wife

wife of the poet Orpheus. As she fled before Aristæus who wished to offer her violence, she was bit by a serpent in the grass, and died of the wound. Orpheus was so disconsolate that he ventured to go to hell, where, by the melody of his lyre, he obtained from Pluto the restoration of his wife to life provided he did not look behind before he came upon earth. He violated the conditions, his eagerness to see his wife rendered him forgetful. He looked behind and Eurydice was for ever taken from him. [*Vid.* Orpheus.] *Virg. G.* 4, v. 457, &c.—*Paus.* 9. c. 30.—*Ovid. Met.* 10 v. 30, &c.——A daughter of Adrastus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——One of the Danaides who married Dyas. *Id.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa in Peloponnesus. *Id.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Actor. *Id.*——A wife of Æneas. *Paus.* 10, c. 26.——A daughter of Amphiaraus. *Id.* 5. c. 17.——A daughter of Antipater, who married one of the Ptolemies. *Id.* 1, c. 7.——A daughter of king Philip. *Id.* 5. c. 17.——A daughter of Lacedæmon. *Id.* 3. c. 13.——A daughter of Clyrienus, who married Nestor. *Homer. Od.*——A wife of Demetrius, descended from Miltiades. *Plut. in Demetr.*

EURYGANIA, a wife of Œdipus. *Apollod.*

EURYLEON, a king of the Latins, called also Ascanius.

EURYLŎCHUS, one of the companions of Ulysses, the only one who did not take the potions of Circe. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 287.——A man who broke a conduit which conveyed water into Cyrthæ. &c. *Polyæn* 6.——A man who discovered the conspiracy which was made against Alexander by Hermolaus and others. *Curt.* 8. c 6.

EURYMĂCHUS, a powerful Theban who seized Platæa by treachery, &c.—One of Penelope's suitors.—A son of Antenor.—A lover of Hippodamia. *Paus.*

EURYMĔDE, the wife of Glaucus king of Ephyra. *Apollod.*

EURYMĔDŎN, the father of Periboea, by whom Neptune had Nausithous. *Homer Od.* 7.——A river of Pamphylia, where the Medes were once defeated by the Athenians, &c.

EURYMĬNES, a son of Neleus and Chloris. *Apollod.*

EURYNŎME, one of the Oceanides, mother of the Graces. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Amphip, mother of Adrastus and Eriphyle.——A woman of Lemnos, &c. *Flacc.* 2, v. 136.——The wife of Lycurgus son of Aleus. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.——The mother of Asopus by Jupiter. *Id.* 3, c. 12.——One of Penelope's female attendants. *Homer Il.* 17.——An Athenian sent with a sc to Nicias in Sicily. *Plut. in Nic*

EURYNŎMUS, one of the dei *Paus.* 10. c. 28.

EURYŌNE, a daughter of An of Macedonia, by Eurydice.

EURYPON, a king of Spa Sons. His reign was so glori descendants were called Eurypo 3, c. 7.

EURYPŸLE, a daughter of

EURŸPŸLUS, a son of Tele in the Trojan war by Pyrrhus. his court to Cassandra. *Homer* son of Hercules king of Cos. *V* v. 114.——A Grecian at the *Homer Il.* 2.——A prince of O went with Hercules against Laom 7, c. 19.——A son of Mestleus ized himself in the war of t against Thebes. *Apollod.* 3.—— Temenus king of Messenia. wh against his father's life. *Id.* 3. son of Neptune killed by Herc c. 7.——One of Penelope's suit c. 10.——A Thessalian who b rious for looking into a box w his share after the plunder of T 7, c. 19.

EURYSTHĬNES, a son of A who lived in perpetual dissentic twin brother Procles while t on the Spartan throne. It w which of the two was born first who wished to see both her so the throne, refused to declare were both appointed kings o order of the oracle of Delphi. death of the two brothers, the nians, who knew not to what right of seniority and successio permitted two kings to sit on one of each family. The de Eurysthenes were called Eurysth those of Procles, Proclidæ. It sistent with the laws of Sparta so of the same family to ascend th gether, yet that law has some violated by oppression and tyr rysthenes had a son called Ag ceeded him. His descendants Agidæ. There sat on the thro 31 kings of the family of Eury only 24 of the Proclidæ. T were far more illustrious. *H* 147. l. 6. c. 52.—*Paus.* 3, c. *in Ages.*

EURYSTHENĬDÆ. *Vid.* Eur

EURYSTHEUS, a king of Mycenæ, son of Sthenelus, a the daughter of Pelops. Juno

months, that he might come
ld before Hercules the son of
the younger of the two was
order of Jupiter to be subser-
vient of the other. [*Vid. Alcmena.*]
right was cruelly exercised by
who was jealous of the fame of
d who to destroy so powerful
posed upon him the most dan-
uncommon enterprizes well
he name of the twelve labors
The success of Hercules in
hose perilous labors alarmed
a greater degree, and he fur-
elf with a brazen vessel, where
cure himself a safe retreat in
er. After the death of Hercu-
us renewed his cruelties against
and made war against Ceyx
chinia because he had given
t, and treated them with hos-
e was killed in the prosecution
by Hyllus the son of Hercules
is sent to Alcmena the mother
who mindful of the cruelties
n had suffered, insulted it, and
eyes with the most inveterate
theus was succeeded on the
Argos by Atreus his nephew,
f Eurystheus happened about
ore the Trojan war. *Hygin.* fab.
Apollod. 2, c. 4, &c.—*Paus.* 1, c.
6.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6.
a daughter of Hippodamas,
d Parthaon. *Apollod.*——The
allirhotius, by Neptune. *Id.*
a, a town of Achaia. *Paus.*

a, a daughter of Thespius.—
of Leucippus. *Apollod.*
EMIS, the wife of Thestius.

ON & EURYTION, a Centaur
ence to Hippodamia was the
quarrel between the Lapithæ
s, at the nuptials of Pirithous.
—*Paus.* 5, c. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.*
man of Geryon killed by Her-
d. 2.——A king of Sparta who
Mantinea by stratagem. *Polyæn.*
of the Argonauts. *Ovid. Met.*
—A son of Lycaon. *Virg. Æn.*
A silversmith. *Id.* 10, v. 499.
of Heraclea convicted of adul-
punishment was the cause of
n of the oligarchical power
tot. 5 *Polit.*
s, a son of Mercury, among the
Flacc. 1, v. 439.——A king of
ther to Iole. He offered his
him who shot a bow better
Hercules conquered him, and
put him to death because he refused him
his daughter as the prize of his victory.
Apollod. 2. c. 4 & 7.——A son of Actor,
concerned in the wars between Augias and
Hercules.—A son of Augias killed by Her-
cules as he was going to Corinth to celé-
brate the Isthmian games. *Apollod.*——A
person killed in hunting the Calydonian
boar.——A son of Hippocoon. *Id.* 3, c. 10.
——A giant killed by Hercules or Bacchus
for making war against the Gods.

EUSEBIUS, a surname of Bacchus.

EUSEPUS & PEDASUS, the twin sons
of Brucolion killed in the Trojan war.
Homer. Il. 6.

EUTÆA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8,
c. 27.

EUTELIDAS, a famous statuary of Ar-
gos. *Id.* 6, c. 10.

EUTERPE, one of the Muses, daughter
of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided
over music, and was looked upon as the in-
ventress of the flute. She is represented as
crowned with flowers and holding a flute
in her hands. Some mythologists attri-
buted to her the invention of tragedy,
more commonly supposed to be the produc-
tion of Melpomene.——The name of the
mother of Themistocles according to some.

EUTHYCRATES, a sculptor of Sicyon,
son of Lysippus. He was peculiarly happy
in the proportions of his statues. Tholo
of Hercules and Alexander were in general
esteem, and particularly that of Medea,
which was carried on a chariot by four
horses. *Plin.* 34, c. 8.——A man who be-
trayed Olynthus to Philip.

EUTHYDEMUS, an orator and rhetorician
who greatly distinguished himself by his
eloquence, &c. *Strab.* 14.

EUTHYMUS, a celebrated boxer of Locri
in Italy, &c. *Paus.* 6, c. 6.

EUTRAPELUS, a man described as artful
and fallacious by *Horat.* 1, ep. 18, v. 31.
——A hair dresser. *Martial* 7, ep. 82.

EUTROPIUS, a Latin historian in the age
of Julian, under whom he carried arms in
the fatal expedition against the Persians.
His origin as well as his dignity are un-
known; yet some suppose, from the epi-
thet of *Clarissimus* prefixed to his history,
that he was a Roman senator. He wrote
an epitome of the history of Rome, from
the age of Romulus to the reign of the em-
peror Valens, to whom the work was de-
dicated. He wrote a treatise on medicine
without being acquainted with the art. Of
all his works the Roman history alone is
extant. It is composed with conciseness
and precision, but without elegance.—A
famous Eunuch at the court of Arcadius the
son of Theodosius the great, &c.

EUTYCHIDE, a woman who was thirty times brought to bed, and carried to the grave by twenty of her children. *Plin.* l. c. 3.

EUTYCHIDES, a learned servant of Atticus, &c. *Cic.* 13. *ad Attic.*——A sculptor.

EUXANTHIUS, a daughter of Minos and Dardanica. *Apollod.*

EUXENUS, a man who wrote a poetical history of the fabulous ages of Italy. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.

EUXINUS PONTUS, a sea between Asia and Europe, partly at the north of Asia Minor and at the west of Colchis. It was anciently called ἄξενος, *inhospitable*, on account of the savage manners of the inhabitants on its coasts. Commerce with foreign nations, and the plantation of colonies in their neighbourhood gradually softened their roughness, and the sea was no longer called Axenus, but Euxenus, *hospitable*. *Ovid, Trist.* 3, el. 13. l. 4, el. 4, v. 54.—*Strab.* 2, &c.—*Mela* 2, c. 1.—*Plin.* 5.

EUXIPPE, a woman who killed herself because the ambassadors of Sparta had offered violence to her virtue, &c.

EXADIUS, one of the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid Met.* 12, v. 266.

EXÆTHES, a Parthian who cut off the head of Crassus, &c. *Pollux* 3.

EXAGONUS, the ambassador of a nation in Cyprus who came to Rome and talked so much of the power of herbs, serpents, &c. that the consuls ordered him to be thrown into a vessel full of serpents. These venomous creatures far from hurting him, caressed him, and harmlessly licked him with their tongues. *Plin.* 28. c. 3.

EXOMITÆ, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. *Flacc.* 6, v. 143.

FABARIS, a river of Italy in the territories of the Sabines. It was also called Farfarus. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 725.

FABIA. *Vid.* Fabius Fabiciunus.

FABIA LEX, *de ambitu* was to circumscribe the number of *Sectatores* or attendants which were allowed to candidates in canvassing for some high office. It was proposed but did not pass.

FABIA, a tribe at Rome. *Horat.* 2. ep. 6, v. 52.——A vestal virgin sister to Terentia Cicero's wife.

FABIANI, some of the Luperci at Rome, instituted in honor of the Fabian family.

FABII, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse. They were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage a war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were totally slain, A. U. C. 277. There only remained one whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. *Dionys.* 9.—*Liv.* 2, c. 46, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2.—*Ovid Trist.* 2, v. 235.

FABIUS Maximus Rullianus was the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname of *Maximus*, for lessening the power of the populace at Fabius. He was master of horse, and his victory over the Samnites in that capacity, nearly cost him his life, because he engaged the enemy without the command of the dictator. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor. He triumphed over seven different nations in the neighbourhood of Rome, and rendered himself illustrious by his patriotism.

FABIUS RUSTICUS, an historian in the age of Claudius and Nero. He was intimate with Seneca, and the encomium which Tacitus passes upon his style, makes us regret the loss of his compositions.

FABIUS MARCELLINUS, an historian in the second century.

Q. FABIUS MAXIMUS, a celebrated Roman, who from a dull and inactive childhood was raised to the highest offices of the state. In his first consulship, he obtained a victory over Liguria, and the fatal battle of Trasymenus occasioned his election to the dictatorship. In this important office he began to oppose Annibal not by fighting him in the open field, like his predecessors, but he continually harassed his army by countermarches and ambuscades, from which he received the surname of Cunctator *or delayer*. Such operations, for the commander of the Roman armies gave offence to Rome, and Fabius was even accused of cowardice. He, however, continued firm in his first resolutions, and patiently bore to see his master of horse raised

re the dictatorial dignity with him-
by means of his enemies at home.
he had laid down his office of Dic-
his successors, for a while, followed
lau, but the rashness of Varro, and his
empt for the operations of Fabius oc-
ned the fatal battle of Cannæ. Ta
nus was obliged to surrender to his
s after the battle of Cannæ, and on
occasion the Carthaginian enemy ob-
ed that Fabius was the Annibal of
me. When he had made an agreement
h Annibal for the ransom of the captives,
ich was totally disapproved by the Ro-
n Senate, he sold all his estates to pay
e money, rather than forfeit his word to
he enemy. The bold proposals of young
cipio to go and carry the war from Italy
o Africa, was rejected by Fabius, as chime-
ical and dangerous. He did not, however,
live to see the success of the Roman arms,
der Scipio, and the conquest of Carthage
y measures which he treated with con-
mpt and heard with indignation. He
ed in the 100th year of his age, after he had
en five times consul, and twice honored
ith a triumph. The Romans were so
nsible of his great merit and services that
e expences of his funeral were defrayed
om the public treasury. *Plut. in vitâ.*
w. 2. c 6.—*Liv.*—*Polyb.* His son bore
e same name, and showed himself worthy
his noble father's virtues. During his
nsulship he received a visit from his fa-
r on horseback in the camp. The son or-
red the father to dismount, and the old
n chearfully obeyed, embracing his son,
saying, I wished to know, whether you
ew what it is to be consul. He died be-
e his father, and the Cunctator with the
deration of a philosopher delivered a
end oration over the dead body of his
n. *Plut. in Fabio.*

FABIUS PICTOR, a Roman author who
ourished about 216 years before the Au-
tian age. He is the first who wrote an
storical account of his country. The work
ich is now extant, and which is attribut-
d to him, is a spurious composition.

FABIUS, a loquacious person mentioned
Horat. 1, *Sat.* 1.——A Roman Con-
, surnamed Ambustus, because he was
uck with lightening.——A lieutenant of
sar in Gaul.

FABIUS FABRICIANUS, a Roman as-
sinated by his wife Fabia, that he might
ore freely enjoy the company of a favo-
e youth. His son was saved from his
other's cruelties, and when he came of
e he avenged his father's death by mur-
ering his mother and her adulterer. The
Senate took cognizance of the action, and
pardoned the parricide. *Plut. in Parall.*

FABIUS, a chief priest at Rome when
Brennus took the city. *Plut.*——A Ro-
man sent to consult the oracle of Delphi,
while Annibal was in Italy.——Another
chosen Dictator merely to create new Sena-
tors.——A lieutenant of Lucullus detested
by Mithridates.——A son of Paulus Æmi-
lius, adopted into the family of the Fabii.
——A Roman surnamed Allobrogicus from
his victory over the Allobroges, &c. *Flor.*
2, c. 17.——Another chosen general against
the Carthaginians in Italy. He lost all his
forces in a battle, and fell wounded by the
side of Annibal. *Plut. in Parall.*——A
Consul with J. Cæsar, who conquered
Pompey's adherents in Spain.——A high
priest who wrote some annals and made
war against Viriathus in Spain. *Liv.* 30, c.
26.—*Flor.* 3, c. 2.

FABRATERIA, a colony and town of the
Volsci in Latium. *Itin.* 8, c. 398.

FABRICIUS, a Latin writer in the reign
of Nero, who employed his pen in satyriz-
ing and defaming the Senators. His works
were burnt by order of Nero.

C. FABRICIUS, a celebrated Roman
who in his first consulship, A. U. C. 470,
obtained several victories over the Samnites
and Lucanians, and was honored with a
triumph. The riches which were acquired
in those battles were immense, the soldiers
were liberally rewarded by the consul, and
the treasury was enriched with 400 talents.
Two years after Fabricius went as ambassa-
dor to Pyrrhus, and refused with contempt
the presents, and heard with indignation the
offers, which might have corrupted the fide-
lity of a less virtuous citizen. Pyrrhus
had occasion to admire the magnanimity of
Fabricius, but his astonishment was more
powerfully awakened when he saw him
make a discovery of the perfidious offers
of his physician, who pledged himself to
the Roman general for a sum of money to
poison his royal master. To this greatness
of soul was added the most consummate
knowledge of military affairs, and the
greatest simplicity of manners. Fabricius
is recorded to have sat at his table. A small
salt-cellar, whose feet were of horn, was
the only silver vessel which appeared in his
house. This contempt of luxury and use-
less ornaments Fabricius wished to inspire
among the people, and during his consul-
ship he banished from the senate Cornelius
Rufinus, who had been twice consul and
dictator, because he kept in his house more
than ten pound weight of silver plate.
Such were the manners of the conqueror of
Pyrrhus

Pyrrhus who observed that he wished rather to command those that had money, than possess it himself. He lived and died in the greatest poverty. His body was buried at the public charge, and the Roman people were obliged to give a dowry to his two daughters, when they had arrived to years of maturity. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 9. *l.* 4, c. 4.—*Flor.* 1, c. 18. *Cic.* 3, *de offic.*—*Plut. in Pyrrh.*

FABRĬCIUS PONS, a bridge at Rome, built by the consul Fabricius. *Horat.* 2. *Ser.* 3, v. 36.

FÆSŬLÆ, a town of Etruria, famous for its augurs. *Ital* 8, v. 478.

FALCĬDIA LEX, was enacted by the tribune Falcidius, A. U. C. 713, concerning wills and the rights of heirs.

FALERII, a town of Etruria.

FĂLERINA, a tribe at Rome. *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

FĂLERNUS, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine, which the Roman poets have greatly celebrated. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 96. *Horat.* 1, od. 20, v. 10. 2, *Ser.* 4, v. 15.—*Strab.* 5.

FĂLISCI, a people of Etruria, originally a Macedonian colony. When they were besieged by Camillus, a school-master went out of the gates of the city with his pupils and betrayed them into the hands of the Roman enemy, that by such a possession he might oblige the place to surrender. Camillus heard the proposal with indignation, and ordered the man to be stripped naked and whipped back to the town by those whom his perfidy wished to betray. This instance of generosity operated upon the people so powerfully that they surrendered to the Romans. *Plut. in Camill.*

FAMA, *fame*, was worshipped by the ancients as a powerful goddess, and generally represented blowing a trumpet, &c. *Stat.* 3. *Theb.* 427.

FANNIA LEX, *de Sumptibus*, by L. Fannius, the consul, A. U. C. 588. It enacted that no person should spend more than 100 *asses* a day at the great festivals, and 30 *asses* on other days, and ten at all other times.

FANNII, two orators of whom Cicero speaks in *Brut.*

FANNIUS, a poet whose poems and picture were consecrated in the library of Apollo, on mount Palatine at Rome, as it was then called. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 4, v. 21. ——A person who killed himself when apprehended in a conspiracy against Augustus. *Mart.* 12, ep. 8.

FANUM VACŬNÆ, a village in the country of the Sabines. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 10, v. 49.

FARFĂRUS, a river of the Sabine *Met.* 14, v. 330.

FASCELIS, a surname of Diana.

FASCELLINA, a town of Sicily i normus. *Sil.* 14, v. 261.

FAUCĬLA, a prostitute who p conveyed food to the Roman pri Capua. *Liv.* 26, c. 33.

FAVENTIA, a town of Spain. c. 1.——Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 597.

FAVĔRIA, a town of Istria. c. 11.

FAULA, a mistress of Hercules.

FAUNA, a deity among the R She was daughter of Picus and wa nally called Marica. Her marria Faunus procured her the name of and her knowledge of futurity Fatua and Fatidica. It is said that ver saw a man after her marriag Faunus, and that her uncommon occasioned her being ranked amo god's after death. She is the same, ing to some, as Bona Mater. So tholog'ts accuse her of drunkenn say that she expired under the blow husband, for an immoderate use o *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47, &c. *Varro.* 43, c. 1.

FAUNALIA, festivals at Rome, i of Faunus.

FAUNI, certain deities of the cou presented as having the legs, feet a of goats, and the rest of the body They were called satyrs by the The peasants offered them a lamb o with great solemnity. *Virg. G.* 1 *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 392.

FAUNUS, a son of Picus, who re Italy about 1300 years before the age. His bravery as well as wisdo given rise to the tradition that he of Mars. His great popularity, fondness for agriculture made his revere him as one of their countr after death. He was represented the equipage of the satyrs, and was ed to give oracles. *Dionys.* 1, c. 7 *Æn.* 7, v. 47, *l.* 8, v. 314. *l.* 10, v. *rat.* 1, od. 17.

FAVO, a Roman mimic, who a neral of Vespasian imitated the and features of the deceased e *Suet. in Vesp.* 19.

FAUSTĬTAS, a goddess amo Romans supposed to preside ove *Horat.* 4, od. 5, v. 17.

FAUSTŬLUS, a shepherd ordere pose Romulus and Remus. He p brought them home. *Liv.* 1, c. 4.— 43, c. 2. *Plut. in Rom.*

BRUA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over purifications.

LGINAS, a Roman knight, killed by Pompey at Dyrrachium. *Caes.* 3, *Bell.*

NESTELLA, a Roman historian in the age of Augustus. He died at Cumæ. One of the gates of Rome. *Ovid.* 6. v. 578.

RĀLIA, a festival in honor of the dead, celebrated at Rome, the 17th or 21st of February. It continued for 11 days, during which time presents were carried to the tombs of the deceased, marriages were forbidden, and the temples of the Gods were shut. It was universally believed that the souls of their departed friends came and hovered over their graves, and feasted upon the provisions that the hand of piety and affection had procured for them. Their punishments in hell were also suspended, and during that time they enjoyed rest and liberty.

FERENTANUM & FERENTUM, a town of Italia. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 53.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 4, v. 16.

FERĒTRIUS, a surname of Jupiter, *a ferendo*, because he had assisted the Romans, *a feriendo*, because he had conquered their enemies under Romulus. He had a temple at Rome, built by Romulus. It is there that the spoils called *opima*, were always carried.—*Liv.* 1, c. 10.—*Plut. in R.*

FERŌNIA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves. The name is derived *a ferendo*, because she gave abundance to her votaries, or perhaps from a town Feronia, near mount Soracte, where she had a temple. It was usual to offer a yearly sacrifice to her, and to wash their feet and hands in the waters of the sacred fountain, which flowed near her temple. It is said that those who were filled with the spirit of this goddess could walk barefooted over burning coals without receiving any injury from the flames. *Virg.* 7, v. 800.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 10. *Ital.* 13. *Strab.* 5.——A town at the foot of mount Soracte. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 5. v.

FERIÆ LATĪNÆ, festivals at Rome instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The principal magistrates of 47 towns in Latium, usually assembled on a mount near Rome, where they altogether with the Roman magistrates offered a bull to Jupiter Italia, of which they carried home some part after the immolation, after they had sworn mutual friendship and alliance. It continued but one day originally, but in process of time four days were dedicated for its celebration. *Dionys. Hal.* 4. *Cic. ep.* 6. *Liv.* 21, &c. The feriæ among the Romans were certain days set apart to celebrate festivals, and during that time it was unlawful for any person to work. They were either public or private. The public were of four different kinds. The *feriæ stativæ*, were certain immoveable days always marked in the calendar and observed by the whole city with much festivity and public rejoicing. The *feriæ conceptivæ* were moveable feasts and the day appointed for the celebration was always previously fixed by the magistrates or priests. Among these were the *feriæ Latinæ*, *Compitalia*, &c. The *feriæ imperativæ*, were appointed only by the command of the consul, dictator, or prætor, as a public rejoicing for some important victory gained over the enemy of Rome. The *feriæ Nundinæ*, were regular days, in which the people of the country and neighbouring towns assembled together and exposed their respective commodities to sale. They were called Nundinæ because kept every ninth day. The *feriæ privatæ*, were observed only in families in commemoration of birth days, marriages, funerals and the like. The days on which the *feriæ* were observed were called by the Romans *festi dies*, because dedicated to mirth, relaxation, and festivity.

FESCENNIA, a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by a satyrical humor and merriment, endeavoured to raise the laughter of the company. They were often repeated at nuptials and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion. They were proscribed by Augustus as of immoral tendency. *Plin.* 3, c. 5. —*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 695.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 145.

FESTUS, a friend of Domitian who killed himself in an illness. *Martial* 1 *ep.* 79.

FIBRĒNUS, a river of Italy. *Sil.* 8. v. 400.

FIDĒNA, an inland town of Latium, whose inhabitants are called Fidenates. *Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 773.—*Liv.* 1. c. 44.

FIDENTIA, a town of Italy. *Cic. In.* 2, c. 54.

FIDES, the goddess of faith and honesty, worshipped by the Romans. Numa was the first who paid her divine honors.

FIDĒNĀLIA, a palace of Italy. *Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

FIDIUS DIUS, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore. He was also called

called Sancus or Sanctus and Semipater, and he was solemnly addressed in prayers the 5th of June, which was yearly consecrated to his service. *Ovid. Fast.* 6.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 10.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2 & 9.

FIMBRIA, a Roman officer who besieged Mithridates in Britane, and failed in his attempts to take him prisoner. He was deserted by his troops for his cruelty, upon which he killed himself. *Plut. in Lucull.*

FISCELLUS, a part of the Apennine mountains in Umbria. *Ital.* 8, v. 518.

FLACELLIA, a Roman matron in Nero's age, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 7

FLACCUS, a consul who marched against Sylla, and was assassinated by Fimbria. *Plut.*——A poet. *Vid.* Valerius.

FLĀMĬNIA LEX *agraria*, by C. Flaminius, the tribune A. U. C. 525. It required that the lands of Picenum, from which the Gauls Senones had been expelled, should be divided among the Roman people.

FLAMINIA VIA, a celebrated road which led from Rome to Ariminum. It received its name from Flaminius, who built it, and was killed at the battle of Thrasymenus against Annibal.

C. FLĀMĬNIUS, a Roman consul of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the lake of Thrasymenus by the artifice of Annibal. He was k[illed] in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, A. U. C. 535. The conqueror wished to give a burial to his body, but it was not found in the heaps of slain. *Liv.* 22, c. 3, *&c.*—*Polyb.*—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.

T. Q. FLĀMĬNIUS or FLAMINĪNUS, a celebrated Roman raised to the consulship A. U. C. 554, though under the age of 30. He was trained in the art of war against Annibal, and he shewed himself capable in every respect to discharge with honor the great office with which he was entrusted. He was sent at the head of the Roman troops against Philip, king of Macedonia, and in his expedition he met with uncommon success. The Greeks gradually declared themselves his firmest supporters, and he totally defeated Philip on the confines of Epirus, and made all Locris, Phocis, and Thessaly, tributary to the Roman power. He granted peace to the conquered monarch, and proclaimed all Greece free and independent at the Isthmian games. This celebrated action procured the name of patrons of Greece to the Romans, and insensibly paved their way to universal dominion. Flaminius behaved among them with the greatest policy, and by his ready compliance to their national customs and prejudices, he gained uncommon popularity, and received the name of father and de[liv]erer of Greece. He was afterwards s[ent] ambassador to king Prusias, who had g[iven] refuge to Annibal, and there his prude[nce] and artifice hastened out of the world a[n] who had long been the terror of the R[o]mans. Flaminius was found dead in [his] bed, after a life spent in the greatest glo[ry] in which he had imitated with success [the] virtues of his model Scipio. *Plut. in* [...] —*Flor.*

L. FLĀMĬNIUS, the brother of the p[re]ceding, signalized himself in the wars [of] Greece. He was expelled from the se[nate] for killing a Gaul, by Cato his broth[er] colleague in the censorship, an action wh[ich] was highly resented by Titus. *Plut.* [...] *Flam.*

FLĀVIA LEX *agraria*, by L. Fla[vius] A. U. C 693, for the distribution of a c[er]tain quantity of lands among Pomp[ey's] soldiers, and the commons.

FLĀVIĀNUM, a town of Etr[uria] on the Tiber, called also Flavinium. *V[irg.] Æn.* 7, v. 696.

FLAVIUS, a senator who conspired w[ith] Piso against Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——A tri[bune] of the people deposed by J. Caesar.—A Roman who informed Gracchus of the v[io]lent measures of the senate against him. A brother of Vespasian, &c.—A tr[ibune] who wounded one of Annibal's ele[phants] in an engagement.

FLŌRA, the goddess of flowers and g[ar]dens among the Romans. She is the s[ame] as the Chloris of the Greeks. Some s[up]pose that she was originally a comm[on] courtezan, who left to the Romans [the] immense riches which she had acquired [by] prostitution and lasciviousness, in rem[em]brance of which a yearly festival was [in]stituted in her honor. She was wors[hip]ped even among the Sabines, long b[efore] the foundation of Rome, and Tatius [was] the first who raised her a temple in [the] city of Rome. It is said that she m[arried] Zephyrus, and that she received from h[im] the privileges of presiding over flowers [and] of enjoying perpetual youth. [*Vid. Flo*[ra]] She was represented as crowned w[ith] flowers, and holding in her hand the h[orn] of plenty. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 195, *&c.* *Varro de R. R.* 1.—*Lactant.* 1.——A c[ele]brated courtezan passionately loved [by] Pompey the Great. She was so bea[utiful] that when the temple of Castor and Po[llux] at Rome was adorned with paintings, [her] picture was drawn and placed among [the] rest.

FLORĀLIA, games in honor of Flo[ra] Rome. They were instituted about [the] age of Romulus, but they were not [...]

th regularity and proper attention
ear U. C. 580 They were ob-
arly, and exhibited a scene of the
ounded licentiousness. It is re-
at Cato wished once to be present
lebration, and that when he saw
deference for his presence inter-
e feast, he retired, not chusing to
ctator of the prostitution of naked
n a public theatre. This behavi-
ptivated the Romans, that the ve-
nator was treated with the most
on applause as he retired. *Val.*
. 10.—*Varro de L. L.* 1.—*Paterc.*
m. 8.

us, L. Annæus Julius, a Latin
of the same family which produ-
ca and Lucan. He lived about 200
er the Augustan age, and wrote an
ent of Roman history in four books.
ipos.d in a florid and poetical stile,
ather a panegyric on many of the
ions of the Romans than a faithful
ect recital of their history. He also
oetry, and entered the lists against
eror Adrian, who satyrically re-
d him with frequenting taverns and
f dissipation.

NIA, a surname of Juno.

A, a woman of Ariminum, famous
knowledge of poisonous herbs, and
petulance. *Horat. ep.* 5, v. 42.

SOLIS, a fountain in the province
ne, cool at midday, and warm at
g and setting of the sun. *Herodot.*
1.

ELIA, a vestal virgin. *Cic.*

ELIUS CAPITO, an intimate friend
ce 1 *Sat.* 5, v. 32.——A Roman
sed commotions in Germany after
h of Nero. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 7.——
who conducted Cleopatra into Syria
r of Antony. *Plut in Ant.*

LIÆ, a maritime town of Campa-
Caieta. *Horat.* 3, od. 17.

LIĀNUM, a villa of Cicero near
. *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 10.

VAX, a goddess at Rome, who pre-
er the baking of bread. Her festi-
lled Fornacalia were first instituted
na. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 525.

Appii, a people of Italy. *Plin.*

RŪNA, a powerful deity among the
s, daughter of Oceanus according to
, or one of the Parcæ according to
. She was the goddess of fortune,
om her hand were derived riches,
overty, pleasures and misfortunes,
gs and pains. She was worshipped
erent parts of Greece, and in Achaia
tue held the horn of plenty in one
hand, and had a winged Cupid at its feet. In Bœotia she had a statue which represented her as holding Plutus the god of riches in her arms, to intimate that fortune is the source whence wealth and honors flow. Bupalus was the first who made a statue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he represented her with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of penty in her hand. The Romans paid particular attention to the goddess of Fortune, and had no less than eight different temples erected to her honor in their city. Tulius Hostilius was the first who built her a temple, and from that circumstance it is easily known when her worship was first introduced among the Romans. Her most famous temple in Italy was at Antium, in Latium, where presents and offerings were regularly sent from every part of the country. Fortune has been called Pherepolis, the protectress of cities, Acræa from her temple at Corinth on an eminence, ἄκρος. She was called Prænestine at Præneste in Italy, where she had also a temple. Besides she was worshipped among the Romans under different names, such as Female fortune, Virile fortune, Equestrian, Peaceful, Virgin, &c. On the first of April which was consecrated to Venus among the Romans, the Italian widows and marriageable virgins assembled in the temple of Virile fortune, and after burning incense and offering their garments, they entreated the goddess to hide from the eyes of their husbands whatever defects there might be on their bodies. The goddess of Fortune is represented in ancient monuments with a horn of plenty, and sometimes two, in her hands. She is blind folded, and generally holds a wheel in her hand as an emblem of her inconstancy. Sometimes she appears with wings, and treads upon the prow of a ship, and holds a rudder in her hands. *Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 569.—*Plut. de fort. Rom. & in Cor.*—*Cic. de Div.* 2.—*Liv.* 10.—*Augustin de Civ. D.* 4—*Flor.* 1.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 5.—*Lucan.* 2, *&c.*

FORTŪNĀTÆ INSULÆ, islands at the west of Mauritania in the Atlantic sea. They are two in number, at a little distance one from the other, and 10,000 stadia from the shores of Libya. They are represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. The air was wholesome and temperate, the earth produced an immense number of various fruits without the labors of men. When they had been described to Sertorius in the most enchanting colors, that celebrated general expressed a wish to retire, thither, and to remove himself from the noise

of the world, and the dangers of war. *Strab.* 1.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Horat.* 4, od. 8, v. 27.—*Epod.* 16.

Forulī, a town of the Sabines, built on a stony place. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7. v. 714.

Forum—Appii, a town of Latium. *Horat.* 1, *sat.* 5, v. 3.——Augustum a place at Rome. *Ovid.* 5, *Fast.* v. 552.——Flāminii, a town of Umbria.—Gallorum, a town of Gaul Togata—Julium, a town of Gaul Narbonensis. *Strab.* 4.——Lebnorum, a town of Insubria. *Polyb.*—Sempronii, a town of Umbria, &c.

Fossæ Philistinæ, one of the mouths of the Po. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 9.

Franci, a people of Germany and Gaul, whose country was called Francia. *Claudian.*

Frĕgella, a famous town of Italy, destroyed for revolting from the Romans. *Ital.* 5, v. 452.

Frĕgēnæ, a town of Etruria. *Plin.* 3, v. 5.

Frentāni, a people of Italy, near Apulia. *Sil.* 8, v. 520.

Frīgĭdus, a river of Tuscany.

Frisii, a people of Germany, near the Rhine.

Fronto, a preceptor of M. Antoninus, by whom he was greatly esteemed.

Frūsĭno, a small town of Campania. *Sil.* 8, v. 399.

Fūcĭnus, a lake of Italy in the country of the Marsi. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 759.

Furĭdius, a wretched usurer, &c. *Horat.* 1, *Sat* 2.

Furius Geminus, a man greatly promoted by the interest of Livia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 5, c. 1 & 2.

Fulginātes, a people of Umbria. *Plin.* 3. c. 14.

Q. Fulgīnus, a brave officer in Cæsar's legions, &c. *Cæs. bell Civ.*

Fullinum & Fulginum, a small town of Umbria.

Fulvia lex was proposed but rejected A. U. C. 628, by Flaccus Fulvius. It tended to make all the people of Italy citizens of Rome.

Fulvia, a bold and ambitious woman who married the tribune Clodius, and afterwards Curio, and at last M. Antony. She took a part in all the intrigues of her husband's triumvirate and showed herself cruel as well as revengeful. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, Fulvia ordered it to be brought to her, and with all the insolence of barbarity, she bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra, upon which she attempted to avenge her wrongs, by persuading Augustus to take arms against her husband. When scheme did not succeed, she raised a against Augustus, in which she engaged Antonius her brother in law, and when her attempts proved fruitless, she into the east, where her husband received her with great coldness and indifference. This unkindness totally broke her and she soon after died, about 40 years fore the christian era. *Plut. in Cic.*——A woman who discovered to the designs of Catiline upon his life. *in Cic.*

Fulvius, a Roman senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the tor's secrets to his wife who made it to all the Roman matrons for which ceived so severe a reprimand from A that he and his wife hanged themselves despair.—A friend of C. Gracchus killed in a sedition with his son. He was thrown into the river, and his was forbidden to put on mourning death. *Plut. in Gracch.*

Fulvius Flaccus Censor, a who plundered a marble temple to finish the building of one which erected to Fortune. He was always after this sacrilege. *Liv.* 25, c. 2.

Ser. Fulvius Nobilior, a consul who went to Africa after the of Regulus. After he had acquired glory against the Carthaginians, he wrecked at his return with 200 ships. His grandson Marcus was Spain, where he greatly signalized He was afterwards rewarded with sulship.

Fundanus, a lake near Fundi which discharges itself into the ranean. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 69.

Fundi, a town of Italy near C the Appian road. *Strab.* 5.

Fŭriæ, the three daughters of Acheron, or of Pluto and Proser according to some. *Vid.* Eumenides

Furii, a family which migrated Medullia in Latium and came to Rome under Romulus, and were among the patricians. Camillus w family, and it was he who first rai distinction. *Plut. in Camil.*

Furia lex *de Testamentis*, by the tribune. It forbad any person as a legacy more than a thousand cept to the relations of the master numitted them, with a few mor tions. *Cic.* 1 *Verr.* 42.—*Liv.* 35.

Furīna, the goddess of robb shipped at Rome. Some say that same as the furies. Her festivals w

inalia. *Cic. de Nat.* 3, c. 18.—*Varro de L.* 5, c. 3.

URINUS LACUS, a lake near which C. Lucchus was slain.

URIUS, a military tribune with Camil-

He was sent against the Tuscans by colleague.—A Roman slave who ob-ed his freedom, and applied himself h unremitted attention to cultivate a all portion of land which he had pur-sed. The uncommon fruits which he ped from his labors rendered his neigh-ors jealous of his prosperity. He was used before a Roman tribunal of witch-ft, but honorably acquitted.

M. FURIUS Bibaculus, a Latin poet of Cremona, about 103 years before the christ-an era. He wrote annals in verse, and as universally celebrated for the wit and humor of his expressions. It is said that Virgil imitated his poetry and even bor-rowed some of his lines. He wrote Iam-bics. *Quintil.* 8, c. 6, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 5, v. 40.

FURNIUS, a man accused of adultery with Claudia Pulchra, and condemned, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, v. 52.——A friend of Horace, 1 *Sat.* 10, v. 86.

FUSIA LEX *de Comitiis*, A. U. C. 527, forbad any business to be transacted at the public assemblies on certain days, though among the *fasti*.—Another A. U. C. 690, which ordained that the votes in a public assembly should be given separately.

FUSIUS, a Roman orator. *Cic.* 2, *de Orat.* c. 22.——A Roman killed in Gaul, while he presided there over one of the provinces. *Caes. bell. G.* 7, c. 3.

NABALES, a people of Aquitain. *Plin.* 4, c. 19.

GABAZA, a country of Asia near Sogdi-. *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

GABENE & GABIENE, a country of Persia. 19.

GABINIUS, a friend of Augustus, be-ed by order of Pompey. It is main-ed that he spoke after death.

GABII, a city of the Volsci taken by the ice of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who ed the confidence of the inhabitants, by ing to them and pretending that his her had ill treated him. Romulus and us were educated there, as it was the m at that time to send there the young bility. *Plut. in Romul.*

GABINA, the name of Juno, worshipped Gabii. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 682.

GABINIA LEX *de Comitiis*, by A. Gabi-s the tribune, A. U. C. 614. It required in the public assemblies for electing ifrates, the votes should be given by lots, and not *viâ voce*.—Another *de Co-itiis*, which made it a capital punishment to convene any clandestine assembly, agree-ble to the old law of the 12 tables.—An-ther *de Militiâ*, by A. Gabinius the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It granted Pompey the power of carrying on the war against the pirates during three years, and of obliging all kings, governors and states, to supply him with all the necessaries he wanted, over all the Mediterranean sea, and in the mari-time provinces as far as 400 *stadia* from the sea.—Another *de Usurâ* by Aul. Gabinius the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It ordained that no action should be granted for the re-covery of any money borrowed upon small interest to be lent upon larger. This was an usual practice at Rome which obtained the name of *versuram facere*.—Another against fornication.

GABINIANUS, a rhetorician in the reign of Vespasian.

GABINIUS, a Roman historian.

AUL. GABINIUS, a Roman consul who made war in Judæa, and re-established tran-quility there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. He was accused at his return of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished and died about 40 years before Christ, at Salona.—A lieutenant of Antony.—A consul who behaved with un-common rudeness to Cicero.

GADES & GADIRA, a small island in the Atlantic, on the Spanish coast, 25 miles from the columns of Hercules. It was sometimes called Tartessus and Erythia ac-cording to Pliny. Geryon, whom Hercu-les killed, fixed his residence there. Her-cules, surnamed Gaditanus, had there a cele-brated temple in which all his labors were engraved with excellent workmanship. The inhabitants are called Gaditani. *Plin.* 4, c. 22.—*Strab.* 3.—*Cic. pro Cab.*—*Justin* 44, c. 4.

GAD-

GĂDĪTĀNUS, a surname of Hercules, from Gades. *Vid.* Gades.

GÆSĀTÆ, a people on the Rhone who assisted the Senones in taking and plundering Rome under Brennus. *Strab.* 5.

GÆTŪLIA, a country of Libya near the Garamantes. It was part of king Masinissa's kingdom. The country was the favorite retreat of wild beasts. *Sallust in Jug. Sil.* 3, v. 287.

GÆTŪLICUS Cn. Lentulus, an officer in the age of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4, c. 42.

GALĂBRII, a nation near Thrace.

GALACTOPHĂGI, a people of Asiatic Scythia. *Homer. Il.* 3.

GALANTHIS, a servant maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity eased the labors of her mistress. When Juno resolved to retard the birth of Hercules and hasten the labors of the wife of Sthenelus, she solicited the aid of Lucina, who immediately repaired to the house of Alcmena, and in the form of an old woman, sat near the door with her legs crossed, and her fingers joined. In this posture she uttered some magical words which served also to prolong the labors of Alcmena, and render her state the more miserable. Alcmena had already passed some days in the most excruciating torments, when Galanthis began to suspect the jealousy of Juno, and concluded that the old woman who continued at the door always in the same unchanged posture was the instrument of the anger of the goddess. With such suspicions Galanthis ran out of the house and with a countenance expressive of joy she informed the old woman that her mistress had just brought forth. Lucina at the words rose from her posture, and at that instant Alcmena was safely delivered. The uncommon laugh which Galanthis raised upon this, made Lucina suspect that she had been deceived. She seized Galanthis by the hair, and threw her on the ground, and while she attempted to resist she was changed into a weazel, and condemned to bring forth her young by the mouth in the most agonizing pains. This transformation alludes to a vulgar notion among the antients, who believe this of the weazel, because she carries her young in her mouth, and continually shifts from place to place. The Bœotians paid great veneration to the weazel, which as they supposed facilitated the labors of Alcmena. *Ælian. H. Anim.* 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, fab. 6.

GALATA, a town of Syria.——An island near Sicily.——A town of Sicily.——A mountain of Phocis.

GĂLĂTÆ, the inhabitants of Galatia. *Vid.* Galatia.

GĂLĂTÆA & GALATEA, [illegible] daughter of Nereus and Doris. [illegible] passionately loved by the cyclops [illegible] mus, whom she treated with [illegible] disdain, while Acis, a shepherd [illegible] enjoyed her unbounded affection [illegible] happiness of these two lovers was [illegible] by the jealousy of the Cyclops, who [illegible] ed his rival to pieces with a [illegible] broken rock, while he sat in the [illegible] Galatæa. Galatæa was inconsolable [illegible] loss of Acis, and as she could no [illegible] him to life she changed him into [illegible] tain. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 789.——The [illegible] ter of a Celtic king, from whom [illegible] were called Galatæ. *Ammian.* [illegible] country girl, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* [illegible]

GĂLĂTIA, a country of Asia Minor [illegible] tween Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia and Bithynia. It received its name [illegible] the Gauls who migrated there under [illegible] nus, some time after the sacking of [illegible] *Strab.* 12.—*Justin.* 37, c. 4.——The [illegible] of antient Gaul among the Greeks.

GALAXIA, a festival, in which [illegible] boiled a mixture of barley, pu[illegible] milk, called γαλαξία by the Gre[illegible]

GALBA, a surname of one of the [illegible] from the smallness of his stature [illegible] king among the Gauls, who [illegible] against J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell Gall.* 2, [illegible] A brother of the emperor Galba w[illegible] himself, &c.

GALBA Servius Sulpicius, a [illegible] emperor, born the 24th of Decem[illegible] years before the Christian era. [illegible] gradually raised to the greatest [illegible] the state, and exercised his powe[illegible] provinces with the greatest equity [illegible] remitted diligence. He dedic[illegible] greatest part of his time to solitary [illegible] chiefly to avoid the suspicions [illegible] His disapprobation of the empe[illegible] pressive command in the province [illegible] cause of new disturbances. Nero [illegible] him to be put to death, but he [illegible] from the hands of the executio[illegible] was publicly saluted emperor. Wh[illegible] seated on the throne he suffered h[illegible] be governed by favorites, who ex[illegible] goods of the citizens to sale to gra[illegible] avarice. Exemptions were sold [illegible] price, and the crime of murder [illegible] ted out, and impunity purchase[illegible] large sum of money. Such irre[illegible] in the emperor's ministers greatly [illegible] the people, and when Galba refus[illegible] the soldiers the money which he [illegible] mised them when he was raised [illegible] throne, they assassinated him in the [illegible] of his age, and the eighth mon[illegible] reign, and proclaimed Otho em[illegible]

.. D. 69. The virtues which
› bright in Galba when a pri-
tally disappeared when he as-
throne, and he who shewed
most impartial judge, forgot the
emperor and of a father of
Sueton. & Plut. in vita.—Tacit.
a learned man, grandfather to
of the same name. *Suet, in*
A Roman famous for his elo-
ie age of Cato, &c.

s CLAUDIUS, a celebrated phy-
age of M. Antoninus and his
orn at Pergamus, A. D. 131.
was an architect. He applied
unremitted labor to the study
hy, mathematics, and chiefly of
visited the most learned semi-
Greece and Egypt, and at last
ome, where he soon rendered
ous by his profession. Many,
his cures, attributed them to
said that he had received all
edge from enchantments. He
intimate with Marcus Aurelius,
or, after whose death, he re-
Pergamus, where he died in an
d age, A. D. 210. He wrote
300 volumes, the greatest part
were burnt in the temple of
ome, where they had been de-
ome are now extant. Galenus
himself greatly indebted to the
f Hippocrates for his medical
, and bestowed great encomiums
. To the diligence applica-
experiments of those two celebrat-
ns, the moderns are indebted
useful discoveries, yet, often their
e ill grounded, their conclusions
their reasoning false.

LÆ, certain prophets in Sicily.

IA, one of the Roman tribes.—
f Vitellius. *Cæsar.—Tacit. Hist.*

IUS, a native of Dacia, made em-
ome by Diocletian, *Vid.* Maxi-

US, a river of Calabria flowing
ay or Tarentum. *Virg. G.* 4, v.
at. 2, od. 6, v. 10.——A rich
Latium. killed as he attempted
reconciliation between the Tro-
Rutulians, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v.

ÆA, a celebrated country of

ITHIADIA, a festival at Thebes,
of Galinthias a daughter of Prœtus.
ebrated before the festival of Her-
cules, by whose orders it was first instituted.

GALLI, a nation of Europe, naturally fierce and inclined to war. They were very superstitious and in their sacrifices they often immolated human victims. In some places they had large statues made with twigs, which they filled with men, and reduced to ashes. They believed themselves descended from Pluto, and from that circumstance they always reckoned their time not by the days as other nations, but by the nights. Their obsequies were splendid, and not only the most precious things, but even slaves and oxen were burnt on the funeral piles. Children among them, never appeared in the presence of their fathers before they were able to bear arms in the defence of their country. *Cæs. bell. G. Strab. Tacit. Vid.* Gallia.

GALLI, the priests of Cybele, who received that name from the river Gallus, in Phrygia, where they celebrated the festivals. They mutilated themselves before they were admitted to the priesthood in imitation of Atys, the favorite of Cybele. (*Vid. Atys.*) The chief among them was called Archigallus, *Vid. Corybantes, Dactyli*, &c. *Diod.* 4. *Ovid. Fast.* 4. v. 36.— *Lucan.* 1, v. 466. *Lucian de dea Syria.*

GALLIA, a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks. The inhabitants were called Galli, Celtæ, Celtiberi, and Celtoscythæ. Ancient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans, called Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitania and Celtica. Gallia Belgica, was the largest province bounded by Germany, Gallia Narbonensis, and the German ocean, and contained the modern country of Alsace, Lorraine, Picardy with part of the low countries, and of Champagne, and of the isle of France. Gallia Narbonensis, which contained the provinces now called Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné, Savoy, was bounded by the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, by Aquitania, Belgicum and the Mediterranean. Aquitania Gallia, now called the provinces of Poitou, Santonge, Guienne, Berry, Limosin, Gascogny. Auvergne, &c. was situate between the Garumna, the Pyrenean mountains and the ocean. Gallia Celtica, or Lugdunensis, was bounded by Belgium, Gallia Narbonensis, the Alps and the ocean. It contained the country at present known by the name of Lyonnois, Touraine, Franche Comté, Senenois, Switzerland and part of Normandy. Besides these grand divisions, there is often mention made of Gallia Cisalpina, or Citerior, Transalpina,

Transalpina or Ulterior, which refers to that part of Italy, which was conquered by some of the Gauls, who crossed the Alps. By Gallia Cisalpina, the Romans understood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy, and by Transalpina, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome. Gallia Cispadana, and Transpadana, is applied to a part of Italy, conquered by some of the Gauls, and then it means the country this side of the Po, or beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. By Gallia Togata the Romans understood Cisalpine Gaul, where the Roman gowns, *togæ*, were usually worn. Gallia Narbonensis, was called Braccata, on account of the peculiar covering of the inhabitants for their thighs. The epithet of Comata, is applied to Gallia Celtica, because the people suffered their hair to grow to an uncommon length. The inhabitants were great warriors, and their valor overcame the Roman armies, took the city of Rome and invaded Greece in different ages. They spread themselves over the greatest part of the world. They were very superstitious in their religious ceremonies, and revered the Sacerdotal order, as if they had been gods. *Vid. Druidæ.* They long maintained a bloody war against the Romans, and Cæsar resided 10 years in their country before he could totally subdue them. *Cæs. bell. Gall.* —*Paus.* 7, c. 6.—*Strab.* 5, &c.

Gallicānus mons, a mountain of Campania.

Gallīnus Publ. Lucinius, a son of the emperor Valerian. He reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor, A. D. 260. In his youth he showed his activity and military character in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmatæ, but when he came to the purple he delivered himself up to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery, and he indulged himself in the grossest and most lascivious manner, and his palace displayed a scene, at once, of effeminacy and shame, voluptuousness and immorality. He often appeared with his hair powdered with golden dust, and enjoyed tranquillity at home, while his provinces abroad were torn by civil quarrels and seditions. He heard of the loss of a rich province, and of the execution of a malefactor with the same indifference and when he was apprized that Egypt had revolted, he only observed that he could live without the produce of Egypt. He was of a disposition naturally inclined to raillery and the ridicule of others. When his wife had been deceived by a jeweller Gallienus, ordered the malefactor to be placed in the circus in e of being exposed to the ferocity While the wretch trembled at t tation of instant death, the execu order of the emperor, let loose up n him. An uncommon la raised upon this, and the emperor that he who had deceived other expect to be deceived himself. midst of these ridiculous diversi enus was alarmed by the revolt his officers, who had assumed the purple. This intelligence ro from his lethargy, he marched a antagonists, and put all the rebe sword without showing the l either to rank, sex, or age. These irritated the people and the ar perors were elected, and no less th tyrants aspired to the imperial Gallienus resolved boldly to o adversaries but in the midst of l rations he was assassinated by so officers in the 50th year of his a 268. His son Valerian, who had time sat on the throne with him l deplorable fate.

Gallinaria Sylva, a wo Cumæ in Italy.

Gallipŏlis, a fortified tow Salentines on the Ionian sea.

Gallogræcia, a county of A near Bithynia and Cappadocia. inhabited by a colony of Gauls, named the name of Gallogræci, l number of Greeks had acco them in their emigration. *Strab.*

C. Gallōnius, a Roman k pointed over Gades, &c.

P. Gallōnius, a luxurious who, as was observed, never di because he was never hungry. *Ci* 2, c. 8, & 28.

Gallus *Vid.* Alectryon.——A of Otho, &c. *Plut.*——A lieut Sylla.——An officer of M. Anton

Gallus, Cornelius, a Roman who rendered himself famous by l cal as well as military talents. passionately fond of the slave L Cytheris, and celebrated her beau poetry. She proved ungrateful and him to follow M. Antony, which casion to Virgil to write his tenth Gallus, as well as the other poets o was in the favor of Augustus by who appointed over Egypt. He becam ful of the favors he received, he the province and even conspired his benefactor, according to some a for which he was banished by the e This disgrace operated so powerful

ie killed himself in despair, A. D.
ie few fragments remain of his
nd it seems that he particularly
in elegiac composition. It is said
l wrote an eulogium on his poeti-
, and inserted it at the end of his
but that he totally suppressed it
f offending his imperial patron of
ors Gallus had shown himself so
ng, and instead of that he substi-
beautiful episode about Aristæus
rdice, This eulogium according
was suppressed at the particular
Augustus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1. *Virg.*
10.—*Ovid. Amat.* 3, *el.* 15, v. 29.
us Gallus, a celebrated orator of
the age of Augustus, of whose ora-
eca has preserved some fragments.
oman who assassinated Decius the
and raised himself to the throne,
1. He showed himself indolent
, and beheld with the greatest in-
e the revolt of his provinces and
on of his empire by the barba-
le was at last assassinated by his
A. D. 253.
us Flavius Claudius Constantius,
of the emperor Julian, raised to
erial throne under the title of
y Constantius his relation. He con-
ainst his benefactor and was pub-
demned to be beheaded, A. D.

us, a small river of Phrygia.
xus, an Indian prince brought in
fore Alexander for revolting.
LIA, a surname of Juno, as Game-
of Jupiter on account of their pre-
er marriages.—A festival privately
at three different times. The
it the celebration of a marriage, the
as in commemoration of a birth
d the third was an anniversary of
of a person.
ARĪTÆ, an Indian nation.
AMA, a place near the Palus Mæotis.
ĂRĬDÆ, a people near the mouths
Ganges. They were so powerful
ander did not dare to attack them.
tributed this to the wariness and
e of his troops. *Justin.* 12, c. 8.
c. 2.
ES, a large river of India, falling
Indian ocean. It inundates the
country in the summer. Like
ers, it was held in the greatest vene-
y the inhabitants, and this super-
may be said to exist still in some
ar instances. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 6, c.
nt. 8, c. 9. *Mela.* 3, c. 7.
NASCUS, an ally of Rome put to

death by Corbulo the Roman genera 1, &c.
Tacit. Ann. 11, c. 18.

GĂNŸMĒDE, a goddess better known by the name of Hebe. *Paus.* 2, c. 13.

GĂNŸMĒDES, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros and brother to Ilus and Assaracus. According to Lucian, he was son of Dardanus. He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter as he was hunting, or rather tending his father's flocks on mount Ida, and he became the cup bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe. Some say that he was carried away by an eagle, to satisfy the shameful and unnatural desires of Jupiter. He is generally represented sitting on the back of a flying eagle in the air. *Paus.* 5, c. 24.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 252.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 155.—*Horat.* 4. od. 4.

GARĂTĬCUM, a town of Africa.

GĂRĂMANTES, a people in the interior parts of Africa. They lived in common, and scarce clothed themselves on account of the warmth of their climate. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198. l. 6, v. 795.—*Lucan.* 4, v. 334.—*Strab.* 2.—*Plin.* 5, c. 8.

GĂRĂMANTIS, a nymph who became mother of Iarbas, Phileus and Pilumpus by Jupiter. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 198.

GĂRĂMAS, a king of Libya, whose daughter was mother of Ammon by Jupiter.

GARĂTAS, a river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 44.

GARĂTÆ, a people of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 45.

GARGATHYRA, a town of Cappadocia. *Strab.* 12.

GARGĂNUS, a lofty mountain of Apulia. *Lucan.* 5, v. 880.

GARGĂPHIA, a valley near Platæa with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 156.

GANGĂRIS, a king of the Curetes, who first found the manner of collecting honey. He had a son by his daughter whom he attempted in vain to destroy. He made him his successor. *Justin.* 44, c. 44.

GARĬLIUS MARTIALIS, an historian.
——A celebrated hunter. *Horat.* 1, ep. 6, v. 57.

GARGITTIUS, a dog which kept Geryon's flocks. He was killed by Hercules.

GARĬTES, a people of Aquitain, in Gaul.

GARUMNA, a river of Gaul rising in the Pyrenean mountains and separating Gallia Celtica from Aquitania.

GASTRON, a general
&c. *Polyæn.* 2.

GATHEÆ, a town of Arcadia. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 34.

GATHEATAS, a river of Arcadia. *Id. Ib.*

GAULUS & GAULEON, an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, oppoſite Libya. It produces no venomous creatures. *Plin.* 3, c. 8.

GAURUS, a mountain of Campania, famous for its wines. *Lucan.* 2. v. 667.

GAUS & GAOS, a man who followed the intereſt of Artaxerxes, from whom he revolted, and by whom he was put to death. *Diod.* 15.

GAZA, a famous town of Paleſtine, which Alexander took after a ſiege of two months. *Diod.* 17.

GEBENNA, a town and mountain of Gaul. *Lucan.* 1, v. 435.

GEDRŌSIA, a barren province of Perſia. *Strab.* 2.

GEGĂNII, a family of Alba, part of which migrated to Rome under Romulus. One of the daughters called Gegania was the firſt of the veſtals created by Numa *Plut. in Num.*

GĔLA, a town on the ſouthern parts of Sicily, about 10 miles from the ſea according to Ptolemy. It was built by a Rhodian and Cretan colony 713 years before the Chriſtian era. After it had continued in exiſtence 404 years, Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, carried the inhabitants to Phintias, a town in the neighbourhood which he had founded, and he employed the ſtones of Gela to beautify his own city. Phintias was alſo called Gela. The inhabitants were called Gelenſes, Geloi, and Gelani. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 702.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 46.

GELĂNOR, a king of Argos, who ſucceeded his father, and was deprived of his kingdom by Danaus the Egyptian. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 16. *Vid* Danaus.

GALLIA COPNELIA LEX, *de Civitate*, by L. Gellius and Cn. Cornel. Lentulus, A. U. C. 681. It enacted that all thoſe who had been preſented with the privilege of citizens of Rome by Pompey ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of that liberty.

GELLIAS, a native of Agrigentum, famous for his munificence and his hoſpitality. *Diod.* 13 —*Val. Max.* 4, c. 8.

GELLIUS, a cenſor, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp.* —— A conſul who defeated a party of Germans in the intereſt of Spartacus. *Plut.*

GELLIUS, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus about 130 A. D. He publiſhed a work which he called *Noctes Atticæ*, becauſe he compoſed them at Athens during the long nights of the winter. It is a collection of different incongruous matter, which contains many fragments from the antient writers, and often ſerves to explain antique monuments. It was origin[illegible] compoſed for the improvement of his ch[illegible] dren, and abounds with many gram[illegible] cal remarks.

GĔLO & GĔLON, a ſon of Dinom[illegible] who made himſelf abſolute at Syra[illegible] 484 years before the Chriſtian era. [illegible] conquered the Carthaginians at Hime[illegible] and made his oppreſſion popular by [illegible] great equity and moderation. He re[illegible] ſeven years, and his death was univer[illegible] lamented at Syracuſe. He was ca[illegible] the father of his people, and the patro[illegible] liberty, and honored as a demi-god. [illegible] brother Hiero ſucceeded him. *Pauſ.* 8, [illegible] 42.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 153, &c.—*Diod.* 11. [illegible] A man who attempted to poiſon Pyr[illegible] ——A governor of Bœotia.——A ſo[illegible] Hiero the younger. *Pauſ.* 6, c. 9.— [illegible] general of Phocis deſtroyed with his tr[illegible] by the Theſſalians. *Pauſ.* 10, c. 1.

GELŌNES & GELŌNI, a people of [illegible] thia inured from their youth to labor [illegible] fatigue. They paint themſelves to app[illegible] more terrible in battle. They were [illegible] ſcended from Gelonus, a ſon of Hercu[illegible] *Virg. G.* 2, v, 15.—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.

GELOS, a port of Caria. *Mela.* 1, c. [illegible]

GENĀBUM, a town of Gaul.

GENAUNI, a people of Vindelicia. [illegible] *rat.* 4, od. 14, v. 10.

GENĒNA, an antient populous and [illegible] fortified city in the country of the A[illegible] broges.

GENĪSUS, a man of Cyzicus, killed b[illegible] the Argonauts, &c. *Flacc.* 3, v. 45.

GENIUS, a ſpirit or dæmon, which a[illegible] cording to the antients preſided over t[illegible] birth and life of every man. *Vid.* Dæm[illegible]

GENTIUS, a king of Illyricum, w[illegible] impriſoned the Roman ambaſſadors at t[illegible] requeſt of Perſeus king of Macedoni[illegible] Th[illegible] offence was highly reſented by the Rom[illegible] and Gentius was conquered by Anicius [illegible] led in triumph with his family. *Liv.* 4[illegible] c. 19, &c.

GENUA, a celebrated town of Lig[illegible] which Annibal deſtroyed. It was reb[illegible] by the Romans. *Liv.* 21, c. 32.

GENŪSUS, a river of Macedonia fal[illegible] into the Ionian ſea, near Apollonia. *Lu[illegible]* 5, v. 462.

GENUTIA LEX, *de magiſtratibus*, by L. Genutius the tribune, A. U. C. 411. [illegible] ordained that no perſon ſhould exerc[illegible] the ſame magiſtracy within ten years, or [illegible] inveſted with two offices in one year.

GEMĪNIUS, a Roman who acquain[illegible] M. Antony with the ſituation of his affa[illegible] at Rome, &c.——An inveterate enemy [illegible] Marius. He ſeized the perſon of Mari[illegible] and carried him to Minturnæ. *Plut. in* [illegible] *Mari*[illegible]

——A friend of Pompey, from he received a favorite mistress called -*Plut.*

ēcius, a tribune of the people.—— il.

RGICA, a poem of Virgil in four The first treats of ploughing the , the second of sowing it; the third of the management of cattle, &c. the fourth the poet gives an account s, and of the manner of keeping among the Romans. The word is l from γεα *terra* and εργον *opus*, be- it particularly treats of husbandry work is dedicated to Mæcenas the atron of poetry, in the age of Virgil. thor was seven years in writing and ng it, and in that composition he l now much he excelled all other . He imitated Hesiod who wrote a nearly on the same subject, called & *Dies*.

HYRA, one of the cities of the Se- in Syria. *Strab.* 9.

ĒYRÆ, a people of Phœnicia who with Cadmus into Bœotia, and from into Attica. *Herodot.* 5. v. 57.

ĀNIA, a mountain between Megara orinth.

ANTHRÆ, a town of Laconia. *Pausf.*

ESTICUS, a harbour of Teios in *Liv.* 37, c. 27.

GITHUM, a town near Cumæ in *Plin.* 5, c. 30.

GŌBIA, a town of Gaul.

ION, an antient augur.

MĀNIA, an extensive country of e, at the east of Gaul. Its inhabit- were warlike, fierce, and uncivilized, ways proved a watchful enemy against Romans. Cæsar first entered their y, but he rather checked their fury onquered them. His example was ed by his imperial successors or their ls, who sometimes entered the coun- chastise the insolence of the inha- . The antient Germans were very itious, and in many instances their n was the same as that of their ours the Gauls, whence some have ided that these two nations were of me origin. They paid uncommon t to their women, whom as they ed, were endowed with something than human. They built no temples eir gods, and paid great attention to eroes and warriors which their coun- ad produced. *Tacit. de Morib. Germ.*— . 1, c. 3. l. 3. c. 3.—*Cæs. bell. G.*

ERMĀNICUS CÆSAR, a son of Drusus Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raised to the most important offices of the state. When his grandfather Augustus died, he was employed in a war in Germany, and the affection of the soldiers unanimously filled him emperor. He refused the unseasonable honor and appeased the tumult which his indifference occasioned. He continued his wars in Germany, and defeated the celebrated Arminius and was rewarded with a triumph at his return in Rome. Tiberius declared him emperor of the east, and sent him to appease the seditions of the Armenians. The success of Germanicus in the east was looked upon with an envious eye by Tiberius, and his death was meditated. He was secretly poisoned at Daphne near Antioch by Piso, A. D. 29, in the 34th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest grief and the most bitter lamentations, and Tiberius seemed to be the only one who rejoiced in the fall of Germanicus. He had married Agrippina, by whom he had nine children, one of whom, Caligula, disgraced the name of his illustrious father. Germanicus has been commended not only for his military accomplishments, but also for his learning, humanity, and extensive benevolence. In the midst of war he devoted some moments to study, and he favored the world with two Greek comedies, some epigrams, and a translation of Aratus in Latin verse. *Sueton.* ——This name was common in the age of the emperors not only to those who had obtained victories over the Germans, but even to those who had entered the borders of their country at the head of an army.

GERMANII, a people of Persia. *Herodot.* 1, c. 125.

GERRHA, a people of Scythia in whose country the Borysthenes rises. The kings of Scythia were generally buried in their territories. *Id.* 4, c. 71.

GERUS & GERRHUS, a river of Scythia. *Id.* 4, c. 56.

GERONTHRÆ, a town of Laconia, where a yearly festival, called Gerontheæa, was observed in honor of Mars. The god had there a temple, with a grove into which no woman was permitted to enter during the time of the solemnity. *Pausf. Lacon.*

GĒRYON & GĒRYŌNES, a celebrated monster born from the union of Chrysaor with Callirhoe. He is represented by the poets as having three bodies and three heads. He lived in the island of Gades, where he kept numerous flocks, which were guarded by a two headed dog, called Orthos, and by Eurythion. Hercule order of Eurystheus went to Gade

ded

destroyed Geryon, Orthos and Eurythion, and carried away all his flocks and herds to Tirynthus. *Hesiod. Theog.* 187.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 661.—*Ibid.* 1, v. 277.

GESSATÆ, a people of Gallia Togata. *Plut. in Marcell.*

GESSUS, a river of Ionia.

GETA, a man who raised seditions at Rome in Nero's reign, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 72.

GETA SEPTIMIUS, a son of the emperor Severus, brother to Caracalla. In the eighth year of his age, he was moved with compassion at the fate of some of the partizans of Niger and Albinus, whom his father had ordered to be executed, and his father struck with his humanity retracted his sentence. After his father's death he reigned at Rome conjointly with his brother, but Caracalla who envied his virtues and was jealous of his popularity, ordered him to be poisoned and when this could not be effected, he murdered him in the arms of his mother Julia, who in the attempt of defending the fatal blows from his body received a wound in her arm, from the hand of her son, A. D. 212. Geta had not yet reached the 23d. year of his age, and the Romans had reason to lament the death of so virtuous a prince, while they groaned under the cruelties and oppression of Caracalla.

GETÆ, a people of European Scythia, near the Daci. Ovid, who was banished in their country describes them as a savage and warlike nation. *Ovid. de Pont. Trist.* 5. *el.* 7. v. 111.—*Strab.* 7.

GETULIA, *Vid.* Gætulia.

GIGANTES, the sons of Cœlus and Terra. According to Hesiod, they sprang from the blood of the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn, and Hyginus calls them sons of Tartarus and Terra. They are represented as men of uncommon stature, with strength proportioned to their gigantic size. Some of them, as Cottus, Briareus and Gyges had each 50 heads and 100 arms and serpents instead of legs. They were of a terrible aspect, their hair hung loose about their shoulders, and their beard was suffered to grow unmolested. Pallene and its neighbourhood was the place of their residence. The defeat of the Titans to whom they were nearly related, incensed them against Jupiter, and they all conspired to dethrone him. The god was alarmed, and called all the deities to assist him against a powerful enemy, who made use of rocks, oaks and burning wood for their weapons, and who had already heaped mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale with more facility the walls of heaven. At the sight of such dreadful adversaries, the gods fled with the greatest consternation into Egypt, where they assumed the shape of different animals to screen themselves from their pursuers. Jupiter, however remembered that they were not invincible, provided he called a mortal to his assistance, and by the advice of Pallas, he armed his son Hercules in his cause. With the aid of this celebrated hero, the giants were soon put to flight and defeated. Some were crushed to pieces under mountains, or buried in the sea, and others were flead alive or beaten to death with clubs. *Vid. Enceladus, Aloides, Porphyrion, Typhon, Otus, Tityus,* &c. The existence of giants, has been supported by all the writers of antiquity, and received as an undeniable truth. Homer tells us that Tityus when extended on the ground, covered nine acres, and that Polyphemus eat two of the companions of Ulysses, at once, and walked along the shores of Sicily, leaning on a tree, which might have served for the mast of a ship. The Grecian heroes, during the Trojan war, and Turnus in Italy attacked their enemies by throwing stones, which four men of the succeeding ages would be unable to move. Plutarch, also mentions in support of the gigantic stature, that Sertorius opened the grave of Antæus in Africa and found a skeleton which measured five cubits in length. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.—*Pausan.* 8. c. 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 151.—*Plut. in Sertor.*—*Hygin.* fab. 28, &c.—*Homer. od.* 7, & 10.

GIGARTUM, a town of Phœnicia.

GIGIS, one the female attendants of Parysatis, who was privy to the poisoning of Statira. *Plut. in Artax.*

GINDANES, a people of Lybia, who feed on the leaves of the lotus. *Herodot.* 4. c. 176.

GINDES, a river of Albania flowing into the Cyrus.——Another of Mesopotamia *Tibull.* 4. *el.* 1. v. 141.

GINGE, *Vid.* Gigis.

GINGENUM, a mountain of Umbria.

GIPPIUS, a Roman, who pretended to sleep that his wife might indulge her adulterous propensities, &c.

GISCO, son of Himilcon the Carthaginian general, was banished from Carthage by the influence of his enemies. He was afterwards recalled and impowered by the Carthaginians to punish in what manner he pleased, those who had occasioned his banishment. He was satisfied to see them prostrate on the ground, and to place his foot on their neck, showing that independence and forgiveness are two of the most brilliant virtues of a great mind. He

was

s made general soon after in Sicily inst the Corinthians, about 309 years ore the Christian era, and by his success l intrepidity he obliged the enemies of country to sue for peace.

GLADIATORII LUDI, combats originally exhibited on the grave of deceased rions at Rome. They were first introced at Rome by the Bruti upon the eath of their father, A. U. C. 488. It was ppoſed that the ghosts of the dead were rendered propitious by human blood, herefore at funerals it was usual to murder ves in cool blood. In succeeding ages it was reckoned less cruel to oblige them to kill one another like men, than to slaughter them like brutes, therefore the barbarity was covered by the specious show of pleasure and voluntary combat. Originally captives, criminals, or disobedient ves were trained up for combat, but hen the diversion became more frequent nd was exhibited on the smallest occasion procure esteem and popularity, many of e Roman citizens enlisted themselves among the gladiators, and Nero at one show hibited no less than 400 senators and o knights. The people were treated th these combats not only by the great d opulent, but the very priests had their *ludi pontificales*, and *Ludi Sacerdotales*. It supposed that there were no more than ree pair of gladiators exhibited by the uti. Their numbers, however, increased th the luxury and power of the city; and e gladiators became so formidable that artacus, one of their body had the couge to take up arms, and the success to ffle the Roman armies, only with a ion of his fellow sufferers. The more udent of the Romans, were sensible of the ngers which threatened the state by keeping such a number of desperate men in as, and therefore many salutary laws re proposed to limit their number, as ell as to settle the time in which the ne could be exhibited with safety and venience. Under the emperors, not only ators and knights, but even women engged among the gladiators, and seemed forget the inferiority of their sex. When ere were to be any shows, hand bills were culated to give notice to the people, and mention the place, number, time, and ery circumstance requisite to be known. hen they were first brought upon the ena, they walked round the place with eat pomp and solemnity, and after that ey were matched in equal pair with eat nicety. They first had a skirmish with ooden sword, called *rudes* or *arma lusoria*. after this the effective weapons, such as swords, daggers, &c. called *arma decretoria* were given them, and the signal for the engagement was given by the sound of a trumpet. As they had all previously sworn to fight till death or suffer death in the most excruciating torments, the fight was bloody and obstinate, and when one signified his submission by surrendering his arms, the victor was not permitted to grant him his life without the leave and approbation of the multitude. This was done by clenching the fingers of both hands between each other, and holding the thumbs upright close together, or by bending back their thumbs. The first of these was called *pollicem premere*, and signified the wish of the people to spare the life of the conquered. The other sign called *pollicem vertere*, signified their disapprobation, and ordered the victor to put his antagonist to death. The victor was generally rewarded with a palm and other expressive marks of the people's favor. He was most commonly presented with a *pileus* and *rudis*. When one of the combatants received a remarkable wound, the people exclaimed *habet*, and expressed their concern by shouts. The combats of gladiators, were sometimes different either in weapons or dress whence they were generally distinguished into the following orders: The *secutores* were armed with a sword and buckler, to keep off the net of their antagonists, the *retiarii*. These last endeavoured to throw their net over the head of their antagonist, and in that manner to entangle him, and prevent him from striking. If this did not succeed they betook themselves to flight. Their dress was a short coat with a hat tied under the chin with broad ribbon. They wore a trident in their left hand. The *Threces*, originally Thracians, were armed with a faulchion, and small round shield. The *myrmillones*, called also *Galli*, from their gallic dress, were much the same as the *secutores*. They were like them armed with a sword, and on the top of their head piece they wore the figure of a fish embossed called μορμυρος, whence their name. The *Hoplomachi*, were completely armed from head to foot, as their name implies. The *Samnites*, armed after the manner of the Samnites, wore a large shield broad at the top, and growing more narrow at the bottom, more conveniently to defend the upper parts of the body. The *Essedarii*, generally fought from the *essedum*, or chariot used by the antient Gauls and Britons. The *andabatæ* ἀναβάται fought on horseback, with a helmet that covered and defended their faces and eyes. Hence *andabatarum more* ἀναβατικῶς, is to fight blindfold

The *meridiani*, engaged in the afternoon. The *postulatitii*, were men of great skill and experience and such as were generally produced by the emperors. The *fiscales* were maintained out of the emperor's treasury, *fiscus*. The *dimachæri* fought with two swords in their hands, whence their name. After these cruel exhibitions had been continued for the amusement of the Roman populace, they were abolished by Constantine the great, near 600 years after their first institution. They were however revived under the reign of Constantius and his two successors, but Honorius for ever put an end to these cruel barbarities.

GLAPHYRE & GLAPHYRA, a daughter of Archelaus the high priest of Bellona in Cappadocia, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. She obtained the kingdom of Cappadocia for her two sons from M. Antony, whom she corrupted by defiling the bed of her husband. This amour of Antony with Glaphyra highly displeased his wife Fulvia, who wished Augustus to avenge his infidelity by receiving from her the same favors which Glaphyra received from Antony.—Her grand daughter bore the same name. She was a daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia, and married Alexander a son of Herod by whom she had two sons. After the death of Alexander she married her brother in law Archelaus.

GLANIS, a river of Cumæ.—Of Iberia.—Of Italy. *Ital.* 8, v. 454.

GLAPHYRUS, a famous adulterer. *Juv.* 6, v. 77.

GLAUCE, the wife of Æacus, daughter of Cychræus. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Creon who married Jason. [*Vid Creusa.*]—One of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

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Polyidus. Hyginus ascribes
of Glaucus to Æsculapius.
3.—*Hygin.* 136 & 251, &c.
Epytus who succeeded his
throne of Messenia about 10
re the Augustan age. He
e worship of Jupiter among
nd was the first who offered
achaon the son of Æsculapius.
——A son of Antenor killed
ion. *Dictys. Cret.* 4.——An
A son of Hippolytus.—An
xeo. *Paus.* 6, c. 9 ——A son
Apollod. 3.——A physician of
Plut. in Anton.——A warrior
Phocion. *Id in Phoc.*——A
osed on a cross because He-
while under his care. *Id in*
artist of Chios. *Paus.*——A
——A grove of Bœotia. *Id.*
&c. *Id.*——An historian of
Italy.—A bay and river of
Peloponnesus.—Of Colchis,
s, a king of Illyricum who
rhus.
a physician of Pansa, accused
isoned the wound of his pa-
et in Aug. 11.
a town of Pæonia, with a small
eighbourhood. *Paus* 9, c. 19.
, a beautiful woman in the age
Horat. 1, od, 19.——A cour-
on so skilful in making gar-
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.—A famous courtezan whom
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r countrymen with the paint-
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GNOSSIS & GNOSSIA, an epithet given to Ariadne, because she lived, or was born at Gnossus.

GNOSSUS, a famous city of Crete, the residence of king Minos. *Strab.* 10.—*Homer. Od.*

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a certain herb in his mouth. This he laid on the body of the dead ser- who was immediately restored to life. dus who had attentively considered passed, seized the herb, and with it he ed the body of the dead prince who nstantly raised to life. Minos received cus with gratitude, but he refused to re Polyidus to liberty before he taught on the art of divination and prophecy. consented with great reluctance, and n he was at last permitted to return to olis his native country, he desired his il to spit in his mouth. Glaucus wil- ly consented, and from that moment he got all the knowledge of divination and ling which he had received from the in- ctions of Polyidus. Hyginus ascribes recovery of Glaucus to Æsculapius. fid. 2, c. 3.—*Hygin.* 136 & 251, &c. —A son of Epytus who succeeded his er on the throne of Messenia about 10 uries before the Augustan age. He oduced the worship of Jupiter among Dorians, and was the first who offered ifices to Machaon the son of Æsculapius. *f.* 4, c. 3.——A son of Antenor killed Agamemnon. *Dictys. Cret.* 4.——An gonaut.—A son of Hippolytus.—An ete of Eubœa. *Pauf.* 6, c. 9 ——A son Priam. *Apollod.* 3.——A physician of opatra. *Plut. in Anton.*——A warrior the age of Phocion. *Id in Phoc.*——A ician exposed on a cross because He- stion died while under his care. *Id in* n.——An artist of Chios. *Pauf.*——A rtan. *Id.*——A grove of Bœotia. *Id.* —A river, &c. *Id.*——An historian of egium in Italy.—A bay and river of ya.—Of Peloponnesus.—Of Colchis.

GLAUCIAS, a king of Illyricum who eated Pyrrhus.

GLICON, a physician of Pansa, accused having poisoned the wound of his pa- , &c. *Suet in Aug.* 11.

GLISSAS, a town of Beœotia, with a small r in the neighbourhood. *Pauf.* 9, c. 19.

GLYCERA, a beautiful woman in the age Horace. *Horat.* 1. od. 19.——A cour- an of Sicyon so skilful in making gar- ds that some attributed to her the inven- n of them.—A famous courtezan whom rpalus brought from Athens to Babylon.

GLYCERIUM, a harlot of Thespis who sented her countrymen with the paint- of Cupid which Praxiteles had given .

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the father worn out with age and grown desperate on account of his misfortunes, strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire. He was universally lamented by the army and people.

GORDIĀNUS M. Antonius Africanus, son of Gordianus, was instructed by Serenus Samnoticus, who left him his library which consisted of 62,000 volumes. His enlightened understanding and his peaceful disposition recommended him to the favor of the emperor Heliogabalus. He was made prefect of Rome and afterwards consul by the emperor Alexander Severus. He passed into Africa A. D. 230 in the character of lieutenant to his father who had obtained that province, and seven years after he was elected emperor in conjunction with him. He marched against the partizans of Maximinus his antagonist in Mauritania, and was killed in a bloody battle on the 25th of June, A. D. 237, after a reign of about six weeks. He was of an amiable disposition, but he has been justly blamed by his biographers on account of his lascivious propensities which reduced him to the weakness and infirmities of old age tho' he was but in his 46th year at the time of his death.

GORDIĀNUS M. Antonius Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but 12 years old when he was honored with the title of Cæsar A. D. 237. He was proclaimed emperor in the 16th year of his age, and his election was attended with universal marks of approbation. In the 18th year of his age he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina daughter of Misitheus, a man celebrated for his eloquence and public virtues. Misitheus was entrusted with the most important offices of the state by his son-in-law, and his administration proved how deserving he was of the confidence and affection of his imperial master. He corrected the various abuses which prevailed in the state, and restored the antient discipline among the soldiers. By his prudence and political sagacity all the chief towns in the empire were stored with provisions, which could maintain the emperor and a large army during 15 days upon any emergency. Gordian was not less active than his father-in-law, and when Sapor the king of Persia had invaded the Roman provinces in the east, he boldly marched to meet him and in his way defeated a large body of Goths in Mœsia. He conquered Sapor, and took many flourishing cities in the east from his adversary. In this success the senate decreed him a triumph, and saluted Misitheus as the guardian of the republic. Gordian was assassinated in the east A. D. 244, by the means of Philip who had succeeded to the virtuous Misitheus, and who usurped the sovereign power by murdering a warlike and amiable prince. The senate sensible of his merit honored him with a most splendid funeral on the confines of Persia, and ordered that the descendants of the Gordians should ever be free at Rome from all the heavy taxes and burdens of the state. During the reign of Gordianus there was an uncommon eclipse of the sun in which the stars appeared in the middle of the day.

GORDIUM, a town of Phrygia.

GORDIUS, a Phrygian, who tho' originally a peasant was raised to the throne. During a sedition the Phrygians consulted the oracle, and were told that all the troubles would cease as soon as they chose for their king, the first man they met going to the temple of Jupiter mounted on a chariot. Gordius was the object of the choice, and he immediately consecrated his chariot in the temple of Jupiter. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught tree was made in such an artful manner, that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. From this circumstance a report was soon spread that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander in his conquest of Asia passed by Gordium, and as he wished to leave nothing undone, which might inspire his soldiers with courage and make his enemies believe that he was born to conquer Asia, he cut the knot with his sword, and from that circumstance asserted that the oracle was fully fulfilled, and that his claim to universal empire were fully justified. *Justin.* 11, c. 7.—*Curt.* 3, c. 1.—*Arrian.* 1.

——A tyrant of Corinth. *Aristot.*

GORGĀSUS, a man who received divine honors at Pheræ in Messenia. *Paus.* 4, c. 30.

GORGE, a daughter of Œneus king of Calydon, by Althæa daughter of Thestius. She married Andremon, by whom she had Oxilus, who headed the Heraclidæ when they made an attempt upon Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 10, c. 38. *Apollod.* 1 & 2. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 542. One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

GORGIAS a celebrated sophist and orator, surnamed Leontinus, because born at Leontium in Sicily. He was sent by his countrymen to solicit the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, 427 years before Christ. He was successful in his embassy. He lived to his 105th year. Some fragments of his compositions are extant. *Paus.* 6, c. 17. *Cic. in Orat.* 22, *&c.* *Senect.* 15 *in Brut.* 15. *Quintil.*

stil 3 & 12.——An officer of Antiochus phanes.——An Athenian who wrote an ount of all the prostitutes of Athens.—— *en*.——A Macedonian forced to war by yntas, &c. *Curt.* 7. c. 1.

GORGO, the wife of Leonidas, king of rta, &c.——The name of the ship ich carried Perseus after she had con- red Medusa.

GORGŌNES, three celebrated sisters ghters of Phorcys and Ceto. Their nes are Stheno, Euryale and Medusa. ey were all immortal except Medusa. cording to the mythologists, their hairs re intwined with serpents, their hands re brass, their body was covered with penetrable scales, and their teeth were long as the tusks of a wild boar, and ey turned to stones all those on whom ey fixed their eyes. Medusa alone had rpents in her hair according to Ovid, and s proceeded from the resentment of inerva, in whose temple Medusa had tified the passions of Neptune, who was amoured of her on account of the beauti- l color of her locks, which the goddess anged into serpents. Æschylus says that ey had only one tooth and one eye between em, of which they had the use each in r turn, and accordingly it was at the me that they were exchanging the eye at Perseus attacked them and cut off Me- usa's head. According to some authors, rseus, when he went to the conquest of e Gorgons, was armed with an instru- ent like a scythe by Mercury, and pro- ded with a looking-glass by Minerva, be- les winged shoes, and a helmet of Pluto, hich rendered all objects clearly visible d open to the view, while the person ho wore it remained totally invisible. ith weapons like these Perseus obtained easy victory, and after his conquest re- rned his arms to the different deities hose favors and assistance he had so re- ntly experienced. The head of Medusa mained in his hands, and after he had ished all his laborious expeditions he ve it to Minerva, who placed it on her gis, with which she turned into stones l such as fixed their eyes upon it. It is id that after the conquest of the Gorgons, rseus took his flight in the air towards thiopia, and that the drops of blood hich fell to the ground from Medusa's ead were changed into serpents which ive ever since infested the sandy deserts f Libya. The horse Pegasus also arose om the blood of Medusa, as well as Chry- or with his golden sword. The residence of heGorgons was beyond the ocean towards he west according to Hesiod. Æschylus makes them inhabit the eastern parts of Scythia, and Ovid, as the more received opinion, supports that they lived in the inland parts of Libya, near the lake of Triton or the gardens of the Hesperides. Diodorus and others explain the fable of the Gorgons, by supposing that they were a warlike race of women near the Amazons, whom Perseus, with the help of a large army, totally destroyed. *Hesiod. Theog. & Scut.*—*Apollon.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 & 4, &c. —*Homer. Il.* 5 & 11.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, &c.— *Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Paus.* 2, c. 20, &c.—*Æschyl. Prom. Act.* 4.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 7 & 12.— *Olymp.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 618, &c.—*Palæphat. de Phorcyn.*

GORGŌNIA, a surname of Pallas, because Perseus armed with her shield had conquered the Gorgon who had polluted her temple with Neptune.

GORGŌNIUS, a man ridiculed by Horace for his ill smell. *Horat.* 1 *Sat.* 2, v. 27.

GORGŌPHŌNE, a daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Messenia, by whom she had Apharens and Leucippus. After the death of Perieres she married Œbalus who made her mother of Icarus and Tyndarus. She is the first whom the mythologists mention as having had a second husband. *Paus.* 4, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 1, 2, & 3.——One of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

GORGŌPHŌRA, a surname of Minerva from her ægis, on which was the head of the gorgon Medusa.

GORGUS, the son of Aristomenes the Messenian. He was married when young to a virgin by his father, who had experienced the greatest kindnesses from her humanity, and had been enabled to conquer seven Cretans who had attempted his life, &c. *Paus.* 4, c. 19.——A son of Theron tyrant of Agrigentum.——A man whose knowledge of metals proved very serviceable to Alexander, &c.

GORGYTHION, a son of Priam killed by Teucer. *Homer. Il.* 8.

GORYTÆ, a people of Eubœa who fought with the Medes at the battle of Arbela. *Curt.* 4, c. 12.

GORTYN, GORTYS, & GORTŪNA, an inland town of Crete. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.— *Lucan.* 6. v. 214.

GORTŪNIA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 8, c. 28.

GOTHI, a celebrated nation of Germany, called also Gothones, Gutones, Gythones and Guttones. They were warriors by profession as well as all their savage neighbours. They extended their power over all parts of the world, and chiefly directed their arms against the Roman empire.

pire. Their first attempt against Rome was on the provinces of Greece, whence they were driven by Constantine, A. D. 321. They plundered Rome under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A. D. 399.

Gothones, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Ann.* 2. c. 62.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, was twice consul, and once censor. He made war in Gaul and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia of the family of the Scipio's, a woman of great virtue, piety, and learning. Their children, Tiberius and Caius, who had been educated under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous for their eloquence, seditions, and an obstinate attachment to the interests of the populace, which at last proved fatal to them. With a winning eloquence, affected moderation, and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to renew the Agrarian law which had already caused such dissentions at Rome. *Vid. Agraria.* By the means of violence his proposition passed into a law, and he was appointed commissioner with his father-in-law Appius Claudius, and his brother Caius, to make an equal division of the lands among the people. The riches of Attalus which were left to the Roman people by will were distributed without opposition, and Tiberius enjoyed the triumph of his successful enterprize when he was assassinated in the midst of his adherents by P. Nasica, while the populace were all unanimous to re-elect him to serve the office of tribune the following year. The death of Tiberius checked for a while the friends of the people, but Caius spurred by ambition, and furious zeal attempted to remove every obstacle which stood in his way by force and violence. He supported the cause of the people with more vehemence, but less moderation, than Tiberius, and his success served only to awaken his ambition and animate his resentment against the nobles. With the privileges of a tribune, he soon became the arbiter of the republic, and treated the patricians with contempt. This behaviour hastened the ruin of Caius, and in the tumult he fled to the temple of Diana, where his friends prevented him from committing suicide. This encreased the sedition, and he was murdered by order of the consul Opimius, A. U. C. 631, about 13 years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius. His body was thrown into the Tiber, and his wife was forbidden to put on mourning for his death. Caius has been accused of having stained his hands in the blood of Scipio Africanus, the younger, who was found murdered in his bed.—*Plut. in vitâ.*—*Cic. in Cat.* 1.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 796.—*Flor.* 2, c. 17. l. 3. c. 14, &c.

Gracchus, Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa for his adulteries with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. He was assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished 14 years. Julia also shared his fate. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 53.

Gracchus, a general of the Sabines taken by Q. Cincinnatus.

Gradivus, a surname of Mars among the Romans, perhaps from κραδαίνειν, *brandishing a spear.* His residence was supposed to be among the fierce and savage Thracians and Getæ. *Homer. Il.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 20.

Græci, the inhabitants of Greece. *Vid.* Græcia.

Græcia, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian sea, south by the mediterranean sea, east by the Ægean and north by Thrace and Dalmatia. It is generally divided into four large provinces, Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia or Hellas, and Peloponnesus. The country has been reckoned superior to every other part of the earth, on account of the salubrity of the air, the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and above all the fame, learning and arts of its inhabitants. The Greeks have severally been called Achæans, Argians, Danai, Dolopes, Hellenians, Ionians, Myrmidons, and Pelasgians. The most celebrated of its cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, &c. The inhabitants, whose history is darkened in its primitive ages with fabulous accounts and traditions, supported that they were the original inhabitants of the country and born from the earth where they dwelt, and they heard with contempt the probable conjectures which traced their origin among the first inhabitants of Asia, and the colonies of Egypt. In the first ages the Greeks were governed by monarchs, and there were as many kings, as there were cities. The monarchical power gradually decreased, the love of liberty established the republican government, and no part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first rendered the Greeks respectable among their neighbours, and in the succeeding age the wars of Thebes, and of Troy, gave opportunity to their heroes and demigods to display their valor in the field of battle. The simplicity of the antient Greeks, rendered them virtuous and the establishment of the

npic games, in particular, where e reward of the conqueror was a own, contributed to their aggran-t, and made them ambitious of d not the slaves of riches. The of their laws, and the education youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, l them brave and active, insensible ly pain, fearless and intrepid in of danger. The celebrated bat-Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, and Mycale, sufficiently show what ity the courage of a little army can ver millions of undisciplined bar-

After many signal victories over ians, they became elated with their and when they found no one able ze with them abroad, they turned rms one against the other, and l with foreign states to destroy the rnishing of their cities. The Messe-d Peloponnesian wars are exam-the dreadful calamities which arise civil discord, and long prosperity. ld retreat of the ten thousand who isted Cyrus against his brother Ar-s, reminded the Greeks of their rity over all other nations, and

Alexander that the conquest of t might be made with a handful of n soldiers. While the Greeks ren-themselves so illustrious by their mi-exploits, the arts and sciences were l by conquest, and received fresh lustre the application and industry of its sors. The labors of the learned received with admiration, and erit of a composition was determin-the applause or disapprobation of a ude. Their generals were orators, oquence seemed to be so nearly con-l with the military profession, that s despised by his soldiers, who could ddress them upon any emergency spirited and well delivered oration. earning, as well as the virtues of So-, procured him a name, and the writ-f Aristotle, have, perhaps, gained him e lasting fame, than all the conquests rophies of his royal pupil. Such the occupations and accomplishments Greeks, their language became al-universal, and their country was the tacle of the youths of the neighbour-tates, where they imbibed the prin-s of liberty and moral virtue. The ks planted many colonies, and totally led the western coast of Asia minor. e eastern parts of Italy, there were many settlements made, and the coun-received from its Greek inhabitants, name of Magna Græcia.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, a part of Italy where the Greeks planted colonies, whence the name. Its boundaries are very uncertain, some say that it extended on the southern parts of Italy, and others suppose that magna Græcia comprehended only Campania and Lucania. To these some add Sicily, which was likewise peopled by Greek colonies. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 64.—*Strab.* &c.

GRÆCINUS, a senator put to death by Caligula, because he refused to accuse Sejanus. &c. *Senec. de Benef.* 2.

GRÆCUS, a man from whom some suppose that Greece received its name. *Aristot.*

GRAIUS, an inhabitant of Greece.

GRANICUS, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between the armies of Alexander and Darius, when 600,000 Persians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians. *Diod.* 17.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Justin.*

GRANIUS PETRONIUS, an officer who being taken by Pompey's generals refused the life which was tendered to him, observing that Cæsar's soldiers received not but granted life. He killed himself. *Plut. in Cæs.*

GRANIUS, a questor, whom Sylla had ordered to be strangled only one day before he died a natural death. *Plut.*——A son of the wife of Marius by a former husband.

GRATIÆ, three goddesses. *Vid.* Charites.

GRATIANUS, a native of Pannonia, father to the emperor Valentinian 1st. He was raised to the throne, A. D. 367, though only eight years old, and after he had reigned for some time conjointly with his father, he became sole emperor in the 16th year of his age. He soon after took as his imperial colleague Theodosius, whom he appointed over the eastern parts of the empire. His courage in the field is as remarkable as his love of learning and fondness of philosophy. He slaughtered 30,000 Germans in a battle, and supported the tottering state by his prudence and intrepidity. His humanity to the Pagan superstition of his subjects proved his ruin, and Maximinus wounded the defence of the worship of Jupiter and all the gods, was joined by an infinite number of discontented Romans, and met Gratian near Paris in Gaul. Gratian was forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, and was murdered by the rebels, A. D. 383, in the 24th year of his age.——A Roman soldier invested with the imperial purple by the rebellious army in Britain in opposition to Honorius. He was assassinated four months

after

after by those very troops to whom he owed his elevation, A. D. 407.

Gratidia, a woman of Neapolis, called Canidia by Horace. *Epod.* 3.

Gration, a giant killed by Diana.

Gratius Faliscus, a Latin poet contemporary with Ovid. He wrote a poem on coursing.

Gravii, a people of Spain. *Ital.* 3, v. 366.

Grăviscæ, a people of Etruria. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 184.

Gravius, a Roman knight of Puteoli, killed at Dyrrachium, &c. *Cæs. bell. Civ.*

Grinnes a people among the Batavians. *Tacit. Hist.* 5, c. 20.

Gryllus, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain, at the battle of Mantinea. His father was offering a sacrifice when he received the news of his death, and he threw down the garland which was on his head, but he replaced it when he heard that the enemy's general had fallen by his hands, and he observed that his death ought to be celebrated with every demonstration of joy, rather than of lamentation. *Aristot. Paus.* 8, c. 11, &c.——One of the companions of Ulysses, changed into swine by Circe.

Grynēum & Grynīum, a town near Clazomenæ, where Apollo had a temple with an oracle. *Strab.* 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 72.

Grynēus, one of the Centaurs, who fought against the Lapithæ, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 260.

Gyārus & Gyāros, an island in the Ægean sea near Delos. The Romans were wont to send their culprits there. *Ovid.* 7. —*Met.* v. 470.

Gyas, one of the companions of Æneas, who distinguished himself at the games exhibited after the death of Anchises in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 5, &c.——A part of the territories of Syracuse, in the possession of Dionysius.

Gygæus, a lake of Lydia, 40 stadia from Sardis. *Propert.* 3, *el.* 11, v. 18.

Gygē, a maid of Parysatis.

Gyges, a son of Cœlus and Terra, represented as having a hundred hands. He with his brothers made war against the gods and was afterwards punished in Tartarus. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, *el* 7, v. 18.——A Lydian to whom Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. The queen was so incensed at this instance of imprudence and infirmity in her husband, that she ordered Gyges, either to prepare for death himself or to put Candaules to death. He chose the latter, and married the queen and ascended the vacant throne, about 718 years before the Ch He was the first of the Mermn reigned in Lydia. He reigned and distinguished himself by th presents which he made to th Delphi. *Herodot.* 1, c. 8. Ac Plato, Gyges descended into a ch earth, were he found a bra whose sides he opened, and fo the body the carcase of a m common size, from whose finge a brazen ring. This ring, wh his finger rendered him invisib means of its virtue, he introduc to the queen, murdered her hu married her and usurped the Lydia. *Cic. off.* 3, c. 9.——A n oned by Virgil, &c. *Æn.* 9, v. A boy, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 5, v.

Gylippus, a Lacedæmonia his countrymen to assist Syracuse, Athenians. He obtained a cele tory over Nicias and Demosthen my's generals, and obliged them der. He accompanied Lysand expedition against Athens, and at the taking of that celebrated t 414 years before the Augustan a the fall of Athens, he was instru conqueror with the money, whic taken in the plunder which a 1500 talents. As he conveyed it t had the meanness to unsew the the bags which contained it, a about 300 talents. His theft w ed and to avoid the punishment w served, he fled from his count this act of meanness tarnished of his victorious actions. *Tibu* v. 199. *Plut. in Nicia.*

Gymnăsia, a large city ne *Diod.* 14.

Gymnăsium, a place among t where all the public exercises formed, and where not only wr dancers exhibited, but also ph poets, and rhetoricians repeated positions. The room was high, ar and could contain many thousan tators. The laborious exercis Gymnasium were running, leapi ing the quoit, wrestling and bo was called by the Greeks and by the Romans *quinquerti* ing the athlete led a horse, o sometimes was mounted, cond ther by the bridle, and jumpin one upon the other. Whoever to the goal and jumped with agility obtained the prize. In foot the athletes were sometim and he who came first was dec

Leaping was an useful exercise, its object was to teach the soldiers to r ditches and pass over eminences siege or in the field of battle. In g the quoit, the prize was adjudged who threw it farthest. The quoits ade either with wood, stone or me- e wrestlers employed all their dex- bring their adversary to the ground, boxers had their hands armed with s, called also *cestus*. Their blows angerous and often ended in the f one of the combatants. In wrest- d boxing the athletes were often whence the word Gymnasium, *nudus*. They anointed themselves l to brace their limbs, and to render dy slippery and more difficult to be l.

NĒSIÆ, two islands near the Iberus mediterranean called Baleares by eks. *Plin.* 5, c. 8.—*Strab.* 2.

NETES, a people of Æthiopia, who ost naked. *Plin.* 5, c. 8.

NOSOPHISTÆ, a certain sect of hers in India, who, according to laced their *summum bonum* in plea- d their *summum malum* in pain. ed naked, as their name implies, 37 years they exposed themselves pen air to the heat of the sun, the acy of the seasons, and the coldness ight. They were often seen in the ing their eyes full upon the disc of from the time of its rising till the its setting. Sometimes they stood ays upon one foot in burning sand moving, or showing any concern surrounded them. Alexander was astonished at the sight of a sect of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who inured themselves to suffer the greatest tortures without uttering a groan or expressing any marks of fear. The conqueror condescended to visit them, and his astonishment was encreased, when he saw one of them ascend a burning pile with firmness and unconcern, to avoid the infirmities of old age, and stand upright on one leg, and unmoved while the flames surrounded him on every side. *Vid. Calanus.* The Brachmans were a branch of the sect of the Gymnosophistæ. *Vid.* Brachmanes. *Strab.* 15, &c.—*Plin.* 6.—*Cic. Tusc.* 5.—*Lucan.* 3.—*Dion.*

GYNÆCEAS a woman said to have been the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Bacchus and of Midas.

GYNÆCOTHŒNAS, a name of Mars at Tegea, on account of a sacrifice offered by the women without the assistance of the men who were not permitted to appear at this religious ceremony. *Paus.* 8, c. 48.

GYNDES, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris. When Cyrus marched against Babylon, his army was stopped by this river in which one of his favorites was drowned. This so irritated the monarch that he ordered the river to be conveyed into 360 different channels by his army, so that after this division it hardly reached the knee. *Herodot.* 1, c. 189. & 202.

GYTHEUM, a town of Laconia in Peloponnesus, built by Hercules and Apollo, who had there desisted from their quarrels. The inhabitants were called Gytheatæ. *Cic. offic.* 3, c. 11.

HABIS, a king of Spain, who first taught his subjects agriculture, &c. *Justin.* 44, c. 4.

HADRIANOPŎLIS, a town of Bithynia.

HADRIĀNUS, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Adrianus.

HADRIATĬCUM MARE. *Vid.* Adriaticum.

HÆMON, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb, when he heard that she had been put to death by his father's orders. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 8, v. 21.

HÆMŎNIA. *Vid.* Æmonia.

HÆMUS, a mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hæmus son of Boreas and Orithyia, who was changed into this mountain, for aspiring to divine honors. *Ovid. Met.* 6 v. 87.

HAGES, a brother of king Porus who opposed Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 8, c. 5, & 14.——One of Alexander's flatterers.——A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux. *Flacc.* 3, v. 191.

HAGNO, a nymph.——A fountain of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

HAGNAGORA, a sister of Aristomenes. *Paus.*

HALÆSUS. & HALĒSUS, a son of Agamemnon by Briseis or Clytemnestra. When he was driven from home. He came to Italy and settled on mount Massicus in Campania. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 724, *l.* 10, v. 352.

HALALA, a village of the foot of mount Taurus.

HALCYŎNE. *Vid.* Alcyone.

HALES, a town of Sicily.

HALESIUS, a mountain and river near Ætna, where Proserpine was gathering flowers when she was carried away by Pluto. *Cicum.*

HALĪSUS, a man of Argos, who founded Falisci in Italy. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 73.—— A river near Colophon in Asia minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 29.

HALIA, one of the Nereides. *Apollod.* ——A festival at Rhodes in honor of the sun.

HALIACMON, a river of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 127.

HALIARTUS, a town of Bœotia, founded by Haliartus the son of Thersander. The monuments of Pandion king of Athens and of Lysander the Lacedæmonian general were seen in that town. *Paus.* 9. c. 32. ——A town of Peloponnesus.

HALICARNASSUS, a maritime city of Caria, in Asia minor, where the mausoleum one of the seven wonders of the world was erected. It was the residence of the sovereigns of Caria. It is celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus, Dionysius, Heraclitus, &c. *Maxim. Tyr.* 35.—*Virtrum. de Arch. Diod.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 178.—*Strab.* 14.

HALICYÆ, a town of Sicily. *Diod.* 14.

HALIEIS, a town of Argolis.

HALIMEDE, a Nereid.

HALIRRHOTIUS, a son of Neptune who ravished Alcippe, daughter of Mars, because she slighted his addresses. This violence offended Mars, and he killed the ravisher. Neptune cited Mars to appear before the tribunal of justice to answer for the murder of his son. The cause was tried at Athens, in a place which has been called from thence Areopagus ἄρης. *Mars*, and πάγος, *village*, and the murderer was acquitted. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Paus.* 1, c. 21.

HALITHERSUS, an old man, who foretold to Penelope's suitors the return of Ulysses and their own destruction. *Homer. Od.* 1.

HALIUS, a son of Alcinous famous for his skill in dancing ——A Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 767.

HALIZŌNES, a people of Paphlagonia. *Strab.* 14.

HALMUS, a son of Sysiphus, father to Chrysogone. He reigned in Orchomenos. *Paus* 9, c. 35.

HALMYDESSUS, a town of Thrace. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

HALOCRĀTES, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

HALŌNE, an island of Propontis, opposite Cyzicus. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

HALONNESUS, an island in the Ægean sea near Thrace. It was inhabited only by women, who had slaughtered all the males. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

HALŌTIA, a festival in Tegea. *Paus.*

HALŌTUS, an eunuch, who used to taste the meat of Claudius. He poisoned the emperor's food by order of Agrippina. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 66.

HALUS, a city of Achaia.——Of Parthia.

HĂLYÆTUS, a man changed into a bird of the same name. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 176.

HALYATTES. *Vid.* Alyattes.

HALYS, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia and falling into the Euxine sea. It received its name απο του ἁλος, *from salt*, because its waters are of a salt and bitter taste. from the nature of the soil over which they flow. It is famous for the defeat of Crœsus, king of Lydia, who was mistaken

: ambiguous word of this

ν διαβας μεγαλην αρχην

ſes over the Halys he ſhall de-
t empire.

s his own. *Civ. de Div.*—
.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 28.

town of Epirus near the
e the Athenians obtained a
er the Lacedæmonians.

ɔes, nymphs who lived in
l preſided over trees with
d and died. The word is
μα ſimul, and δρυς *quercus.*

a city of Cilicia.

the name of a celebrated
ıage. *Vid.* Amilcar.
ıe Jupiter of the Africans.

Vid. Annibal.
d. Anno.

ı man famous for his know-
ous herbs, &c. He touched
nous ſerpents and reptiles
ng the ſmalleſt injury. *Sil.*

ıa, a town of the Brachmanes
ı by Alexander. *Diod.* 17.
s, a town of Æolia.

ı, a friend of Ariſtogiton,
his country from the tyran-
ıratidæ. [*Vid. Ariſtogiton.*]
, to reward the patriotiſm
ious citizens, made a law
uld ever after bear the name
and Harmodius. *Herodot.* 5,

, a daughter of Mars and
ıarried Cadmus. It is ſaid
ı avenge the infidelity of her
er a preſent of a veſtment
ts of crimes, which in ſome
ed all the children of Cad-
ednesſ and impiety. *Pauſ.*

ɛs, a Trojan beloved by
built the ſhips in which
way Helen. *Homer. Il.* 5.

a general of Cyrus. He
a Minor after he had revolt-
ges, who had cruelly forced
ſleſh of his ſon, becauſe he
his orders in not killing
ıs. *Herodot.* 1, c. 108.——
ılchis. *Diod.* 14.
:. *Vid.* Harpalyce.
ɛ, a Trojan killed by Merion.

Harpalus, a man entruſted with the treaſures of Babylon by Alexander. His hopes that Alexander would periſh in his expedition, rendered him diſſipate, negligent, and vicious. When he heard that the conqueror was returning with great reſentment he fled to Athens, where, with his money, he corrupted the orators, among whom was Demoſthenes, when brought to juſtice. He eſcaped with impunity to Crete, where he was at laſt aſſaſſinated by Thimbro. *Plut. in Phoc.*—*Diod.* 17.——A robber who ſcorned the gods. *Cic.* 3, *de Nat. D.*——A celebrated aſtronomer of Greece, about 480 years before the Auguſtan age.

Harpalyce, the daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace. Her mother died when ſhe was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her early to ſuſtain the fatigues of hunting. When her father's kingdom was invaded by Neoptolemus, the ſon of Achilles, ſhe repelled and defeated the enemy with manly courage. The death of her father, which happened ſoon after in a ſedition, rendered her diſconſolate. She fled the ſociety of mankind, and lived in the foreſts upon plunder and rapine. Every attempt to ſecure her proved fruitleſs, till her great ſwiftneſs was overcome by intercepting her with a net. After her death the people of the country diſputed their reſpective right to the poſſeſſions ſhe had acquired by rapines, and they ſoon after appeaſed her manes by proper oblations on her tomb. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 321.—*Hygin.* fab. 193 & 252.——A beautiful virgin, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaſte of Argos. Her father became enamoured of her, and gained her confidence and enjoyed her company by means of her nurſe, who introduced him as a ſtranger. Some time after ſhe married Alaſtor, but the father's paſſion became more violent and incontroulable in his daughter's abſence, and he murdered her huſband to bring her back to Argos. Harpalyce, inconſolable for the death of her huſband, and aſhamed of her father's paſſion, which was then made public, reſolved to revenge her wrongs. She killed her younger brother, or according to ſome the fruit of her inceſt, and ſerved it before her father. She begged the gods to remove her from the world, and ſhe was changed into an owl, and Clymenus killed himſelf. *Hygin.* fab. 253, &c.—*Parthen. in Erot.*—— A miſtreſs of Iphiclus, ſon of Theſtius. She died thro' deſpair on ſeeing herſelf deſpiſed by her lover. This mournful ſtory was compoſed in poetry, in the form of a dialogue called Harpalyce. *Athen.* 14.

and he fled before him in the plain. The Greek pursued and Hector was killed, and his body was dragged in cruel triumph by the conqueror round the tomb of Patroclus whom Hector had killed. The body, after it had received the grossest insult, was transformed by old Priam, and the Trojans obtained from the Greeks a truce of some days to pay the last offices to the greatest of their leaders. The Thebans boasted in the age of the Longlicher Pausanias that they had the bones of Hector presented to them, by order of an oracle, which ordered them undaunted to carry if they were in possession of the hero's remains. *Homer Il.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 12 13.—*Dictys. Cret.*—*Dares. Phrig.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 90 & 111.—*Pausan.* 3 & 9, c. 18.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 1 & 2.—A son of Parmenio drowned in the Nile. *Curt.* 4, c. 8. l. 6, c. 9.

HECUBA, a daughter of Dymas a Phrygian prince, or according to others, of Cisseus a Thracian king. She was the second wife of Priam king of Troy, and proved the chastest of women, and the most tender and unfortunate of mothers. When she was pregnant of Paris, she dreamed that she had brought into the world a burning torch which had reduced her husband's palace and all Troy to ashes. So alarming a dream was explained by the soothsayers, who declared that the son she should bring into the world would prove the ruin of his country. When Paris was born she exposed him on mount Ida to avert the calamities which threatened her family, but her attempts to destroy him were fruitless, and the prediction of the soothsayers was fulfilled. [*Vid. Paris.*] During the Trojan war she saw the greatest part of her children perish by the hands of the enemy, and like a mother she could shed her good share of tears and lamentations, particularly at the death of Hector her eldest son. When Troy was taken, Hecuba, as one of the captives, fell to the lot of Ulysses, a man whom she hated for his perfidy and avarice, and she embarked with the conquerors for Greece. The Greeks landed in the Thracian Chersonesus to lead with their honors the grave of Achilles. During this time the hero's ghost appeared to them, and demanded, to secure the safety of their return, the sacrifice of Polyxena, Hecuba's daughter. They complied, and Polyxena was torn from her mother to be sacrificed. Hecuba was inconsolable, and her grief was still more increased at the sight of the body of her son Polydorus, washed on the shore, who had been recommended by his father to the care and humanity of Polymnestor king of the country. [*Vid. Polydorus.*] She determined to revenge the death of her son, and the greatest indignation went to the house of his murderer and tore his eyes as he attempted to deprive him of his life. She was hindered from executing her bloody purpose, by the arrival of some Thracians, and she fled with the female companions of her captivity. She was pursued, and as she ran after the stones that were thrown at her she found herself suddenly changed into a bitch, and when she attempted to speak she found that she could only bark. After this metamorphosis she threw herself into the sea, according to Hyginus, and that was from that circumstance, called Cynossema. Hecuba had a great number of children by Priam, among whom were Hector, Deiphobus, Pammon, Helenus, Polites, Troilus, Hippotous, Polydorus, Troilus, and among the daughters, Creusa, Laodice, Polyxena, and Cassandra. *Met.* 11, v. 761, l. 13, v. 515.—*Hygin.* 111.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 44.—*Juv.* 10, v. 271.—*Strab.* 13.—*Dictys. Cret.* 4 & 5.—*Ovid.* 3, c. 12.

HECUBÆ SEPULCRUM, a promontory of Thrace.

HEDÝLA, a poetess of Samos.

HEDONÆUM, a village of Bœotia. *Liv.* 9, c. 31.

HEDUI. *Vid.* Ædui.

HEGÉMELUS, a musician. The son of Hegesippus. *Juv.* 6, v. 381.

HEGESÁGORAS, a general of 6000 Tarentines sent to Mantinea to stop the progress of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 15.

HEGÉMON, a Thasian poet in the age of Alcibiades. He wrote a poem called Gigantomachia, besides other works. *Vell. Pat.* 8, c. 11.

HEGESIANAX, an historian of Alexandria who wrote an account of the Persian war.

HEGESIAS, a tyrant of Ephesus in the patronage of Alexander. *Pausan.*

A philosopher who so eloquently convinced his auditors of their sufferings and folly, persuaded them that there were no comforts after death, that many were guilty of suicide, and by his advice he induced him to continue his pains. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 34.——An historian.—A famous orator of Magnesia. *Strab.*

HEGESIBÓULUS, one of the chief magistrates of Rhodes in the age of Alexander and his father Philip.—Another native of Rhodes, 171 years before the Christian era. He engaged his countrymen to prepare a fleet of 45 ships to assist the Romans against Perseus king of Macedonia.

HEGESINOUS, a man who wrote a history of Attica. *Pausan.* 9, c. 29.

[EGESIPPUS, an historian who wrote e things upon Pallene, &c.

[EGESIPYLE, a daughter of Olorus king Thrace, who married Miltiades and be- e mother of Cimon. *Plut.*

[EGESISTRATUS, an Ephesian who con- ed the oracle to know in what particular e he should fix his residence. He was cted to settle where he found peasants cing with crowns of olives. This was ssia where he founded Elea, &c.

[EGETORIDES, a Thasian, who, upon ng his country besieged by the Athe- ns, and a law forbidding any one on n of death to speak of peace, went to market place with a rope about his k, and boldly told his countrymen to st him as they pleased, provided they ed the city from the calamities which continuation of the war seemed to aten. The Thasians were awakened, law was abrogated, and Hegetorides doned, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

HELENA, the most beautiful woman her age, sprung from one of the eggs ich Leda, the wife of king Tyndarus, ought forth after her amour with Jupiter tamorphosed into a swan. [*Vid. Leda.*] cording to some authors, Helen was ighter of Nemesis by Jupiter, and Leda s only her nurse, and to reconcile this iety of opinions some imagine that Ne- sis and Leda are the same persons. Her uty was so universally admired even her infancy, that Theseus, with his friend ithous carried her away before she had at- ted her 10th year, and concealed her at hidnæ, under the care of his mother hra. Her brothers, Castor and Pollux, overed her by force of arms, and she urned safe and unpolluted to Sparta, her ve country. There existed, however, radition recorded by Pausanias, that en was of nubile years when carried y by Theseus, and that she had a ghter by her ravisher, who was en- ted to the care of Clytemnestra. This ence offered to her virtue did not in least diminish, but rather augmented fame, and her hand was eagerly soli- d by the young princes of Greece. The l celebrated of her suitors were Ulysses, of Laertes, Antilochus son of Nestor, nelus son of Capaneus, Diomedes son Tydeus, Amphilochus son of Creatus, ges son of Phileus, Agapenor son of æus, Thalpius son of Eurytus, Mnes- s son of Peteus, Schedius son of Epistro- s, Polyxenus son of Agasthenes, Am- ochus son of Amphiaraus, Alcalophus Ialmus sons of the god Mars, Ajax of Oileus, Eumelus son of Admetus, Polypœtes son of Pirithous, Elphenor son of Chalcodon, Podalyrius and Machaon sons of Æsculapius, Leonteus son of Coronus, Philoctetes son of Pæan, Protesilaus son of Iphiclus, Eurypilus son of Evemon, Ajax and Teucer sons of Telamon, Patroclus son of Menœtius, Menelaus son of Atreus, Thoas, Idomeneus and Merion. Tyndarus was rather alarmed than pleased at the sight of such a number of illustrious princes who eagerly solicited each to become his son-in-law. He knew that he could not prefer one without displeasing all the rest, and from this perplexity he was at last drawn by the artifice of Ulysses, who began already to be known in Greece by his prudence and sagacity. This prince who clearly saw that his pretensions to Helen would not probably meet with success in opposition to so many rivals, proposed to extricate Tyndarus from all his difficulties if he would promise him his niece Penelope in marriage. Tyndarus consented, and Ulysses advised the king to bind, by a solemn oath, all the suitors that they would approve of the uninfluenced choice which Helen should make of one among them, and engage to unite together to defend her person and character if ever any attempts were made to ravish her from the arms of her husband. The advice of Ulysses was followed, the princes consented, and Helen fixed her eyes upon Menelaus and married him. Hermione was the early fruit of this union, which continued for three years with mutual happiness. After this, Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, came to Lacedæmon on pretence of sacrificing to Apollo. He was kindly received by Menelaus, but shamefully abused of his favors, and in his absence in Crete he corrupted the fidelity of his wife Helen, and persuaded her to follow him to Troy. At his return Menelaus, highly sensible of the injury he had received, assembled the Grecian princes, and reminded them of their solemn promises. They resolved to make war against the Trojans; but they previously sent ambassadors to Priam to demand the restitution of Helen. The influence of Paris at his father's court prevented the restoration, and the Greeks returned home without receiving the satisfaction they required. Some, after their return the combined forces assembled and sailed for the coast of Asia. The behaviour of Helen during the Trojan war is not known for certainty. Some affirm that she had willingly followed Paris, and that she warmly supported the cause of the Trojans; while others believe that she always sighed after her husband, and cursed the day in which

suffered the greatest indignities from his pretended husband without dissatisfaction, and Hierocles by stooping to infamy became the most powerful of the favorites, and enriched himself by selling favors, and offices to the people. Such licentiousness soon displeased the populace, and Heliogabalus unable to appease the seditions of the soldiers, whom his rapacity and debaucheries had irritated, hid himself in the filth and excrements of the camp, where he was found in the arms of his mother. His head was severed from his body, A. D. 222, in the 18th year of his age, after a reign of three years, nine months and four days. He was succeeded by Alexander Severus. His cruelties were as conspicuous as his licentiousness. He burdened his subjects with the most oppressive taxes, his halls were covered with carpets of gold and silver tissue, and his mats were made with the down of hares, and with the soft feathers which were found under the wings of partridges. He was fond of covering his shoes with precious stones to draw the admiration of the people as he walked along the streets, and he was the first Roman, who ever wore a dress of silk. He often invited the most common of the people to share his banquets, and made them sit down on large bellows full of wind which by suddenly emptying themselves, threw the guests on the ground, and left them a prey to wild beasts. He often tied some of his favorites on a large wheel, and was particularly delighted to see them whirled round like Ixions, and sometimes suspended in the air, or sunk beneath the water.

Heliopŏlis, a famous city of lower Egypt, in which was a temple sacred to the sun. The inhabitants worshipped a bull, called Mnevis, with the same ceremonies as the Apis of Memphis. Apollo had an oracle there. *Strab.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.

Helisson, a town and river of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 29.

Helius, a celebrated favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by order of Galba, for his cruelties.

Helixus, a river of Cos.

Hellanice, a sister of Clytus, who was nurse to Alexander. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

Hellanicus, a celebrated Greek historian born at Mitylene, about 494 years before the Christian era. He wrote an history of the antient kings of the earth, with an account of the founders of the most famous towns in every kingdom. *Paus.* 2, c. 3. ——A brave officer rewarded by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 2. ——An historian of Miletus, who wrote a description of the earth.

Hellanocrates, a man of Larissa &c. *Aristot. Polit.* 5, c. 10.

Hellas, an ancient name of Thessaly, more generally applied to the territories of Acarnania, Attica, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Bœotia and Phocis, and also to all Greece. It received this name from Deucalion. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 2, c. 20.

Helle, a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister to Phryxus. She fled from her father's house with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppression of her mother-in-law, Ino. According to some accounts she was carried through the air on a golden ram which her mother had received from Neptune, and in her passage she became giddy and fell from her seat into that part of the sea which from her received the name of Hellespont. Others say that she was carried on a cloud, or rather upon a ship from which she fell into the sea and was drowned. Phryxus, after he had given his sister a burial on the neighbouring coast, pursued his journey and arrived safe in Colchis. [*Vid.* Phryxus.] *Ovid Heroid.* 18 & 19.

Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned in Phthiotis about 1526 years before the christian era, and gave the name of Hellenians to his subjects. He had by his wife Orseis, three sons; Æolus, Dorus and Xuthus, who gave their names to the three different nations known under the name of Æolians, Dorians, and Ionians. These last derive their name from Ion, son of Xuthus, and from the difference either of expression or pronunciation in their respective languages, arose the different dialects well known in the Greek language. *Paus.* 3, c. 20. l. 7, c. 1.—*Diod.* 5.

Hellenes, the inhabitants of Greece. *Vid.* Hellen.

Hellespontus, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe, near the Propontis, which received its name from Helle who was drowned there in her voyage to Colchis. [*Vid Helle.*] It is about 33 miles long, and in the broadest parts, the Asiatic coast is about one mile and a half distant from the European, and only half a mile in the narrowest, according to modern investigation, and the cocks are heard crowing from the opposite shores. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander, [*Vid. Her.*] and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece. The folly of this great prince is well known in beating and fettering the waves of the sea, whose impetuosity fettered his ships, and rendered all his labors ineffectual. *Strab.* 13.—*Plin.* 8, c. 32.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 34.—*Polyb.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 1.—*Ptol.* 5, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 467.

LOPIS, a small country of Eubœa. ople were called Hellopes. The land bore the same name, according o 10. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

LŌTIA, two festivals, one of which erved in Crete, in honor of Europa, ones were then carried in solemn n with a myrtle garland no less nty cubits in circumference, called . The other festival was celebrated ith wild games and races, where en entered the lists and generally burning torches in their hands. stituted in honor of Minerva, sir- Elotis, απο του ἑλους. *from a cer-* of Marathon, where one o her was erected, or απο του ἑλειν ν τον Πηγασον, because by her as- Bellerophon took and managed the gasus, which was the original cause institution of the festival. Others he name from Hellotis a Corin- oman from the following circum- when the Dorians and the Hera- vaded Peloponnesus, they took and orinth; the inhabitants, and parti- he women, escaped by flight, ex- llotis and her sister Eurytione, who elter in Minerva's temple, relying y upon the sanctity of the place. his was known, the Dorians set fire mple, and the two sisters perished flames. This wanton cruelty was l by a dreadful plague, and the Do- o alleviate the misfortunes which fered, were directed by the oracle ise the manes of the two sisters, and, e they raised a new temple to the Minerva, and established the festi- ich bore the name of one of the late women.

ES, an antient king of Arcadia, *ven.* 1.

RIS, a general of the people of n, sent to besiege Messana, which is the tyrant defended. He fell : and his troops were defeated. is

RUM & HELŌRUS, a town and Sicily. *Ital.* 11, v. 270.——A ri- lagna Græcia.

is, a place of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. A town of Laconia taken and de- by the Lacedæmonians, under Agis l, king of the race of the Heraclidæ, they refused to pay the tribute was imposed upon them. The monians carried their resentment so not satisfied with the ruin of the ey reduced the inhabitants to the and most miserable slavery, and made a law which forbad their masters of either giving them their liberty, or selling them in any other country. And to complete their infamy, all the slaves of the state and the prisoners of war, were called by the mean appellation of *Helotæ*. Not only the servile offices in which they were employed denoted their misery and slavery, but they were obliged to wear peculiar garments, which exposed them to greater contempt and ridicule. They never were instructed in the liberal arts, and their cruel masters often obliged them to drink to excess, to show the free born citizens of Sparta the beastliness and disgrace of intoxication. They once every year received a number of stripes, that by this wanton flagellation they might recollect that they were born and died slaves. The Spartans even declared war against them, but Plutarch, who, from interested motives endeavours to palliate the guilt and cruelty of the people of Lacedæmon, declares that it was because they had assisted the Messenians in their war against Sparta, after it had been overthrown by a violent earthquake. This earthquake was supposed by all the Greeks, to be a punishment from heaven for the cruelties which the Lacedæmonians had exercised against the Helots. In the Peloponnesian war, these miserable slaves behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty by the Lacedæmonians, and appeared in the temples, and at public shows crowned with garlands, and with every mark of festivity and triumph. This exultation did not continue long, and the sudden disappearance of the two thousand manumitted slaves was attributed to the inhumanity of the Lacedæmonians. *Thucyd.* 4.—*Pellax.* 3, c. 8.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plut. in Lyc. &c.*—*Aristot. Polit.* 2.—*Pauf. Lacon. &c.*

HELŌTÆ & HELŌTES, the public slaves of Sparta, &c. *Vid.* Helos.

HELVETIA, a vestal virgin struck dead with lightning in Trajan's reign.

HELVETII, an antient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.* 1. &c.

HELVIA, the mother of Cicero.

HELVII, a people of Gaul, near the Arverni. *Id. lib.*

HELVĪNA, a fountain of Latium. *Jun.* 3. v. 320.

HELVIUS CINNA proposed a law which however, was not passed, to permit Cæsar to marry whatever women he chose. *Suet. in Cæs.* c. 52.

HELUM, a river of Scythia.

HELYMUS & PANOPES, two hunters at the

the coast of Acestes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 73, &c.

HEMATHION, a son of Aurora and Cephalus.

HEMITHEA, a daughter of Cycnus and Proclea. She was so attached to her brother Tenes, that she refused to abandon him when his father Cycnus exposed him on the sea. They were carried by the wind to Tenedos, where Hemithea long enjoyed tranquillity till Achilles, enraged by her chastity, offered her violence. She was rescued from his embrace by her brother Tenes, who was instantly slaughtered by the offended hero. Hemithea could not have been rescued from the attempts of Achilles, had not the earth opened and swallowed her, after she had fervently entreated the assistance of the gods. *Vid.* Tenes. *Pausf.* 10, c. 14.—*Diod.* 4.

HEMON. *Vid.* Haemon.

HEMUS. *Vid.* Haemus.——A Roman *Jurisconsult.*

HENETI, a people of Paphlagonia. *Eurip.*

HENIOCHI, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, near Colchis. *Hor.* 6, v. 42.

HEPHÆSTIA, the capital town of Lemnos.——A festival in honor of Vulcan Ἡφαίστος, at Athens. There was then a race with torches between three young men. Each in his turn ran a race with a lighted torch in his hand, and who ever could carry it to the end of the course before it was extinguished, obtained the prize. They delivered it one to the other after they finished their course, and from that circumstance we see many allusions in antient authors who compare the vicissitudes of human affairs to this delivering of the torch, particularly in these lines of Lucretius 2.

Inque brevi spatio mutantur sæcla animantum,
Et quasi cursores vitai lampada tradunt.

HEPHÆSTI, mountains in Lycia, which are kept on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch. Their very stones burn in the middle of water according to *Plin.* 6. c. 106.

HEPHÆSTIO, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus. There remains of his compositions a treatise entitled *Enchiridion de metris & poematis.*

HEPHÆSTION, a Macedonian famous for his intimacy with Alexander. He accompanied the conqueror in his Asiatic conquests and was so faithful and attached to him, that Alexander often observed that Craterus was the friend of the king, but Hephæstion the friend of Alexander. He died at Ecbatana 325 years before the christian era. His death is attributed to excess of drinking, or eating. Alexander was so inconsolable at the death of this faithful subject, that he shed tears at the intelligence and ordered the sacred fire to be extinguished, which was never done but at the death of a Persian monarch. The physician who attended Hephæstion in his illness, was put to death, by the king's orders, and the games were interrupted. His body was entrusted to the care of Perdiccas, and honored with the most magnificent funeral at Babylon. He was so like the king in features and stature, that he was often saluted by the name of Alexander. *Curt.*—*Arrian* 7. &c.—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 7, c. 8.

HEPTAPHŌNOS, a portico, which received this name, because the voice was repeated seven times in it. *Plin.* 36. c. 15.

HEPTAPŌLIS, a country of Egypt, which contained seven cities.

HEPTAPYLOS, a surname of Thebes in Bœotia from its seven gates.

HERA, the name of Juno among the Greeks.——A daughter of Neptune and Ceres when transformed into a mare.——A town of Æolia and of Arcadia. *Pausf.* 6, c. 7.

HERACLĒA, an antient town of Sicily near Agrigentum. Minos planted a colony there when he pursued Dædalus, and the town antiently known by the name of Macara, was called from him Minoa. It was called Heraclea after Hercules, when he obtained a victory over Eryx.——A town of Macedonia.——Another in Pontus, celebrated for its naval power, and in consequence among the Asiatic states. The inhabitants conveyed home in their ships the 10,000 at their return.—Another in Crete.——Another in Parthia.—Another in Bithynia.——Another in Phthiotis, near Thermopylæ. It was called, also, Trachinea to distinguish it from others.——Another in Magna Græcia.——Another in Syria.——Another in Chersonesus Taurica.——Another in Thrace, and three in Egypt, &c. There were no less than 40 cities of that name in different parts of the world, all built in honor of Hercules, whence the name is derived—A daughter of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, &c.

HERACLĒIA, a festival at Athens celebrated every fifth year, in honor of Hercules. The Thibians and Thebans in Bœotia, observed a festival of the same name, in which they offered apples to the god. This custom of offering apples arose from this: It was always usual to offer sheep, but the overflowing of the river

Asopus

fopus prevented the votaries of the god om observing it with the antient cere-ony, and as the word μηλον signifies ith an *apple*, and a *sheep*, some youths ac-ainted with the ambiguity of the word, fered apples to the god, with much spor-d festivity. To represent the sheep, they f.d an apple upon four sticks as the legs, d two more were placed at the top to represent the horns of the victim. Her-les was delighted with the ingenuity of youths, and the festivals were ever con-ued with the offering of apples. *Pausan.* c. 9. There was also a festival at Sicy-n in honor of Hercules. It continued ro days the first was called οσματαξ, e second ηρακλεια.——At a festival of e same name at Cos, the priest officiated ith a mitre on his head, and in women's parel.——At Lindus a solemnity of the me name was also observed, and at the lebration nothing was heard but execra-ons and profane words, and whosoever xidentally dropped any other words, was xised of having profaned the sacred rites.

HERACLEUM a promontory of Cappa-ocia.

HERACLĒŌTES, a surname of Dionysius e philosopher.—A philosopher of Hera-ea, who like his master Zeno, and all the oics firmly believed that pain was not an il. A severe illness attended with the ost acute pains obliged him to renounce s principles, and at the same time the hilosophy of the Stoics, about 264 years fore the Christian era. He became af-rwards one of the Cyrenaic sect, which laced the *summum bonum* in pleasure. He rote some poetry, and chiefly treatises of hilosophy. *Diog. in vit.*

HERACLĪDÆ, the descendants of Her-les, greatly celebrated in antient history, ercules at his death left to his son Hyllus l the rights and demands which he had pon the Peloponnesus, and permitted him to arry Iole, as soon as he came of age. The ofterity of Hercules, were not more kind-treated by Eurystheus, than their father ad been, and they were obliged to seek e protection to the court of Ceyx, king of rachinia. Eurystheus pursued them thi-ner, and Ceyx afraid of his resentment, egged the Heraclidæ to depart from his ominions. From Trachinia they came to thens, where Theseus, the king of the ountry, who had accompanied their fa-her in some of his expeditions, received hem with great humanity, and assisted hem against their common enemy, Eury-theus. Eurystheus was killed by the hand of Hyllus himself, and his children perish-ed with him, and all the cities of the Peloponnesus became the undisputed property of the Heraclidæ. Their tri-umph, however, was short, their numbers were lessened by a pestilence, and the ora-cle informed them that they had taken pos-session of the Peloponnesus before the gods permitted their return. Upon this they abandoned Peloponnesus, and came to settle in the territories of the Athenians, where Hyllus obedient to his father's com-mands, married Iole the daughter of Eury-tus. Soon after he consulted the oracle, anxious to recover the Peloponnesus, and the ambiguity of the answer determined him to make a second attempt. He chal-lenged to single combat Atreus, the suc-cessor of Eurystheus on the throne of My-cenæ, and it was mutually agreed that the un-disturbed possession of the Peloponnesus should be ceded to whosoever defeated his adversary. Echemus accepted the chal-lenge for Atreus, and Hyllus was killed, and the Heraclidæ a second time departed from Peloponnesus. Cleodæus the son of Hyllus, made a third attempt, and was equally unsuccessful, and his son Aristoma-chus some time after met with the same un-favorable reception and perished in the field of battle. Aristodemus, Temenus and Chresphontes, the three sons of Aristomachus encouraged by the more expressive word of an oracle, and desirous to revenge the death of their progenitors, assembled a nu-merous force, and with a fleet invaded all Peloponnesus. Their expedition was at-tended with much success, and after some decisive battles they became masters of all the peninsula. The recovery of the Peloponnesus by the descendants of Hercules forms an interesting epoch in antient history, which is universally believed to have hap-pened 80 years after the Trojan war or 1190 years before the Christian era. This conquest was totally atchieved about 120 years after the first attempt of Hyllus who was killed about 20 years before the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Herodot.* 9, c. 26.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 17.—*Pater.* 1, c. 2.—*Clemens Alex. Strom.* 1.—*Thucyd.* 1, c. 12, &c.—*Diod.* 1, &c. *Aristot. de Rep.* 7, c. 16.

HERACLĪDES, a philosopher of Hera-clea in Pontus, sometimes disciple of Seu-sippus and Aristotle. He wished it to be believed that he was carried into heaven the very day of his death, and the more firm-ly to render it credible, he begged one of his friends to put a serpent in his bed. The serpent disappointed him, and the noise which the number of visitors occa-sioned frightened him from the bed, befor-

the

attacked him with his club, purſued him to his den, and after a cloſe and ſharp engagement he choaked him to death. He carried the dead beaſt on his ſhoulders to Mycenæ, and ever after cloathed himſelf with the ſkin. Euryſtheus was ſo aſtoniſhed at the ſight of the beaſt, and at the courage of Hercules, that he ordered him never to enter the gates of the city when he returned from his expeditions, but to wait for his orders without the walls. He even made himſelf a brazen veſſel into which he retired whenever Hercules returned.——The ſecond labor of Hercules, was to deſtroy the Lernæan hydra, which had ſeven heads according to Apollodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 100 according to Diodorus. This celebrated monſter he attacked with his arrows, and ſoon after he came to a cloſe engagement, and by means of his heavy club he deſtroyed the heads of his enemy. But this was productive of no advantage, for as ſoon as one head was beaten to pieces by the club, immediately two ſprang up, and the labor of Hercules would have remained unfiniſhed, had not he commanded his friend Iolas to burn, with a hot iron, the root of the head which he had cruſhed to pieces. This ſucceeded [*Vid. Hydra*] and Hercules become victorious, opened the belly of the monſter, and dipped his arrows in the gall to render the wounds which he gave fatal and incurable.——He was ordered in his third labor to bring alive and unhurt into the preſence of Euryſtheus a ſtag, famous for its incredible ſwiftneſs, its golden horns, and brazen feet. This celebrated animal frequented the neighbourhood of Œnoe, and Hercules was employed for a whole year in continually purſuing it, and at laſt he caught it in a trap, or when tired, or according to others, by ſlightly wounding it and leſſening its ſwiftneſs. As he returned victorious Diana ſnatched the goat from him, and ſeverely reprimanded him for moleſting an animal which was ſacred to her. Hercules pleaded neceſſity, and by repreſenting the commands of Euryſtheus, he appeaſed the goddeſs and obtained the beaſt ——The fourth labor was to bring alive to Euryſtheus a wild boar which ravaged the neighbourhood of Erymanthus. In this expedition he deſtroyed the centaurs, [*Vid. Centauri*] and caught the boar by cloſely purſuing him through the deep ſnow. Euryſtheus was ſo frightened at the ſight of the boar, that, according to Diodorus, he hid himſelf in his brazen veſſel for ſome days.——In his fifth labor Hercules was ordered to clean the ſtables of Augias, where 3000 oxen had been confined ſo many years. [*Vid. Augias.*]——For his ſixth labor he was ordered to kill the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the lake Stymphalus in Arcadia [*Vid Stymphalis.*]——In his ſeventh labor he brought alive into Peloponneſus a prodigious wild bull which laid waſte the iſland of Crete.——In his eighth labor he was employed in obtaining the mares of Diomedes which fed upon human flesh. He killed Diomedes and gave him to be eat by his mares which he brought to Euryſtheus. They were ſent to mount Olympus by the king of Mycenæ, where they were devoured by the wild beaſts; or according to others, they were conſecrated to Jupiter, and their breed ſtill exiſted in the age of Alexander the great.——For his ninth labor, he was commanded to obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. [*Vid. Hippolyte.*]—In his tenth labor he killed the monſter Geryon, king of Gades, and brought to Argos his numerous flocks which fed upon human flesh. [*Vid. Geryon.*]—The 11th labor was to obtain apples from the garden of the Hesperides. [*Vid Heſperides.*]—The twelfth and laſt, and moſt dangerous of his labors was to bring upon earth the three headed dog Cerberus. This was cheerfully undertaken by Hercules, and he deſcended into hell by a cave on mount Tænarus. He was permitted by Pluto to carry away friends Theſeus and Pirithous, who were condemned to puniſhment in hell, and Cerberus alſo was granted to his prayers, provided he made uſe of no arms, but only force to drag him away. Hercules, ſome report, carried him back to hell after he had brought him before Euryſtheus. —Beſides theſe arduous labors, which jealouſy of Euryſtheus impoſed upon him, he alſo atchieved others of his own accord equally great and celebrated. [*Vid. Cacus, Antæus, Buſiris, Eryx.* &c.] He accompanied the Argonauts to Colchis before he delivered himſelf up to the king of Mycenæ. He aſſiſted the gods in their war againſt the giants, and it was through him alone that Jupiter obtained a victory. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] He conquered Laomedon, and pillaged Troy. [*Vid. Laomedon.*] When Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, of whom he was deeply enamoured, was refuſed to his entreaties, he became the prey of a ſecond fit of infanity and he murdered Iphitus, the only ſon of the ſons of Eurytus who favored his addreſſes to Iole. [*Vid. Iphitus.*] He for ſome time after purified of the murder and his infanity ceaſed, but the gods pu-

ſecu

more and he was visited by a
hich obliged him to apply to
f Delphi for relief. The cold-
hich the Pythia received him ir-
and he resolved to plunder A-
ple and carry away the sacred tri-
do opposed him, and a severe
begun, which nothing but the
of Jupiter with his thunder-
have prevented. He was upon
the oracle that he must be sold
and remain three years in the
servitude to recover from his
le complied, and Mercury, by
piter, conducted him to Om-
of Lydia, to whom he was sold
Here he cleared all the country
s, and Omphale, who was asto-
ie greatness of his exploits, re-
to liberty, and married him.
d Agelaus and Lamon, according
Omphale, from whom Cræsus,
lia, was descended. He became
red of one of Omphale's female
whom he had Alceus. After
pleted the years of his slavery,
to Peloponnesus, where he re-
on the throne of Sparta Tynda-
d been expelled by Hippocoon,
one of Dejanira's lovers, and
after he had overcome all his
d. Achelous.] He was obliged to
on, his father-in-law's kingdom,
had inadvertently killed a man
of his sons, and it was on account
ition that he was not present at
of the Calydonian boar. From
retired to the court of Ceyx,
rachinia. In his way he was
the swollen streams of the Eve-
the centaur Nessus attempted to
ce to Dejanira, under the perfi-
nce of conveying her over the ri-
les pursued the distress of De-
killed the centaur, who as he ex-
her a tunic, which as he observed
ver of recalling a husband from
ve. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] Ceyx, king
ia, received him and his wife
marks of friendship, and purified
murder which he had committed
Hercules was still mindful that
been refused the hand of Iole, he
made war against her father Eury-
led him, with three of his sons,
to the hands of her father's mur-
found that she was loved by Her-
ch as before. She accompanied
ount Œta, where he was going to
ar and offer a solemn sacrifice to
As he had not then the tunic in
rrayed himself to offer a sacrifice,
he sent Lichas to Dejanira in order to
provide himself a proper dress. Deja-
nira informed of her husband's tender at-
tachment to Iole, sent him a philter, or more
probably the tunic which she had received
from Nessus, and Hercules as soon as he had
put it on fell into a desperate distempers,
and found the poison of the Lernæan hydra
penetrate through his bones. He attempted
to pull off the fatal dress, but it was too late,
and in the midst of his pains and tortures he
inveighed in the most bitter imprecations
against the credulous Dejanira, the cruelty
of Eurytheus, and the jealousy and hatred
of Juno. As the distemper was incurable,
he implored the protection of Jupiter, and
gave his bow and arrows to Philoctetes, and
erected a large burning pile on the top of
mount Œta. He spread on the pile the
skin of the Nemæan lion, and laid himself
down upon it as on a bed, leaning his head
on his club. Philoctetes, or according to
others, Pæan or Hyllus, was ordered to set
fire to the pile, and the hero saw himself
on a sudden surrounded with the flames,
without betraying any marks of fear or asto-
nishment. Jupiter saw him from heaven,
and told to the surrounding gods that he
would raise to the skies the immortal parts
of a hero who had cleared the earth from so
many monsters and tyrants. The gods ap-
plauded Jupiter's resolution, the burning
pile was suddenly surrounded with a dark
smoke, and after the mortal parts of Her-
cules were consumed, he was carried up to
heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses.
Some loud claps of thunder accompanied
his elevation, and his friends unable to find
either his bones or ashes, showed their
gratitude to his memory by raising an
altar where the burning pile had stood.
Menœtius, the son of Actor, offered him
a sacrifice of a bull, a wild boar and a
goat, and enjoined the people of Opus
yearly to observe the same religious cere-
monies. His worship soon became as
universal as his fame, and Juno, who had
once persecuted him with such inveterate
fury, forgot her resentment, and gave him
her daughter Hebe in marriage. Hercules has
received many surnames and epithets, either
from the place where his worship was es-
tablished, or from the labors which he at-
chieved. His temples were numerous and
magnificent, and his divinity revered. No
dogs or flies ever entered his temple at
Rome, and that of Gades, according to
Strabo, was always forbidden to women
and pigs. The Phœnicians offered onions
his altars, and as it was supposed that he
presided over dreams, the sick and infirm
were sent to sleep in his temples, that they
might

might receive in their dreams the agreeable prelages of their approaching recovery. The white poplar was particularly dedicated to his service. Hercules is generally represented naked, with strong and well proportioned limbs, he is sometimes covered with the skin of the Nemæan lion, and holds a knotted club in his hand, on which he often leans. Sometimes he appears crowned with the leaves of the poplar, and holding the corn of plenty under his arm. At other times he is represented standing with Cupid, who insolently breaks to pieces his arrows and his club, to intimate the passion of love in the hero who suffered himself to be beaten and ridiculed by Omphale, who dressed himself in his armour while he was sitting to spin with her female servants. The children of Hercules are as numerous as the labors and difficulties which he underwent, and indeed they became so powerful soon after his death that they alone had the courage to invade all Peloponnesus. [*Vid. Heraclidæ.*] He was father of Deicoon and Thesimachus, by Megara; of Ctesippus, by Astydamia; of Palemon, by Antonoe; of Everes, by Parthenope; of Glycisonetes, Gyneus and Odites, by Dejanira; of Thessalus, by Chalciope; of Thestalus, by Epicaste; of Tlepolemus, by Astyoche; of Agathyrsus, Gelon, and Scytha, by Echidna, &c. Such are the most striking characteristics of the life of Hercules, who is said to have supported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his shoulders. [*Vid. Atlas,*] and to have separated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labors. [*Vid. Abyla.*] He is held out by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deservedly rewarded with immortality. His judicious choice of virtue in preference to pleasure, as described by Xenophon, is well known. *Diod.* 1 & 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, *&c.*—*Apolod.* 1 & 2.—*Propert.* 1, 3, 5, 9 & 10.—*Hesiod. in Scut. Herc. &c.*—*Hygin. fab.* 29, 32, *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 256, *&c. Her.* 9. *Amor. Trist. &c.*—*Homer. Il.* 8. *&c.*—*Theocrit.* 24.—*Eurip. in Herc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 294.—*Lucan.* 3 & 6.—*Apollon.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Sophocl. in Trachin.*—*Plut. in Amphit.*—*Senec. in Herc. furent. & Œt.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 6. l. 11, *&c.*—*Philostr. Icon.* 2, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 7. l. 2, c. 42, *&c.*—*Quint. Smyrn.* 6, v. 207, *&c.*—*Callim. Hymn. in Diam.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* od. 3.—*Ital.* 1, v. 438.—*Stat.* 2. *Theb.* v. 564.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Lactant. de falsa Rel.*—*Strab.* 3, *&c.*—*Horat. Od. Sat. &c.*——A son of Alexander the Great.—A surname of the e Commodus, &c.

Hercŭleum, a promontory country of the Brutii.

Hercŭleus, one of Agrippina derers. *Tacit. Ann.* 14, c. 8.

Hercŭleus Lacus, a lake of S

Hercŭlis Columnæ, two loft tains, situate one on the most sout tremities of Spain, and the other opposite part of Africa. They w led by the antients Abyla and Calp are reckoned the boundaries of th of Hercules, and according to antie tion they were joined together were severed by the arm of the h a communication opened betw Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. *Pereig.*

Hercŭna, a virgin who acco Ceres as she travelled over the w river of Bœotia bore her name. c. 30.

Hercŭnia, a celebrated forel many, which, according to Cæsar nine days journey to cross it; a on some parts was found with boundaries, though travelled over days successively. It contained th countries of Switzerland, Basil Transylvania, and a great part In length of time the trees were r and when population encreased th part of it was made habitable. *Cæ* 6, c. 24.—*Mela.*

Herdonia, a small town of *Ital.* 1, v. 568.

Herdonius, a man put to deat quin because he had boldly spok him in an assembly, &c.

Herennius Senecio, a Ro rian under Domitian. *Tacit. Agr*

Herennius, an officer of Ser feated by Pompey, &c. *Plut.*—turion sent in pursuit of Cicero b He cut off the orator's head. *P*

——A Samnite general, &c.

Herennius Philo, a Phœn wrote a book on Adrian's reign. composed a treatise divided into concerning the choice of books,

Hereus, a son of Lycaon, wh a city in Arcadia, &c. *Paus.* 8,

Herillus, a philosopher of C disciple to Zeno. *Diog.*

Herilus, a king of Præneste, nymph Feronia. As he had thr was killed three times by Evand *Æn.* 8, v. 563.

Hermachus, a native of Mit cessor and disciple of Epicurus.

Hermæ, statues of Mercury i

. *C. Nep. in Alcib.*——Two
o attended those who consulted
of Trophonius. *Paus.* 9, c. 39.
A, a festival in Crete where the
ited upon the servants. It was
ed at Athens and Babylon. *Paus.*

.UM, a town of Arcadia.
CŌRAS ÆOLIDES, a famous rhe-
ho came to Rome in the age of
—A philosopher of Amphipolis
is orator and philosopher.
NDURI, a people of Germany.
NNI, a people of Germany.
PHRŎDITUS, a son of Venus and
educated on mount Ida by the
At the age of 15 he began to
gratify his curiosity. When he
ria he bathed himself in a foun-
nacis, the nymph who presided
fountain, became enamoured of
attempted to seduce him. Her-
ius continued deaf to all her en-
d offers, and Salmacis endeavour-
ain by force what was denied to
osely embraced him and entreated
o make them two but one body.
ers were heard, and Salmacis and
roditus now two in one body,
rved the characteristics of both
s. Hermaphroditus begged the
all who bathed in that fountain
come effeminate. *Ovid Met.* 4, v.
gin. fab. 271.
ATHĒNA, a statue which repre-
ercury and Minerva in the same
his statue was generally placed in
where eloquence and philosophy
ht, because these two deities pre-
the arts and sciences.
IAS, a tyrant who revolted from
es Ochus.——A general of An-
xe.
EIAS, a native of Methymna who
history of Sicily.
ES, the name of Mercury among
ts. [*Vid. Mercurius.*]—A famous
Martial 5. ep. 25.——An Egyp-
losopher. *Vid.* Mercurius Tris-

ESIĔNAX, an elegiac poet of Co-
about the 125th Olympiad. His
name was Agoneus. He was pub-
ored with a statue. *Paus.* 6, c. 17.
ative of Cyprus who wrote an hil-
Phrygia. *Plut.*
IAS, a Galatian philosopher in the
entury.
INIUS, a general of the Hermanni,
Roman who defended a bridge
cles against the army of Porsenna.
c. 10.

HERMIŎNE, a daughter of Mars and Venus who married Cadmus. The Gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their presence, and she received as a present, a rich veil and a splendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a serpent with her husband Cadmus, and placed in the Elysian fields. [*Vid.* Harmonia.] *Apollod.* 3.—*Ovid Met.* 4, fab. 13.——A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promised in marriage to Orestes the son of Agamemnon, but her father ignorant of this pre-engagement, gave her hand to Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, whose services he had experienced in the Trojan war. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione and married her. Hermione tenderly attached to her cousin Orestes looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. According to others, however, Hermione received the addresses of Pyrrhus with pleasure, and even reproached Andromache his concubine with stealing his affections from her. Her jealousy for Andromache, according to some, induced her to unite herself to Orestes, and to destroy Pyrrhus. She gave herself to Orestes after this murder and received the kingdom of Sparta as a dowry. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Eurip. in Andr. & Orest.*—*Ovid Heroid* 8.—*Propert.* 1.——A town of Argolis where Ceres had a famous temple. *Strab* 8.—*Mela* 2.—*Paus* 2, c. 34.

HERMIŎNIÆ, a city near the Riphæan mountains. *Orph in Arg.*

HERMIŎNICUS SINUS, a bay on the coast of Argolis near Hermione *Strab.* 1 &. 8.

HERMIPPUS, a freed man, disciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He wrote five books upon dreams.—A man who accused Aspasia the mistress of Pericles of impiety and prostitution. *Plut.*

HERMŎCRĀTES, a general of Syracuse, against Nicias the Athenian. His lenity towards the Athenian prisoners was looked upon as treacherous. He was banished from Sicily without even a trial, and he was murdered as he attempted to return back to his country. *Plut. in Nic. &c.*——A sophist celebrated for his rising talents. He died in the 28th year of his age, in the reign of the emperor Severus.——The father-in-law of Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily.—A Rhodian employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the Grecian states, &c.—A sophist, preceptor to Pausanias the murderer of Philip. *Diod.* 16.

HERMODŎRUS, a Sicilian, pupil to Plato. —A philosopher of Ephesus.—A native of Salamis contemporary with Philo the Athe-

nian architect.—A poet who wrote a book called Νοσφμα.

HERMOGĒNES, an architect employed in building the temple of Diana at Magnesia He wrote a book upon his profession. He was a native of Alabanda in Caria. A rhetorician in the second century.—A sophist of Tarsus.

HERMOLAŬS, a young Macedonian among the attendants of Alexander. As he was one day hunting with the king he killed a wild boar which was coming towards him. Alexander, who followed close behind him, was so disappointed because the beast had been killed before he could dart at it, that he ordered Hermolaus to be severely whipped. This treatment irritated Hermolaus, and he conspired to take away the king's life, with others who were displeased with the cruel treatment he had received. The plot was discovered by one of the conspirators, and Alexander seized them and asked what had impelled them to conspire to take his life. Hermolaus answered for the rest, and observed that it was unworthy of Alexander to treat his most faithful and attached friends like slaves, and to shed their blood without the least mercy. Alexander ordered him to be put to death. *Curt.* 8, c. 6.

HERMOTĪMUS, a famous prophet of Clazomenæ. It is said that his soul separated itself from his body, and wandered in every part of the earth to explain futurity, after which it returned again and animated his frame. His wife who was acquainted with the frequent absence of his soul, took advantage of it and burnt his body, as if totally dead, and deprived the soul of its natural receptacle. Hermotimus received divine honors in a temple at Clazomenæ, into which it was unlawful for women to enter. *Plin.* 7, c. 52, *&c.*—*Lucian.*

HERMUNDŪRI, a people of Germany, subdued by Aurelius.

HERMUS, a river of Asia minor, whose sands, according to the poets, were covered with gold. It flowed into the Ægean sea. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 137.—*Martial* 8. ep. 78.

HERNĬCI, a people of Campania, celebrated for their inveterate enmity to the rising power of Rome. *Liv.* 1, *&c.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 8.

HERO, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly enamoured of Leander, a youth of Abydos. These two lovers were so faithful to one another, that Leander in the night escaped from the vigilance of his family, and swam across the Hellespont, while Hero in Sestos directed his course beholding a burning torch on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection and tenderness, was drowned in a tempestuous ni attempted his usual course, and despair threw herself down from l and perished in the sea. *Musæus* *& Hero.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 17 & 1 *G.* 3, v. 258.

HERŌDES, surnamed the great, the interest of Brutus and Cassius, a wards that of Antony. He was m of Judæa by means of Antony, the battle of Actium he was cont his power by his flattery and subm Augustus. He rendered himself o his cruelty, and as he knew that of his death would become a day and festivity, he ordered the most il of his subjects to be confined and n the very moment that he expired, t eye in the kingdom might seem tears at the death of Herod. He the 70th year of his age, after a 40 years. *Josephus.*

HERŌDES ANTIPAS, a son of H Great, governor of Galilæa. &c.

HERODES AGRIPPA, a Jew i with the emperor Caligula, &c. Th was common to many of the Jew *Josephus.*

HERODIĀNUS, a Greek histori flourished in the reign of Commod He was born at Alexandria, and employed among the officers of the emperors. He wrote a Roman hi eight books from the death of Ma relius to Maximinus. His style is pe elegant, but it wants precision, a work too plainly betrays that the was not a perfect master of geo He is accused of being too partial t minus, and too severe upon Alexand rus. His book comprehends the hi 68 or 70 years, and he asserts that been an eye witness of whatever written.

HERŌDŌTUS, a celebrated historia 484 years before the Christian er father's name was Lyxus, and his m Dryo. He fled to Samos from Halic which labored under the oppressive ny of Lygdamis, and travelled over Italy, and all Greece. He afterwa turned to Halicarnassus, and expell tyrant. This patriotic deed, far from ing the esteem and admiration of the lics, displeased and irritated then Herodotus was obliged to fly into from the public resentment. To pr lasting fame he publicly repeated Olympic games, the history which composed. It was received with fu versal applause that the names of th

e unanimously given to the nine which it is divided. This celepontion, which has procured its title of father of history, is writonic dialect. Herodotus is among ins what Homer is among the Demosthenes among the orators. bounds with elegance, ease and nd if there is any of the fabulous le, the author candidly informs that it is introduced upon the f others. The work is an historvars of the Persians against the m the age of Cyrus to the battle in the reign of Xerxes, and he: gives an account of the most nations in the world. Herodoitten another history of Assyria t, which is not extant. The life generally attributed to him, is some not to be the production

Plutarch has accused him of towards the Greeks. *Cic. de at.* 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1—*Quintil.* *Plut. de mal. Herod.*——A man a tremise concerning Epicurus. Theban wrestler of Megara in Demetrius, son of Antigonus. feet and a half in height and hy twenty pounds of flesh with portion at each of his meals.

a name which was given by the uch as were born from a god, is had signalized themselves by s, and seemed to deserve im the service they had rendered y. The heroes which Homer ich as Ajax, Achilles, were of igious strength, that they could throw stones which the united ar or five men of his age could en moved. The heroes were be interested in the affairs of er death, and they were invokch solemnity. As the altars of ere crowded with sacrifices and the heroes were often honored ral solemnity, in which their es were enumerated. The orisism might proceed from the some philosophers who taught s of great men were often raised and introduced among the im. According to the notions of he antient heroes inhabited a rene climate, situate above the

a festival, celebrated every 9th e Delphians, in honor of a here were in the celebration a er of mysterious rites, with a

representation of something like Semele's resurrection.

Heron, two mathematicians, one of whom is called the antient and the other the younger. The former, who lived about 100 years before Christ, was disciple of Ctesibius, and wrote a book, translated into Latin, under the title of *Spiritalium liber.*

Herophila, a Sibyl, who, as some suppose, came to Rome in the reign of Tarquin. [*Vid. Sibyllæ.*] *Pauf.* 10, c. 12.

Herophilus, an impostor in the age of J. Cæsar, who pretended to be the grandson of Marius. He was banished from Rome by Cæsar, for his seditions, and was afterwards strangled in prison. ——A Greek physician, about 570 years before the Christian era. He was one of the first who dissected bodies. Pliny, Cicero, and Plutarch, have greatly commended him.

Herostratus. *Vid.* Erostratus.

Herpa, a town of Cappadocia.

Herse, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury. The god disclosed his love to Aglauros, Herse's sister, in hopes of procuring an easy admission to Herse, but Aglauros, through jealousy, discovered the amour. Mercury was so offended at her behaviour, that he struck her with his caduceus and changed her into a stone. Herse became mother of Cephalus by Mercury, and after death she received divine honors at Athens. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 559, &c.——A wife of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Hersilia, one of the Sabines carried away by the Romans at the celebration of the Consualia. She was given and married to Romulus. She was presented with immortality by Juno, and received divine honors under the name of Ora. *Liv.* 1, c. 11.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 832.

Hertha & Herta, a goddess among the Germans supposed to be the same as the earth. She had a temple and a chariot dedicated to her service in a remote island, and was supposed to visit the earth at stated times, when her coming was celebrated with the greatest rejoicings and festivity. *Tacit. de Germ.*

Herüli, a savage nation in the northern parts of Europe who attacked the Roman power in its decline.

Hesænus, a mountain near Pæonia.

Hesiodus, a celebrated poet, born at Ascra in Bœotia. His father's name was Dius, and his mother's Pycimede. He lived in the age of Homer, and even obtained a poetical prize in competition with him, according to Varro and Plutarch.

Quin-

Quintilian, Philostratus, and others maintain that Hesiod lived before the age of Homer; but Val. Paterculus, &c. support that he flourished about 100 years after him. Hesiod is the first who wrote a poem on agriculture. This composition is called, *The Works and the Days*; and besides the instructions which are given to the cultivator of the field, the reader is pleased to find many moral reflections worthy of a refined Socrates or a Plato. His theogony is a miscellaneous narration executed without art, precision, choice, judgment, or connection, yet it is the more valuable for the faithful account it gives of the gods of antiquity. His shield of Hercules is but a fragment of a larger poem, in which it is supposed he gave an account of the most celebrated heroines among the antients. Hesiod, without being master of the fire and sublimity of Homer, is admired for the elegance of his diction, and the sweetness of his poetry. Besides these poems he wrote others now lost. Virgil in his Georgics has imitated the compositions of Hesiod, and taken his *opera* and *dies* for model as he acknowledges. Cicero strongly commends him, and the Greeks were so partial to his poetry and moral instructions that they ordered their children to learn all by heart. Hesiod was murdered by the sons of Ganyctor of Naupactum, and his body was thrown into the sea. Some dolphins brought back the body to the shore, which was immediately known, and the murderers were discovered by the poet's dogs, and thrown into the sea. He flourished about 944 years before the Christian era, *Cic. Fam.* 6, ep. 18.—*Ps.* 9. c. 3, &c.—*Quintil.* 10. c. 1.—*Pater.*—*Varro.*—*Plut. de* 7, *Sep.* & *de Anim. Sag.*

HESIONE, a daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. It having fallen to her lot to be exposed to a sea monster to whom the Trojans yearly presented a marriageable virgin to appease the resentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended, Hercules offered to deliver her provided he received as a reward his beautiful horses. Laomedon consented, and Hercules attacked the monster just as he was going to devour Hesione, and he killed him with his club. Laomedon, however, refused to reward the hero's services, and Hercules incensed at his treachery, besieged Troy and put the king and all his family to the sword, except Podarces, or Priam, who had advised his father to give the promised horses to his sister's deliverer. The conqueror gave Hesione in marriage to his friend Telamon, who had assisted him during the war, and he established Pri on his father's throne. The removal fione to Greece proved at last fata Trojans, and Priam, who reme with indignation that his sister ha forcibly given to a foreigner, sent Paris to Greece to reclaim the po of Hesione, or more probably to his injuries upon the Greeks by c away Helen, which gave rise soon the Trojan war. Lycophron n that Hercules threw himself arm head to foot into the mouth of th fter to which Hesione was expos that he tore his belly to pieces a out safe only with the loss of his h a confinement of three days. *H* 5.—*Apolled.* 2, c. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met* 212.——The wife of Nauplius.

HESPERIA, a large island of once the residence of the Amazon 3.——A name common both to It Spain. It is derived from Hesper per, the setting sun, or the evening, the Greeks called Italy Hesperia, it was situate at their setting su the west. The same name for sim sons was applied to Spain by th *Virg. Fn.* 1, v. 534, &c.—*Horat.* 1 ——A daughter of the Cebrenu *Met.* 11, v. 769.

HESPERIDES, three celebrated daughters of Hesperus. Apollodo tions four, Ægle, Erythia, Vesta, thusa; and Diodorus confounds th the Atlantides, and supposes that th the same number. They were a to guard the golden apples which J to Jupiter on the day of their nupt the place of their residence placed the ocean by Hesiod, is more u believed to be near mount Atlas i according to Apollodorus. This c place or garden abounded with fru most delicious kind, which was guarded by a dreadful dragon wh slept. It was one of the labors of to procure some of the golden a the Hesperides. The hero, ignora situation of this celebrated garden to the nymphs in the neighbourho Po for information, and was t Nereus the god of the sea, if prop naged, [*Vid. Nereus*] would direc his pursuits. Hercules seized Ne was asleep, and the sea god, unable from his grasp, answered all the which he proposed. Some say reus sent Hercules to Prometheus, from him he received all his inf When Hercules came into Afric paired to Atlas, and demanded h

olden apples. Atlas unloaded him-
: placed the burden of the heavens
houlders of Hercules, while he went
of the apples. At his return Her-
pressed his wish to ease h s burden
ng something on his head, and when
sted him to remove his inconven-
ercules artfully left the burden, and
e apples which Atlas had thrown
ground. According to other a:-
Hercules gathered the apples him-
hout the assistance of Atlas, and he
ly killed the watchful dragon which
tree. These apples were brought
theus, and afterwards carried back
rva into the garden of the Hespe-
: they could be preserved in no
ce. Hercules is sometimes repre-
thering the apples, and the dragon
narded the tree appears bowing
s head, as having received a mortal
This monster, as it is supposed,
offspring of Typhon, and it had a
l heads and as many voices. This
however is reduced by some to
e head. Those that attempt to
mythology, observe that the Hes-
were certain persons who had an
: number of flocks, and that the
us word μηλον, which signifies *an*
d *a sheep*, gave rise to the fable of
len apples of the Hesperides. *Diod.*
l. Met. 4, v. 637, &c. l. 9, v. 90.—
ab. 30.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hesiod.*
. 215, &c.

ERIS. *Vid.* Hesperus.

ERITIS, a country of Africa.

ERUS, a son of Japetus brother to
He came to Italy, and the country
the name of Hesperia from him.
ng to some accounts. He had a
r called Hesperia, who married
nd became mother of seven daugh-
ed Atlantides or Hesperides. *Diod.*
he name of Hesperus was also ap-
the planet Venus, when it appear-
the setting of the sun. It was call-
phorus or Lucifer when it preced-
un. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 20. *Senec.*
l.

IA, one of the Hesperides. *Apollod.*

IÆA, a town of Eubœa.

s, a deity among the Gauls, the
the Mars of the Romans. *Lucan.*
5.

CHIA, a daughter of Thespius.

IECŬLUM, a town in the country of
tii. *Liv.* 30, c. 19.

RŬRIA & ETRURIA, a celebrated
of Italy, at the west of the Tyber.
It originally contained 12 different nations, which had each their respective monarch. Their names were Veientes, Clusini, Perusini, Cortonenses, Arretini, Vetulonii, Volaterrani, Rusellani, Volscinii, Tarquinii, Falisci and Cæretani. The inhabitants were particularly famous for their superstition, and strict confidence in omens, dreams, augories, &c. They all proved powerful and resolute enemies to the rising empire of the Romans, and were conquered only after much effusion of blood. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

HEURIPPA, a surname of Diana.

HEXAPŬLUM, a certain eminence at Syracuse. *Liv.* 24, c. 21.

HIBERNIA & HYBERNIA, a large island at the west of Britain, now called Ireland. Some of the antients have called it Ibernia, Juverna, &c. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.—*Strab.* 4.—*Orpheus.*—*Aristot.*

HIPPEIDES, an Athenian general, A. U. C. 262, &c. *Dionys. Hal.* 7.

HICETĂON, a son of Laomedon, brother to Priam, &c. *Homer Il.* 3.——The father of Thymœtes, who came to Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 123.

HICĔTAS, a philosopher of Syracuse who believed that the earth moved, and that all the heavenly bodies were stationary. *Ding. in Phil.*

HIEMPSAL, a king of Numidia, &c. *Plut.*

HIERA, a beautiful woman who married Telephus king of Mysia.——The mother of Pandarus and Bitias. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 673.——One of the Æolian islands. *Paus.* 10, c. 11.

HIERAPŎLIS, a town of Syria.——Another of Phrygia.——Another of Crete.

HIĔRAX, a youth who awoke Argus to inform him that Mercury was stealing Io. Mercury killed him and changed him into a bird of prey. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——Antiochus king of Syria and brother to Seleucus received the surname of Hierax. *Justin.* 27. c. 3.——An Egyptian philosopher in the third century.

HIĔRO 1st, a king of Syracuse, after his brother Gelon, A. U. C. 276. He rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He made war against Theron the tyrant of Agrigentum and took Himera. He obtained three different crowns at the Olympic games, two in horse races, and one at a chariot race. Pindar has celebrated him as being victorious at Olympia. In the latter part of his reign the conversation of Simonides, Epicharmus, Pindar, &c. softened in some measure the roughness of his morals and rendered

rendered him the patron of learning, genius and merit.' He died after a reign of 18 years, leaving the crown to his brother Thrasybulus, who disgraced himself by his vices and tyranny. *Diod.* 11.

HIERO 2d. a king of Syracuse, descended from Gelon. He was unanimously elected king by all the states of the island of Sicily, and appointed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians. He joined his enemies in besieging Messana which had surrendered to the Romans, but he was beaten by Appius Claudius the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the Romans, and proved so faithful to his engagements during the fifty nine years of his reign, that the Romans never had a more firm, or more attached ally. He died in the 94th year of his age, about 215 years before the christian æra. He was universally regretted, and all the Sicilians showed by their lamentations that they have lost a common father and friend. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country. He wrote a book on agriculture now lost. He was succeeded by Hieronymus. *Ælian V. H.* 4. 8.—*Justin.* 23. c. 4.—*Flor.* 2, c. 2.—*Liv.* 16.——An Athenian intimate with Nicias the general. *Plut. in Nic.*——A Parthian. &c. *Tacit.*

HIEROCEPIA, an island near Paphos in Cyprus.

HIERŎCLES, a general in the interest of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A Platonic philosopher in the fifth century, &c.——A governor of Bithynia and Alexandria, under Diocletian.——An officer. *Vid.* Heliogabalus.

HIERODŬLUM, a town of Libya.

HIERONĬCA LEX, by Hiero tyrant of Sicily, to settle the quantity of corn, the price and time of receiving it between the farmers of Sicily and the collectors of the corn tax at Rome. This law on account of its justice and candor was continued by the Romans, when they became masters of Sicily.

HIERONŸMUS, a tyrant of Sicily, who succeeded his father or grandfather Hiero, when only fifteen years old. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, oppression and debauchery. He abjured the alliance of Rome, which Hiero had enjoyed with so much honor and advantage. He was assassinated, and all his family was overwhelmed in his fall, and totally extirpated.——An historian of Rhodes, who wrote an account of the actions of Demetrius Poliorcetes, by whom he was appointed over Bœotia. *Plut. in Dem.*——An Athenian fell over the fleet, while Conon went to the king of Persia.

HIEROPHILUS, a Greek physician. He instructed his daughter Agnodice in the art of midwifery, &c. *Vid.* Agnodice.

HIEROSOLŸMA, a celebrated city of Palestine, the capital of Judæa. It was taken by Pompey, who on that account is surnamed Hierosolymarius. *Cic. ad attic.* 2.

HIGNATIA VIA, a large road which led from the Ionian sea to the Hellespont across Macedonia, about 530 miles. *Strab.* 7.

HILAIRA, a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. As she and her sister Phœbe were going to marry their cousins Lynceus and Idas, they were carried away by Castor and Pollux who married them. Hilaira had Anagon by Castor. *Pausan.* 3, c. 16.——Festivals at Rome in honor of the mother of the gods.

HIMELLA, a small river in the country of the Sabines. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 714.

HIMERA, a city of Sicily built by the people of Zancle, A. U. C. 105. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians, A. U. C. 345. *Strab.* 6.——There were two rivers of Sicily of the same name.——The ancient name of the Eurotas. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Polyb.*

HIMILCO, a Carthaginian sent to explore the western parts of Europe. *Festi Avien.*——A son of Amilcar who succeeded his father in the command of the Carthaginian armies in Sicily. He died with his army by a plague. *Justin.* 19, c. 2.

HIPPAGŎRAS, a man who wrote an account of the republic of Carthage.

HIPPALCIMUS, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who was among the Argonauts.

HIPPALUS, the first who sailed in open sea from Arabia to India. *Arrian. in Peripl.*

HIPPARCHIA, a woman in Alexander's age, who became enamoured of Crates, the Cynic philosopher, because she had heard him discourse. She married him, though he at first disdained her addresses and represented his poverty and meanness. She was so attached to him that she was his constant companion, and was not ashamed publicly to gratify his unnatural desires. She wrote some things, now lost. *Vid.* Crates.

HIPPARCHUS, a son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias. He patronized some of the learned men of the age, and distinguished himself by his fondness for literature. The seduction of a sister of Harmodius

modius raised him many enemies, and he was at last assassinated by a desperate band of conspirators, with Harmodius and Aristogiton at their head, 513 years before Christ. —One of Antony's freed men.——The first person who was banished by ostracism at Athens.—The father of Aristiades.—A mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa, about 159 years before the Christian era. He published different treatises and observations upon the stars, and was the first who, after Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, found out the exact time of eclipses, of which he made a calculation for 600 years. He published an account of the stars, to which he gave a name, and which he numbered and aptly divided into different classes. *Plin.* 2, c. 26. &c.——An Athenian who conspired against Heraclides, who kept Athens for Demetrius, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

Hipparinus, a son of Dionysius the younger, who ejected Callipus from Syracuse, and seized the sovereign power for 17 years. *Polyæn.* 5.—The father of Dion.

Hipparion, one of Dion's sons.

Hippasus, a son of Ceyx, who assisted Hercules against Eurytus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7. —A pupil of Pythagoras. *Diog.*——A centaur killed at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 352.——An illegitimate son of Priam. *Hygin.* fab. 90.

Hippeus, an illegitimate son of Hercules by a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

Hippi, four small islands near Erythræ.

Hippias, a philosopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue consisted in not being in want of the assistance of men. At the Olympic games he boasted that he was master of all the liberal and mechanical arts and he said that the ring upon his finger, the tunic, bark, and shoes which he then wore, were all the work of his own hands. *Cic. de orat.* 3.——A son of Pisistratus, who became tyrant of Athens after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus. He was willing to revenge the death of his brother, who had been assassinated, and for his violent measure he was driven from his country. He fled to king Darius in Persia, and was killed at the battle of Marathon, fighting against the Athenians. He had five children by Myrrhine, the daughter of Callias. *Herodot.* 6.—*Thucyd.* 7.

Hippis, an historian and poet of Rhegium, in the reign of Xerxes. *Ælian.* 8, *H. an.* c. 33.

Hippius, a surname of Neptune.

Hippo, a daughter of Scedasus who upon being ravished by the ambassadors of Sparta, killed herself, cursing the city that gave birth to such men. *Pausf.* 9. c. 13.——A celebrated town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, *Ital.* 3, v. 259.——*Strabo* 17, says that there are two of the same name in Africa.

Hippobotes, a large meadow near the Caspian sea, where 50,000 horses could graze.

Hippobotus, a Greek historian who composed a treatise on philosophers. *Diog. in Pyth.*

Hippocentauri, a race of monsters who dwelt in Thessaly. *Vid.* Centauri.

Hippocoon, a son of Œbalus, brother to Tyndarus. He was put to death by Hercules, because he had driven his brother from the kingdom of Lacedæmon. He was at the chace of the Calydonian boar. *Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 2, c. &c. l. 3, c. 10.—*Pausf. Lacon.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 314.

Hippocorystes, a son of Ægyptus,—or Hippocoon. *Apollod.*

Hippocrate, a daughter of Thespius. *Id.*

Hippocrates, a celebrated physician, born at Cos, one of the Cyclades, about 460 years before Christ. He studied physic, in which his grandfather Nebrus had so eminently distinguished himself, and he improved himself by reading the tablets in the temples of the gods, where each individual had written down the diseases under which he had laboured, and the means by which he had recovered. He delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and he was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, the privileges of a citizen of Athens, and the initiation at the grand festivals. Skilful and diligent in his profession, he openly declared the measures which he had taken to cure a disease, and candidly confesses that of 42 patients which were entrusted to his care, only 17 had recovered, and the rest had fallen a prey to the distemper in spite of his medical applications. He devoted all his time for the service of his country, and when Artaxerxes invited him, even by force of arms, to come to his court, Hippocrates firmly and modestly answered, that he was born to serve his countrymen, and not a foreigner. He enjoyed the rewards which his well directed labors claimed, and while he lived in the greatest opulence, he was carefully employed in observing the symptoms and the growth of every disorder, and from his judicious remarks succeeding physicians have received the most valuable advantages. The experiments which he had tried upon the human frame increased his knowledge, and from his consummate observations, he knew how to moderate his own life as well as to prescribe to others. He died in the 109th year

year of his age, free from all disorders of the mind and body; and after death he received the same honors which were paid to Hercules. His writings, few of which remain, have procured him the epithet of divine, and show that he was the Homer of his profession. His memory is still venerated at Cos, and the present inhabitants of the island, show a small house, which Hippocrates, as they mention, once inhabited. *Plin.* 7, c. 37.—*Cic. de orat.* 3.——An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war. *Plut.*——A mathematician.—An officer of Chalcedon, killed by Alcibiades. *Plut. in Alc.*——A Syracusan defeated by Marcellus.—The father of Pisistratus.—A tyrant of Gela.

Hippocratia, a festival in honor of Neptune in Arcadia.

Hippōcrēne, a fountain of Bœotia near mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It first rose from the ground, when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus, whence the name ἵππου κρήνη, *the horse's fountain*. *Ovid. 5 Met.* v. 256.

Hippŏdāmas, a son of the Achelous,—of Priam. *Apollod.*

Hippŏdāme & Hippodamīa, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa in Elis, who married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father who was either enamoured of her himself, or afraid lest he should perish by one of his daughter's children, according to the oracle, refused to marry her only to him who could overcome him in a chariot race. As the beauty of Hippodamia was greatly celebrated, many courted her, and accepted her father's conditions, tho' death attended a defeat. Thirteen had already been conquered, and laid down their life when Pelops came from Lydia. Pelops previously bribed Myrtilus the charioteer of Œnomaus, and ensured himself of victory. In the race Œnomaus mounted on a broken chariot, which the corrupted Myrtilus had purposely provided for him, was easily overcome, and was killed in the course, and Pelops married Hippodamia, and avenged the death of Œnomaus by throwing into the sea the perfidious Myrtilus, who claimed for the reward of his treachery the favor which Hippodamia could grant only to her husband. Hippodamia became mother of Atreus and Thyestes, and it is said that she died of grief for the death of her father, which her guilty correspondence with Pelops and Myrtilus had occasioned. *Hygin.* fab. 84.—*Paus.* 5, c. 14, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 8 & 17.——A daughter of Adrastus king of Argos. She married Pirithous the king of the Lapithæ. The festivity which prevailed on the day of her marriage was interrupted by the attempts of Eurytus to offer her violence [*Vid. Pirithous.*] *Ovid. Met.* 12.—*Plut. in Thes.*——A daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*——A priestess of Achilles, daughter of Brises.—A daughter of Anchises, who married Alcathous. *Homer. Il.* 13.

Hippŏdāmus, a man of Miletus who settled a republic without any previous knowledge of government. *Arist.* 2 *Polit.*

Hippŏdĭce, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.*

Hippodrŏmus, a son of Hercules. *Id.*——A Thessalian who succeeded in a school at Athens, in the age of M. Antony. *Philostr.*——A place where horse races were exhibited. *Martial.* 12, ep. 50.

Hippŏla, a town of Peloponnesus.—*Paus.* 3, c. 25.

Hippŏlŏchus, a son of Bellerophon, father to Glaucus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A son of Antimachus, slain in the Trojan war. *Id.* 11.

Hippŏlŭte, a queen of the Amazons given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus. [*Vid. Hercules.*] She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Propert.* 4. el. 9.——The wife of Acastus, who fell in love with Peleus, who was in exile at her husband's court. She accused him of incontinence, and of attempts upon her virtue before Acastus, only because he refused to gratify her desires. She is also called Astydamia. [*Vid. Acastus.*]——A daughter of Cretheus. *Apollod.*

Hippŏlŭtus, a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his virtues and his misfortunes. His step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, and when he refused to pollute his father's bed, she accused him of offering violence to her person before Theseus. Her accusation was readily believed, and Theseus entreated Neptune severely to punish the incontinence of his son. Hippolytus fled from the resentment of his father, and as he pursued his way along the sea shores, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea calves which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran among the rocks till his chariot was broken and his body torn to pieces. Temples were raised to his memory particularly at Trœzene, where he received divine honors. According to some accounts Diana restored him to life. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 268. *Met.* 15, v. 496.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 761.——A son of a king of Sicyon greatly beloved by Apollo. *Plut. in Num.*——A giant killed by Mercury.——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 1 & 2.

Hippōmăchus, a musician who severely rebuked one of his pupils because he was raised by the multitude, and observed that it

greatest proof of his ignorance. *H.* c. 6.

IDON, a son of Nisimachus and who was one of the seven chiefs against Thebes. He was killed son of Acastus. *Apollod.* 3, c. , c. 36.

IDŪSA, a daughter of Danaus.

INES, an Athenian archon who s daughter Limone to be dehorses, because guilty of adul- *in Ib.* 459.——A son of Macaerope who married Atalanta, *nta.*] with the assistance of Ve- e two fond lovers were changed y Cybele, whose temple they had n their impatience to consumnuptials. *Ovid Met.* 10, v. 585, e father of Megareus.

OLGI, a people of Scythia. *Di-* .

& HIPPO, a town of Africa.

A, a goddess who presided over er statues were placed in horses' *Juv.* 8, v. 157.

AX, a Greek poet born at Ephe- ns before the Christian era. He the same satyrical poetry as Ar- and was not inferior to him in or vigor of his lines. His satyry obliged him to fly from Ephe- he was naturally deformed, two Buphalus and Anthermus, made a him, which, by the deformity of s exposed the poet to universal Hipponax resolved to revenge , and he wrote such bitter invec- satyrical lampoons against them, hanged themselves in despair. *il*, 7, ep. 24.

IATES, a bay in the country of .

IUM, a city in the country of the re Agathocles built a dock. *Strab.*

IOUS, the father of Periboea and He was killed by the thunder- upiter before the walls of Thebes. c. 8, l. 3, c. 1.——The first name phon.——A son of Priam.

ŏDES, a people of Scythia who 's feet. *Dionys. Perieg.*

ITRĂTUS, a favorite of Lais.

ŏDES, the patronymic of Æolus of Hippotas by Segesta. *Ovid.* v. 431.

TAS or HIPPOTES, a Trojan prince into a river. *Vid.* Crinisus.

THOE, a daughter of Nestor and carried away to the islands called by Neptune by whom she had a d Taphius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—— One of the Nereides. *Id.* 1, c. 2.——A daughter of Pelias. *Id.*

HIPPŎTHOON, a son of Neptune and Alope daughter of Cercyon. He was exposed in the woods by his mother, that her amours with Neptune might be concealed from her father. Her shame was discovered and her father ordered her to be put to death. Neptune changed her into a fountain, and the child was preserved by mares, whence his name. *Hygin.* fab. 187.—*Paus.* 1, c. 38.

HIPPOTHOONTIS, one of the 12 Athenian tribes which received its name from Hippothoon.

HIPPŎTHOUS, a son of Lethus killed by Ajax in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2 & 17.——A son of Priam. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son of Ægyptus. *Id.*——One of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 307.

HIPPŎTION, a prince who assisted the Trojans and was killed by Merion. *Homer Il.* 13 & 14.

HIPPŪRIS, one of the Cyclades. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

HIPPUS, a river falling into the Phasis.

HIPSIDES, a Macedonian, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 7.

HIRA, a maritime town of Peloponnesus. *Homer Il.* 11.

HIRPINI, a people of the Samnites.

HIRTIA LEX *de magistratibus*, by A. Hirtius. It required that none of Pompey's adherents should be raised to any office or dignity in the state.

HIRTIUS AULUS, a consul with Pansa. He went to assist D. Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Antony. They defeated Antony but were both killed in battle. *Suet. in Aug.* 10.——An historian to whom the 8th book of Cæsar's history of the Gallic wars, as also that of the Alexandrian and Spanish wars is attributed.

HISPĀNIA or HISPANIÆ, a large country of Europe, separated from Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other side by the sea. It was long subjected to the power of Carthage. The Romans became sole masters of it at the end of the second Punic war. They divided it at first into *citerior* and *ulterior*, which last was afterwards separated into *Batica* and *Lusitania* by Augustus. The Hispania *citerior* was also called *Tarraconensis*. The inhabitants were naturally warlike, and they often destroyed a life which was become useless and even burdensome by its infirmities. It was famous for its rich mines of silver which employed 40,000 workmen, and daily yielded to the Romans no less than 20,000 drachms. It gave birth to Quin-

Quintilian, Lucan, Seneca, &c.—*Justin* 44.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela* 2, c. 6.—*Plin.* 3. c. 1 & 20.

HISPELLUM, a town of Umbria.

HISTASPES, a relation of Darius 3d. killed in a battle, &c. *Curt.* 4, c. 4.

HISTIÆA, a city of Eubœa, anciently called Talantia. It was near the promontory called Ceneum.

HISTIÆA, a city of Eubœa. *Homer Il.* 2.

HISTIÆOTIS, a country of Thessaly situate below mount Olympus and mount Ossa. It was anciently called Doris from Dorus the son of Deucalion, and inhabited by the Pelasgi. The Pelasgi were driven from the country by the Cadmeans, and these last were also dispossessed by the Perrhæbeans, who gave to their newly acquired possessions the name of Histiæotis, or Ediæotis, from Ediæa, or Histiæa, a town of Eubœa, which they had then lately destroyed, and whose inhabitants they had carried to Thessaly with them. *Strab.*—*Herodot.* 4.——A small country of Eubœa, of which Histiæa, or Ediæa was the capital.

HISTIÆUS, a tyrant of Miletus who excited the Greeks to take up arms against Persia. *Herodot.* 5, &c.——An historian of Miletus.

HISTRIA. *Vid.* Istria.

HODITS, a herald in the Trojan war.

HOLŎCRON, a mountain of Macedon.

HŌMĒRUS, a celebrated Greek poet, the most antient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known. Some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus he florished 968 years before the christian era, or 884; according to Herodotus, who supposes him to be contemporary with Hesiod. This diversity of opinions proves the antiquity of Homer, and the same uncertainty prevails also, concerning the place of his nativity. No less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the greatest of poets, which has been explained in these lines:

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patriâ certat, Homere, tuâ.

He was called Melesigenes because born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had established a school at Chios in the latter part of his life, and indeed this opinion is favored by the present inhabitants of the island, who still glory in showing to travellers the place where the venerable master and his pupils sat in the hollow of a rock at the distance of about four miles from the mode[illegible] tal of the island. These difficulti[illegible] doubts have not been removed, [illegible] Aristotle, Herodotus, Plutarch and [illegible] have employed their pen in writ[illegible] life. In his two celebrated poems [illegible] the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer h[illegible] played the most consummate knowl[illegible] human nature, and rendered himse[illegible] mortal by the sublimity, the fire, sw[illegible] and elegance of his poetry. He de[illegible] greater share of admiration when we [illegible] der that he wrote without a mode[illegible] that none of his poetical imitators h[illegible] been able to surpass their great mast[illegible] there are any faults found in his p[illegible] they are to be attributed to the age in [illegible] he lived, and not to him; and we m[illegible] serve that the world is indebted to [illegible] for his happy successor Virgil. In his [illegible] Homer has described the resentme[illegible] Achilles and its fatal consequences [illegible] Grecian army before the walls of Troy [illegible] the Odyssey the poet has for object [illegible] turn of Ulysses into his country, wit[illegible] many misfortunes which attended [illegible] voyage after the fall of Troy. The[illegible] poems are each divided into 24 book[illegible] same number as the letters of the Gre[illegible] phabet, and though the Iliad claims a [illegible] contested superiority over the Odyssey [illegible] the same force, the same sublimity an[illegible] gance prevails, though divested of its [illegible] powerful fire; and Longinus, the mo[illegible] fined of critics, compares the Iliad t[illegible] mid-day and the Odyssey to the setting [illegible] and observes that the latter still pre[illegible] its original splendor and majesty thoug[illegible] prived of its meridian heat. The p[illegible] of Homer was so universally admired [illegible] in antient times every man of lea[illegible] could repeat with facility any passa[illegible] the Iliad or Odyssey, and indeed it [illegible] sufficient authority to settle disputed [illegible] daries or to support any argument. [illegible] poems of Homer are the compositio[illegible] a man who travelled and examined [illegible] the most critical accuracy whatever des[illegible] notice and claimed attention. The mo[illegible] travellers are astonished to see the diff[illegible] scenes which the pen of Homer desc[illegible] about 3000 years ago, still existing i[illegible] same unvaried form, and the sailor [illegible] steers his course along the Ægean, see[illegible] the promontories and rocks which appe[illegible] to Nestor and Menelaus, when they [illegible] turned victorious from the Trojan [illegible] The antients had such veneration for Ho[illegible] that they not only raised temples and a[illegible] to him but offered sacrifices, and wors[illegible] ped him as a god. The inhabitant[illegible] Chios celebrated festivals every fifth

his honor, and medals were struck which represented him sitting on a throne, holding his Iliad and Odyssey. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, asserted that Homer was buried in their island, and the Cyprians claimed the same honor, and said that he was born of Theiodo, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was so fond of Homer that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow with his sword, and he carefully deposited the Iliad in one of the richest and most valued caskets of Darius, observing that the most perfect work of human genius ought to be preserved in a box the most valuable and precious in the world. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the Iliad and Odyssey in the manner in which they now appear to us, and that it is to the well directed pursuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Many of the antients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labors have not much contributed to prove the native place, the parentage, and connections of a man whom some have represented as deprived of sight. Besides the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer wrote according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiaraus' expedition against Thebes, besides the Phoceis, the Cercopes, the small Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to some of the gods. *Herodot.* 2, c. 53.—*Theocrit.*—*Aristot. Poet.*—*Strab.*—*Dio. Chrys.* 33. et.—*Pauf.* 2, 9, 10.—*Heliodor.* 3.—*Ælian.* H 13—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 8.—*Quintil.* 1, 10, 12.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 5.—*Dionys. Hal. Pist. in Alex. &c.*——One of the seven Greek poets called Pleiades. He was born at Hierapolis about the 25th olympiad. He wrote 45 tragedies, all lost.——There were seven other poets of inferior note who bore the name of Homer.

HOMŎLE, a lofty mountain of Thessaly. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

HOMŎLEA, a mountain of Magnesia.

HOMOLIPPUS, a son of Hercules and Omphale. *Apollod.*

HOMOLOIDES, one of the seven gates of Thebes. *Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 252.

HOMONADENSES, a people of Cilicia.

HONŎRIUS, an emperor of the western empire of Rome, son of Theodosius the great. He succeeded his father with his brother Arcadius, A. D. 395. He was neither bold nor vicious, but he was of a deceitful and timid disposition, unfit for enterprize and fearful of danger. He conquered his enemies by means of his generals, and suffered himself and his people to be governed by ministers, who took advantage of their imperial master's indolence and inactivity. He died of a dropsy in the 39th year of his age, A. D. 423. He left no issue though he had married two wives. Under him and his brother the Roman power was divided into two different empires. The successors of Honorius, who fixed their residence at Rome, were called the emperors of the west, and the successors of Arcadius, who sat on the throne of Constantinople were distinguished by the name of emperors of the eastern Roman empire. This division of power proved fatal to both empires, and they soon looked upon one another with indifference, contempt and jealousy.

HORA, a goddess at Rome supposed to be Hersilia, who married Romulus. She was supposed to preside over beauty. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 851.

HORACITÆ, a people near Illyricum.

HORÆ, three sisters daughters of Jupiter and Themis, according to Hesiod. They were called Eunomia, Dice and Irene, and they were the same as the seasons who presided over the spring, summer and winter. They are represented by the poets, as opening the gates of heaven and of Olympus. *Homer. Il.* 5.—*Pauf.* 5.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

HŎRĀTIUS Cocles. *Vid.* Cocles.

HŎRĀTIUS Q. Flaccus, a celebrated poet born at Venusia, A. U. C. 690. His father was a freed man, and though poor in his circumstances he liberally educated his son and sent him to learn philosophy at Athens, after he had received the lessons of the best masters at Rome. He followed Brutus from Athens, and the timidity which he betrayed at the battle of Philippi so effectually discouraged him, that he for ever abandoned the profession of arms, and at his return to Rome he applied himself to cultivate poetry. His rising talents claimed the attention of Virgil and Varius who recommended him to the care of Mecænas and Augustus, the most celebrated patrons of literature. Under the fostering patronage of the emperor and of his minister, Horace gave himself up to indolence, and refined pleasure. He was a follower of Epicurus, and while he liberally indulged his appetites, he neglected the calls of ambition, and never suffered himself to be carried away by the tide of popularity or public employments. He even refused to become the secretary of Augustus, and the emperor was not offended at his refusal. He lived at the tables of his illustrious patrons as if he were in his own house, and Augustus, while at his meals he sat with Virgil at his right hand, and Horace at

his left, often ridiculed the short breath of the former, and the watery eyes of the latter, by observing that he sat between tears and sighs. *Ego sum inter suspiria & lacrymas.* Horace was warm in his friendship, and if ever any ill judged reflection had caused offence, the poet immediately made every concession, which could effect a reconciliation and not destroy the good purposes of friendly society. Horace died in the 57th year of his age. His gaiety was suitable to the liveliness and dissipation of a court, and his familiar intimacy with Mecænas, has induced some to believe that the death of Horace was violent and that he hastened himself out of the world to accompany his friend. The 17th ode of his second book, which was written during the last illness of Mecænas is too serious to be considered as a poetical rhapsody and effusion, and indeed the poet survived the patron only three weeks, and ordered his bones to be buried near those of his friend. He left all his possessions to Augustus. The poetry of Horace so much commended for its elegance and sweetness is deservedly censured for the licentious expressions and indelicate thoughts which he too frequently introduces. In his odes he has imitated Pindar and Anacreon, and if he has confessed himself to be inferior to the former, he has shown that he beats the palm over the latter by his more ingenious and refined sentiments, by the ease and melody of his expressions, and by the pleasing variety of his numbers. In his satyrs and epistles, Horace displays much wit, and much satyrical humor without much poetry, and his stile simple and unadorned, differs little from prosaical composition. In his art of poetry he has shown much taste and judgment, and has rendered in Latin hexameters, what Aristotle had some ages before delivered to his pupils in Greek prose. The poet gives judicious rules and useful precepts to the most powerful and opulent citizens of Rome, who in the midst of peace and enjoyment wished to cultivate poetry, and court the muses. *Suet. in Aug. Ovid. Trist.* 4. *el.* 10, v. 49.

HORATII, three brave Romans born at the same birth, who fought against the three Curiatii, about 669 years before Christ. This celebrated fight was fought between the hostile camps of the people of Alba and Rome, and on their success depended the victory. In the first attack two of the Horatii were killed, and the only surviving one by joining artifice to valor obtained an honorable trophy. By pretending to fly from the field of battle, he easily separated his antagonists, and in attacking them one by one he was enabled to conquer. As he returned victorious to Rome his sister reproached him with the death of one of the Curiatii, to whom she was betrothed in marriage. He was enraged at the rebuke and killed his sister. For this violence raised the indignation of the people, he was tried and capitally condemned. His eminent services, however, procured from his favor, the sentence of death was changed for a more moderate, but ignominious punishment, and he was compelled to pass under the yoke. A trophy was raised in the Roman forum, which he suspended the spoils of the conquered Curiatii. *Liv.* 1, c. 24. *Dionys. Hal.* 3, c. 3.——A Roman who defeated the Sabines.——A Roman who dedicated the temple of Jupiter Stator.

HORETAS, the general of the Macedonians, who revolted from Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia. *Polyæn.* 4.

HORATIUS, a Macedonian, who fought with another private soldier, in the presence of the whole army of Alexander. *Curt.* c. 7.

HORTENSIA, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius. For the eloquence she had inherited in an eminent degree. When the triumvirs obliged 1400 women to give in an account of their possessions to defray the expences of the state, Hortensia undertook to plead their cause and was successful in her attempt, that 1000 of her fellow sufferers escaped from the proscription of the triumvirate, A. U. C. 689. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 3.

HORTENSIA LEX. by Q. Hortensius, dictator, A. U. C. 467. It obliged the whole body of the Roman people to implicit obedience to whatever should be ordained by the commons. The nobility, whose law was enacted, had claimed an exemption.

Q. HORTENSIUS, a celebrated orator who began to distinguish himself by his eloquence in the Roman forum at the age of nineteen. His friend and fellow-orator Cicero speaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and mentions the common extent of his memory. The actions of Hortensius at the bar gained him the ridiculous firname of Dionysia, a celebrated stage dancer at that time. He was prætor and consul and died before Christ. His orations are lost. Quintilian mentions them as worthy the great commendations which Cicero so liberally bestowed upon them. Hortensius died very rich, and his

a of Arvisian wine were found after his death. He had writ- f amorous poetry and annals, in *Brut. ad Attic. de Orat*, &c. *R. R.* 3, c. 5.

ius Corbio, a grandson of f the same name, famous for sness.

ius, a rich Roman who asked to his wife to procreate chil- gave his wife to his friend r again after his death. This Cato was highly censured at it was observed that Cato's tered the house of Hortensius but re-entered the bed of Cato st opulence. *Plut. in Cat.* —— ain by Antony on his brother's —A prætor who gave up Brutus *Id.*——One of Sylla's *Id.*——A Roman, the first ced the eating of peacocks at his was at the feast he gave created augur.

a, a town of Italy on the con- Æqui. *Liv.* 3, c, 30.

a son of Isis, one of the the Egyptians.——A king of

a Lex was enacted, A. U. C. such as were among the ene- republic, or absent when the d their assistance, were guilty

a, a large town on the Po. 2, c. 40.

Hostilius, a warlike Ro- ed with a crown of boughs by or his intrepid behaviour in a *onys. Hal.*——A consul.

s, a latin poet in the age of J.

thia, an annual solemnity at Laconia in honor of Hyacin- Apollo. It continued for three g which time the grief of the so great for the death of Hya- at they did not adorn their hair nds during their festivals, nor but fed only upon sweetmeats. not even sing Pæans in honor or observe any of the solemni- were usual at other sacrifices. nd day of the festival there were of different exhibitions. Youths garments girt about them enter- spectators, by playing sometimes ute, or upon the harp, and by apestic songs in loud echoing onor of Apollo. Others passed theatre mounted upon horses rned, and at the same time choirs of young men came upon the stage singing their uncouth rustic songs, and accompanied by persons who danced at the sound of vocal and instrumental music, according to the antient custom. Some virgins were also introduced in chariots of wood covered at the top, and magnificently adorned. Others appeared in race chariots. The city began then to be filled with joy, and immense number of victims were offered on the altars of Apollo, and the votaries liberally entertained their friends and slaves. During this latter part of the festivity all were eager to be present at the games, and the city was almost desolate, and without inhabitants. *Athen.* 4.

Hyacinthus, a son of Amyclas and Diomede, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He returned the former's love, and Zephyrus, incensed at his coldness and indifference, resolved to punish his rival. As Apollo, who was intrusted with the education of Hyacinthus, once played at quoit with his pupil, Zephyrus blew the quoit, as soon as it was thrown by Apollo, upon the head of Hyacinthus, and he was killed with the blow. Apollo was so disconsolate at the death of Hyacinthus, that he changed his blood into a flower which bore his name, and placed his body among the constellations.——The Spartans also established yearly festivals in honor of the nephew of their king. [*Vid.* Hyacinthia.] *Paus.* 3, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 185. &c. —*Apollod.* 3, &c.

Hyades, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Hyas who had been killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became stars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac They received the name of Hyades, from their brother Hyas Their names are Phaola, Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, and Polyxo. To these some have added Thione and Prodice, and they maintained that they were daughters of Hyas and Æthra, one of the Oceanides. Euripides calls them daughters of Erechtheus. The antients supposed that the rising and setting of the Hyades was always attended with much rain. *Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 165.—*Hygin.* fab. 182.—*Eurip. in Ion.*

Hyagnis, a Phrygian, father of Marsyas. He invented the flute. *Plut de Music.*

Hyăla, a city at the mouth of the Indus, where the government is the same as at Sparta.

Hyampŏlis, a city of Phocis near Bœotia.

Hyanthes, the antient name of the inhabitants of Bœotia, from king Hyas. Cadmus is sometimes called Hyanthius, because he is king of Bœotia. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 147.

Hyentis, an antient name of Bœotia.

Hyas, a son of Atlas, of Mauritania, by Æthra. His extreme fondness for shooting proved fatal to him, and in his attempts to rob a lioness of her whelps he was killed by the enraged animal. Some say that he died by the bite of a serpent, and others that he was killed by a wild boar. His sisters mourned his death with such continual lamentations, that Jupiter in compassion of their sorrow, changed them into stars. *Vid.* Hyades. *Hygin.* fab. 192.—*Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 170.

Hybla, a mountain in Sicily where thyme and odoriferous flowers of all sorts grew in abundance. It is famous for its honey. There is at the foot of the mountain a town of the same name. There is also another near mount Ætna, and a third near Catana. *Paus.* 5, c. 23.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Stat.* 14, v. 201.——A city of Attica bears also the name of Hybla.

Hybreas, an orator of Caria, &c. *Strab.* 13.

Hybrianes, a people near Thrace.

Hyccara, a town of Sicily, the native place of Lais.

Hyda & Hyde, a town of Lydia under mount Tmolus. Some suppose it to be the same as Sardes.

Hydara, a town of Armenia. *Strab.* 12.

Hydarnes, one of the seven noble Persians who conspired to destroy the usurper Smerdis, &c. *Herodot.* 3 & 6.——*Strab* 11.

Hydaspes, a river of Asia flowing by Susa.——Another in India, the boundaries of Alexander's conquests in the east. It falls into the Indus. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 227.—*Strab.* 15.

Hydra, a celebrated monster, which infested the neighbourhood of the lake Lerna in Peloponnesus. It was the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. It had an hundred heads according to Diodorus, 50 according to Simonides, and 9 according to the more received opinion of Apollodorus, Hyginus, &c. As soon as one those heads was cut off, two immediately grew up if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy this dreadful monster, and this he easily effected with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds as soon as one head was cut off. While Hercules was destroying the hydra, Juno, jealous of his glory, sent a sea crab his foot. This new enemy was so patched, and Juno, unable to succ her attempts to lessen the fame of H placed the crab among the constel where it is now called the Cancer conqueror dipped his arrows in t of the hydra. From that circumst the wounds which he gave proved ble and mortal. *Hesiod. Theog.*— 2, c. 5.—*Paus.* 5, c. 17.—*Ovid. Me* 69 — *Horat.* 4, od. 4, v. 61.—*Virg.* v. 658.

Hydraotes, a river of India, by Alexander.

Hydrophoria, a festival obs Athens, called απο των φορων *from carrying water*. It was celeb commemoration of those who peri the deluge.

Hydruntum & Hydrus, a Calabria.

Hydrusa, a town of Attica.

Hyela a town of Lucania.

Hyempsal, a son of Micipsa, to Adherbal. He was murdered gurtha, after the death of his fat *lug. de Jug. bell.*.

Hyettus, a town of Bœotia. c. 24.

Hygeia, the goddess of health ter of Æsculapius. She was held veneration among the antients. H represented her with a veil, and trons usually consecrated their loc She was also represented in me like a young woman holding a s one hand, and in the other a cup which the serpent sometimes dra cording to some authors, Hyge same as Minerva, who received t from Pericles, who erected her because in a dream, she had told means of curing an architect, wh ance he wanted to build a temp *in Pericl.*.—*Paus* 1, c. 23.

Hygiana, a town of Peloponn

C. Jul. Hyginus, a gramma of the freedmen of Augustus. I native of Alexandria; or, acc some, he was a Spaniard, very with Ovid. He was appointed lib the library of mount Palatine, an able to maintain himself by the of C. Licinius. He wrote a my history which he called fables, a con astronomicon. These composi been greatly mutilated, and their ness and their bad latinity have some to suppose that they are spuri *ton. de Graev.*

Hyla & Hylas, a river of Mysia, here Hylas was drowned. *Virg. G.* 3. 6.——A colony of Phocis.

Hylactor, one of Actæon's dogs.

Hylæus, a name given to some centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous.

Hylas, a son of Thiodamas, king of Dryopes and Menodice. Stolen away by Hercules, and carried on board the ship Argo. To Colchis. On the Asiatic coast the Argonauts landed to take a supply of fresh water, and Hylas following the example of his companions, went to the fountain with a pitcher, and fell into the water and was drowned. The poets have embellished this tragical story, by saying that the nymphs of the river, enamoured of the beautiful Hylas, carried him away, and that Hercules, disconsolate at the loss of his favorite youth, filled the woods and mountains with his complaints, and at last abandoned the Argonautic expedition to go and seek him. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 14, 271.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Propert.* 1, el. 20.

Hylax, a dog mentioned in *Virgil.* 8.

Hyle, a small town of Bœotia.

Hylias, a river of Magna Græcia.

Hyllaicus, a part of Peloponnesus near Messenia.

Hyllus, a son of Hercules and Dejanira. Soon after his father's death he married Iole. He, as well as his father, was persecuted by the envy of Eurystheus, and forced to fly from the Peloponnesus. The Athenians gave a kind reception to Hyllus and the rest of the Heraclidæ, and marched against Eurystheus. Hyllus obtained victory over his enemies, and killed with his own hand Eurystheus, and sent his head to Alcmena, his grandmother. Sometime after he attempted to recover the Peloponnesus with the Heraclidæ, and was killed in single combat by Echemus king of Arcadia. [*Vid.* Heraclidæ, Hercules.] *Herod.* 7, v. 204, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 279.——A river of Lydia, falling into the Hermus. It is called also Lycus. *Liv.* 37, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 189.

Hylonome, the wife of Cyllarus who killed herself the moment that her husband was murdered by the Lapithæ. *Ovid.* 12, v. 405.

Hylophagi, a people of Æthiopia. *Plin.* 3.

Hymenæus & Hymen, the god of marriage among the Greeks, was son of Bacchus and Venus, or according to others of Apollo, and one of the muses. Hymenæus, according to the more received opinion, was a young Athenian of extraordinary beauty but ignoble origin. He became enamoured of the daughter of one of the richest and noblest of his countrymen, and as the rank and elevation of his mistress removed him from her presence and conversation, he contented himself to follow her wherever she went. In a certain procession, in which all the matrons of Athens went to Eleusis Hymenæus, to accompany his mistress, disguised himself in woman's cloaths, and joined the religious troop. His youth and the fairness of his features, favored his disguise. A great part of the procession was seized by the sudden arrival of some pirates, and Hymenæus who shared the captivity of his mistress, encouraged his female companions and assassinated their ravishers while they were asleep. Immediately after this Hymenæus repaired to Athens and promised to restore to their liberty the matrons who had been enslaved, provided he was permitted to marry one among them who was the object of his passion. The Athenians consented, and Hymenæus experienced so much felicity in his marriage state, that the people of Athens instituted festivals in his honor, and solemnly invoked him at their nuptials, as the Latins had their Thalassius. Hymen was generally represented as crowned with flowers, chiefly with marjorum or roses, and holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a vest of a purple color. It was supposed that he always attended at nuptials, for if not matrimonial connections were fatal, and ended in the most dreadful calamities. *Ovid. Met.* 12. v. 215.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Catull. ep.* 62.

Hymettus, a mountain of Attica, about 22 miles in circumference. It is about two miles from Athens. It is famous for its bees and excellent honey. There was also a quarry of marble there. Jupiter had there a temple, whence he is called Hymettius. *Strab.* 9.—*Ital.* 14, v. 200.

Hypæpa or Ipepæ, a town of Lydia, sacred to Venus, between mount Tmolus and the Caystrus. *Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 152.

Hypæsia, a country of Peloponnesus.

Hypănis, a river of European Scythia, which falls into the Borysthenes. *Herodot.* 4, c. 52, &c.——*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 285.——A river of India.——A Trojan killed by his own people in the night at the taking of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340.

Hypartnus, a son of Dion, who reigned at Syracuse for two years after his father.——The father of Dion.

Hypătes, a river of Sicily near Camarina. *Ital.* 14, v. 231.

Hypăthia, a town of Thessaly.

Hypĕnŏr, a Trojan killed by Diomedes at Troy. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Hyperbius, a son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.*

Hyperbŏrei, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The word signifies *people who inhabit beyond the wind Boreas.* Thrace was the residence of Boreas, according to the antients. Whenever the Hyperborean made offerings they always sent them towards the south, and the people of Dodona were the first who received them. The word Hyperborean is applied, in general, to all those who inhabit any cold climate. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 196.—*Herodot.* 4, c. 13, &c.

Hypereia & Hyperia, a fountain of Thessaly. *Strab.* 9.——Another in Messenia in Peloponnesus. *Flacc.* 1, v. 375.

Hyperesia, a town of Achaia. *Strab.* 8.

Hypĕria, a town of Thessaly, with a fountain near Pheræ.

Hypĕrides, an Athenian orator, disciple to Plato and Socrates, and long the rival of Demosthenes. His father's name was Glaucippus. He distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. After the unfortunate battle of Cranon, he was taken alive, and that he might not be compelled to betray the secrets of his country, he cut off his tongue. He was put to death by order of Antipater. Only one of his numerous orations remains, admired for the sweetness and elegance of the style. It is said, that Hyperides once defended the courtezan Phryne, who was accused of impiety, and that when he saw his eloquence ineffectual he unveiled the bosom of his client, upon which the judges influenced by the sight of her beauty acquitted her. *Plut. in Demost. Cic. in Orat.* 1, &c.—*Quintil.* 10. &c.

Hyperion a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the sun and moon. Hyperion is often taken by the poets for the sun itself. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1 & 2.—*Homer hymn ad. Ap.*——A son of Priam. *Apollod.*

Hypermnestra, one of the 50 daughters of Danaus, who married Lynceus, son of Ægyptus. She disobeyed her father's bloody commands, who had ordered her to murder her husband the first night of her nuptials, and suffered Lynceus to escape unhurt from the bridal bed. Her father summoned her to appear before justice for her disobedience, but the people acquitted her, and Danaus was reconciled to her and her husband, to whom he left his kingdom at his death. Some say, that Lynceus returned to Argos with an army and that he conquered and put to death his father-in-law, and usurped his crown. *Vid* Danaides. *Paus.* 2, c. 19.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1 —*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——A daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.*

Hyperŏchus, a man who wrote a poetical history of Cuma. *Paus.* 10, c. 12.

Hyperus, a mountain of Campania. *Plut. in Syll.*

Hypsa, a river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 228.

Hypsea, an infamous woman who had lost her eyes. *Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2. v. 91.

Hypsenor, a priest of the Scamander killed during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 5.

Hypseus, a son of the river Peneus.

Hypsicrătēa, the wife of Mithridates who accompanied her husband in a man's cloaths, when he fled before Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*

Hypsicrates, a Phœnician, who wrote an history of his country, in the Phœnician language. This history was saved from the flames of Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio. It was translated into Greek.

Hypsĭpyle, a queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas. During her reign Venus whose altars had been universally slighted punished the Lemnian women, and rendered their mouths and breath so extremely offensive to the smell, that their husbands abandoned them and gave themselves up to some female slaves whom they had taken in a war against Thrace. This contempt was highly resented by all the women of Lemnos, and they resolved on revenge, and all unanimously put to death their male relations. Hypsipyle alone excepted who spared the life of her father Thoas Soon after this cruel murder the Argonauts landed at Lemnos in their expedition to Colchis, and remained for some time in the island During their stay the Argonauts rendered the Lemnian women mothers, and Jason the chief of the Argonautic expedition left Hypsipyle pregnant at his departure, and promised her eternal fidelity. Hypsipyle brought twins, Euneus and Nebrophonus, whom some have called Deiphilus or Thoas. Jason forgot his vows and promises to Hypsipyle, and the unfortunate queen was soon after forced to leave her kingdom by the Lemnian women who conspired against her life, still mindful that Thoas had been preserved by means of his daughter. Hypsipyle in her flight was seized by pirates and sold to Lycurgus king of Nemæa. She was entrusted with

of Archemorus, the son of Lycur-
l when the Argives marched against
they met Hypsipyle and obliged
how them a fountain, where they
quench th ir thirst. To do this
expeditiously, the laid down the
n the grass, and in her absence he
lled by a serpent. Lycurgus at-
d to revenge the death of his son,
psipyle was screened from his re-
nt by Adrastus the leader of the Ar-
Ovid. Heroid. 6.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Stat.*
eb.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. *l.*
—*Hygin.* fab. 15, 74, &c. *Vid.* Ar-
gus.

CĀNIA, a large country of Asia, at
th of Parthia, and at the west of
. It is very mountainous, and un-
rawing a cavalry in order of battle.
ands in serpents, wild beasts, &c.
En. 4, v. 367.—*Strab.* 2, & 11.—A
f Asia destroyed by a violent earth-
in the age of Tiberius.

CĀNUM MARE, a large sea. *Vid.*
m mare.

CĀNUS, a name common to some of
h priests of Judæa. *Josephus.*

IA, a country of Bœotia near Aulis,
lake and town of the same name.
7, c. 170.——A town of Isauria
Calycadnus.

IRUS & HYREUS, a peasant, or as
ay a prince of Tanagra, who kindly
ned Jupiter, Neptune and Mercury,
travelling over Bœotia. Being
s, he asked of the gods to give him
without his marrying, as he promis-
wife who was lately dead and whom he
y loved, that he never would marry
The gods to reward the hospita-
Hyreus, made water in the hide of
which had been sacrificed the day
to their divinity, and they ordered
wrap it up and bury it in the
, for nine months. At the expira-
the nine months, Hyreus opened
the earth and found a beautiful child in the
bull's hide, whom he called Orion. *Vid.*
Orion.

HYRMINA, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus. *Strab.* 8.

HYRNETO & HYRNETHO, a daughter of Temenus, king of Argos, who married Deyphon son of Celeus. She was the favorite of her father who greatly enriched her husband. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 19.

HYRNĬTHIUM, a plain of Argos, fertile in olives.

HYRTĂCUS, a Trojan of mount Ida, father to Nisus, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 400. Hence the patronymic of Hyrtacides is applied to Nisus.

HYSIA, a town of Bœotia, built by Nycteus Antiope's father.——A village of Argos.——A city of Arcadia.——The royal residence of the king of Parthia.

HYSPA, a river of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v. 228.

HYSSUS & HYSSII, a port and river of Cappadocia on the Euxine sea.

HYSTASPES, a noble Persian of the family of the Achæmenides. His father's name was Arsames. His son Darius reigned in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. It is said by Ctesias, that he wished to be carried to see the royal monument which his son has built between two mountains. The priests who carried him, as reported, slipped the cord with which he was suspended in ascending the mountain, and he died of the fall. Hystaspes was the first who introduced the learning and mysteries of the Indian brachmans into Persia, and to his researches in India, the sciences were greatly indebted particularly in Persia. Darius is called *Hystaspes*, or son of Hystaspes, to distinguish him from his royal successors of the same name. *Herodot.* 1, c. 209. l. 5, c. 83.—*Ctesias fragm.*

HYSTIÆUS. *Vid.* Histiæus.

IA, a daughter of Midas who married Atys, &c.

IACCHUS, a surname of Bacchus, *ab ἰαχεῖν*, from the *noise* and *shouts* which the Bacchanals raised at the festivals of this deity. *Virg. Ecl.* 6, *G.* 1, v. 166.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, 15.——Some suppose him to be a son of Ceres, because in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries the word Iacchus was frequently repeated. *Herodot* 8, c. 65. —*Paus.* 1, c. 2.

IADER, a river of Dalmatia.

IALEMUS, a wretched singer, son of the muse Calliope.

IALMENUS, a son of Mars and Astyoche who went to the Trojan war with 30 ships with his brother Ascalaphus. *Homer Il.* 2.

IALYSUS, a town of Rhodes built by Ialysus, of whom Protogenes was making a beautiful painting when Demetrius Poliorcetes took Rhodes. *Plin.* 35, c. 6.—*Cic.* 2, *ad Attic.* ep. 21.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Ælian* 12, c. 4.

IAMBE, a servant maid of Metanira, wife of Celeus king of Eleusis. She tried to exhilarate Ceres when she travelled over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine. From the jokes and stories which she made use of, free and satyrical verses have been called Iambics. *Apollod.* 1, c. 5.

IAMENUS, a Trojan killed by the Greeks. *Homer.*

IAMIDÆ, certain prophets among the Greeks descended from Iamus a son of Apollo who received the gift of prophecy from his father, which remained among his posterity. *Paus* 6. c. 2.

IANICULUM & Ianicularius mons, one of the seven hills at Rome joined to the city by Ancus Martius. It was made a kind of citadel to protect Rome against an invasion. This hill, which was on the opposite shore of the Tiber, was joined to the city by the bridge Sublicius, the first ever built across that river, and perhaps in Italy. It was less inhabited than the other parts of the city on account of the grossness of the air. It is famous for the burial of king Numa, and the poet Italicus. Porsenna king of Etruria pitched his camp on mount Ianiculum, and the senators took refuge there in the civil wars to avoid the resentment of Octavius. *Liv.* 1, c. 33, &c.—*Dio.* 47.—*Ovid* 1, *Fast.* v. 246.—*Virg.* 8, v. 358.

IANIRA, one of the Nereides.

IANTHE a girl of Crete who married Iphis. [*Vid. Iphis.*] *Ovid Met.* 9, v. 714, &c.

IANTHEA, one of the Oceanides.—One of the Nereides. *Paus.* 4, c 30.—*Homer Il.* 8.

JANUS, the most antient king who reigned in Italy. He was a native of Thessaly, and son of Apollo according to some. He came to Italy where he planted a col built a small town on the river which he called Janiculum. Some make him son of Cœlus and Hes others make him a native of Athens ing his reign, Saturn, driven from by his son Jupiter, came to Italy w nus received him with much hon and made him his colleague on the Janus is represented with two faces he was acquainted with the past an or according to others because he w for the sun who opens the day at h and shuts it at his setting. Some represented Janus with four hea sometimes appeared with a beard an times without. In religious ceremo name was always invoked the first he presides over all gates and aven it is through him only that prayers c the immortal gods. From that stance he often appears with a ke right hand, and a rod in his left. times he holds the number 300 in o and in the other 65, to shew that he over the year, of which the first mon his name. Some suppose that h same as the world, or Cœlus, a that circumstance they call him *ab eundo*, because of the revolutio heavens He was called by different such as *Consivius a Conserendo*, because sided over generation. *Quirinus* or A because he presided over war. He called *Patulcius* & *Clusius* because t of his temples were opened during of war and shut in time of peace. chiefly worshipped among the I where he had many temples, some to Janus Bifrons, others to Janus frons. The temples of Quadrifro built with four equal sides with a d three windows on each side. T doors were the emblems of the fou of the year, and the three windows of the sides, the three months of e son, and all together the 12 month year. Janus was generally represe statues as a young man. After deat was ranked among the gods for hi larity, and the civilization which he troduced among the wild inhabit Italy. His temple which was alwa in times of war was shut only thr during above 700 years, and duri long period of time, the Romans w tinually employed in war. *Ovid Fa* 65, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 608.—*P L. L.* 1.—*Macrob. Sat.* 1.——A f Rome near the temple of Janus. generally frequented by usurers.

JAPETUS, a son of Cœlus or Ti

era. He married Asia, or according to hers, Clymene, by whom he had Atlas, enœtius, Prometheus and Epimetheus. e Greeks looked upon him as the father all mankind. His sons receive the tronymic of Iapetionides. *Ovid. Met.* 4, 631.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

IAPIS, an Ætolian who founded a city on the banks of the Timavus. *Virg. G.* 3, 475.

IAPYGIA, a country on the confines of aly in the form of a peninsula, between arentum and Brundusium. It is called y some Messapia, Peucetia and Salentum. *Plin.* 3, c 11.—*Strab.* 6.

IAPYS, a physician to whom Apollo vealed the power of medicinal herbs. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 391.

IAPYX, a son of Dædalus, who conquerd part of Italy, which he called Iapygia. *Ovid. Met*, 14. v. 458.——A wind which ows from Apulia. *Horat.* 1, od. 3.

IARBAS, a son of Jupiter and Garamantis king of Gætulia, from whom Dido ught land to build Carthage. He courtDido, but the arrival of Æneas preventhis success, and the queen rather than ry Iarbas destroyed herself. *Vid.* lo. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 35, &c.—*Justin.* 18, 6.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3. v. 552.

ARCHAS & JARCHAS, a celebrated ian philosopher. His seven rings are ous, they could restore old men to the om and vigor of youth, according to traditions of *Philostr. in Apoll.*

RDANUS, a Lydian, father of Omphale mistress of Hercules. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7. -A river of Arcadia.——Another in e. *Homer. Il.* 7

ASION & IASIUS, a son of Jupiter and tra one of the Atlantides. He reigned part of Arcadia, where he diligently lied himself to agriculture. He marthe goddess Cybele or Ceres, and all gods were present at the celebration of uptials. He had by Ceres two sons omelus and Plutus, to whom some added a third Corybas, who introd the worship and mysteries of his her in Phrygia. He had also a daughwhom he exposed as soon as born, saythat he would raise only male children. child was suckled by a she bear and erved. She rendered herself famous rwards under the name of Atalanta. m was killed with a thunderbolt of iter, and ranked among the gods after h by the inhabitants of Arcadia. *Hesiod. g.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 168.—*Hygin.* . 2, c. 4.

ASIUS, a son of Abas king of Argos. -A son of Jupiter. *Vid.* Iasion.

JASON, a celebrated hero son of Alcimede, daughter of Phylacus, by Æson the son of Cretheus, by Tyro the daughter of Salmoneus. Tyro before her connection with Cretheus the son of Æolus, had two sons Pelias and Neleus, by Neptune. Æson was king of Iolchos, and at his death the throne was usurped by Pelias, on account of the tender youth of Jason, the lawful successor. The education of young Jason was entrusted to the care of the Centaur Chiron, and he was removed from the presence of the usurper who had been informed by an oracle that one of the descendants of Æolus would dethrone him. After he had made the most rapid progress in every branch of science, Jason left the Centaur, and by his advice he went to consult the oracle. He was ordered to go to Iolchos his native country, covered with the spoils of a leopard and dressed in the garments of a Magnesian. In his journey he was stopped by the inundation of the river Evenus or Enipeus, over which he was carried by Juno, who had changed herself into an old woman. In crossing the streams he lost one of his sandals, and at his arrival at Iolchos the singularity of his dress and the fairness of his complexion attracted the notice of the people, and drew a crowd around him in the market place. Pelias came to see him with the rest, and as he had been warned by the oracle to beware of a man who should appear at Iolchos with one foot bare and the other shod, the appearance of Jason, who had lost one of his sandals alarmed him. His terrors were soon after augmented Jason accompanied by his father and friends repaired to the palace of Pelias, and boldly demanded the kingdom, which he had unjustly usurped. The boldness and popularity of Jason intimidated Pelias, he was unwilling to abdicate the crown, and yet he feared the resentment of his adversary As Jason was young and ambitious of glory, Pelias, at once, to remove his immediate claims to the crown, reminded him that Æetes king of Colchis, has severely treated and inhumanly murdered their common relation Phryxus. He observed that such a treatment called aloud for punishment, and that the undertaking would be accompanied with much glory and fame. He farther added that his old age had prevented him from avenging the death of Phryxus, and that if Jason would undertake the expedition, he would resign to him the crown of Iolchos when he returned victorious from Colchis. Jason readily accepted a proposal which seemed to promise such military fame. His intended expedition was made known in every

every part of Greece, and the youngest and bravest of the Greeks assembled to accompany him and share his toils and glory. They embarked on board a ship called Argo, and after a series of adventures they arrived in Colchis. (*Vid. Argonautæ.*) Æetes promised to restore the golden fleece, which was the cause of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided they submitted to his conditions. Jason was to tame bulls who breathed flames, and who had the feet and horns of brass, and to plough with them a field sacred to Mars. After this he was to sow in the ground the teeth of a serpent from which armed men would arise, whose fury would be converted against him who plowed the field. He was also to kill a monstrous dragon who watched night and day at the foot of the tree, on which the golden fleece was suspended. All were concerned for the fate of the Argonauts, but Juno who watched with an anxious eye over the safety of Jason, extricated them from all these difficulties. Medea, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jason, and as her knowledge of herbs, enchantments and incantations was uncommon, she pledged herself to deliver her lover from all his dangers if he promised her eternal fidelity. Jason not insensible to her charms and to her promises vowed eternal fidelity in the temple of Hecate, and received from Medea whatever instruments and herbs could protect him against the approaching dangers. He appeared in the field of Mars, he tamed the fury of the oxen, ploughed the plain and sowed the dragon's teeth. Immediately an army of men sprang from the field and ran towards Jason. He threw a stone among them, and they fell one upon the other till all were totally destroyed. The vigilance of the dragon was lulled to sleep by the power of herbs, and Jason took from the tree the celebrated golden fleece, which was the sole object of his voyage. These actions were all performed in the presence of Æetes, and his people, who were all equally astonished at the boldness and success of Jason. After this celebrated conquest Jason immediately set sail for Europe with Medea, who had been so instrumental in his preservation. Upon this Æetes desirous to revenge the perfidy of his daughter Medea, sent his son Absyrtus to pursue the fugitives. Medea killed her brother and strewed his limbs in her father's way, that she might more easily escape, while he was employed in collecting the mangled members of his son. (*Vid. Absyrtus.*) The return of the Argonauts in Thessaly was celebrated with universal festivity, but Æson, Jason's father was unable to attend on account of the infirmities of his old age. This obstruction was removed, and Medea, at the request of her husband, restored Æson to the vigour and sprightliness of youth. (*Vid. Æson.*) Pelias the usurper of the crown of Iolchos, wished also to see himself restored to the flower of youth, and his daughters persuaded by Medea, who wished to avenge her husband's wrongs, cut his body to pieces, and placed his limbs in a cauldron of boiling water. Their credulity was severely punished. Medea suffered the flesh to be consumed to the bones, and Pelias was never restored to life. This inhuman action drew the resentment of the populace upon Medea, and she fled to Corinth with her husband Jason, where they lived in perfect union and love during ten successive years. Jason's partiality for Glauce, the daughter of the king of the country, soon disturbed their matrimonial happiness, and Medea was divorced that Jason might more freely indulge his amorous propensities. This infidelity was severely avenged by Medea, (*Vid. Glauce.*) who destroyed her children in the presence of their father. (*Vid. Medea.*) After his separation from Medea, Jason lived an unsettled and melancholy life. As he was one day reposing himself by the side of the ship which had carried him to Colchis, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death. This tragical event had been predicted to him before by Medea, according to the relation of some authors. Some say that he afterwards returned to Colchis, where he seized the kingdom and reigned in great security. *Eurip. in Med.—Ovid. Met. 7*, fab. 2, 3, &c.—*Diod.* 4.—*Paus.* 2, & 8.—*Apollod.* 1. c. 9.—*Cic. de Nat.* 3.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, *el.* 9.—*Strab.* 7.—*Apoll.*—*Flacc.*—*Hygin.* 5, &c.—*Pindar.* 3. *Nem.*—*Justin.* 42, c. 2, &c.—*Senec. in Med.*—*Tzetz. ad Lycophr.* 175, &c.—*Athen.* 13.

JASON, a native of Argos who wrote a history of Greece in four books, which ended at the death of Alexander. He lived in the age of Adrian.——A tyrant of Thessaly who made an alliance with the Spartans, &c.

JASON TRALLIANUS, a man who wrote tragedies, and gained the esteem of the kings of Parthia. *Polyæn.* 7.

IASUS, a king of Argos, who succeeded his father Triopas. *Paus.* 2, c. 16.——A son of Argus, father of Agenor.——A son of Argus and Ismena.——A son of Lycurgus of Arcadia.

IBERIA, a country of Asia, between Colchis on the west and Albania on the east,

ia. It was governed by kings. Pompey invaded it and made great slaughter of the inhabitants, and obliged them to surrender by setting fire to the woods where they had fled for safety. *Plut. in Luc. Luton. &c.—Dio.* 36.—*Flor.* 3.—*Appian. Carthic.*——An antient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus. *Lucan.* 6, v. 258. *Horat.* 4, od. 14, v. 50.——A country of Scythia.

Ibērus, a river of Spain, which formerly separated the Roman from the Carthaginian possessions in that country. *Lucan.* 4, v. 335.——A river of Iberia in Asia, flowing from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus. *Strab.* 3.——A fabulous king of Spain.

Ici, an Indian nation.

Idis, a poem of the poet Callimachus, in which he bitterly satyrizes the ingratitude of his pupil the poet Apollonius. Ovid has also written a poem, which is of the same nature and which bears the same name.

Ibycus, a lyric poet of Rhegium about 540 years before Christ. He was murdered by robbers, and at the moment of death he implored the assistance of some cranes which at that moment flew over his head. Some time after as the murderers were in the market-place, one of them observed some cranes in the air, and said to his companions, ἰδοὺ Ἴβυκου ἐνδικοι παρεισιν, *there are the birds that are conscious of the death of Ibycus.* These words and the recent murder of Ibycus raised suspicions in the people, the assassins were seized and tortured, and they confessed their guilt. *Ælian. V. H.*

Icaria, a small island in the Ægean sea, near Samos. *Strab.* 10 & 14.

Icarium mare, a part of the Ægean sea near the islands of Mycone and Gyaros. *Vid.* Icarus.

Icarius, an Athenian, father of Erigone. He gave wine to some peasants who drank it with the greatest avidity, ignorant of its intoxicating nature. They were soon deprived of their reason, and the fury and resentment of their friends and neighbours was immediately turned upon Icarius who perished by their hands. After death he was honoured with public festivals and his daughter was led to discover the place of his burial by means of his faithful dog Mœra. Erigone hung herself in despair, and was changed into a constellation called Virgo. Icarius was changed into the star Bootes, and the dog Mœra into the star Canis. *Hygin. fab.* 130.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 14.——A son of Œbalus of Lacedæmon. He gave his daughter Penelope in marriage to Ulysses king of Ithaca, but he was so tenderly attached to her that he wished her husband to settle at Lacedæmon. Ulysses refused, and when he saw the urgent petitions of Icarius, he told Penelope as they were going to embark, that she might choose freely, either to follow him to Ithaca, or to remain with her father. Penelope blushed in the deepest silence, and covered her head with her veil. Icarius upon this permitted his daughter to go to Ithaca and immediately erected a temple to the goddess of modesty, on the spot where Penelope had covered her blushes with her veil. *Homer Od.*

Icarus, a son of Dædalus who with his father fled with wings from Crete to escape the resentment of Minos. His flight being too high proved fatal to him, and the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings and he fell into that part of the Ægean sea which was called after his name. [*Vid.* Dædalus.] *Ovid Met.* 8, v. 231.——A mountain of Attica.

Icelos, one of the sons of Somnus who changed himself into all sorts of animals. *Ovid Met.* 11, v. 640.

Iceni, a people of Britain who submitted to the Roman power.

Icetas, a man who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dion. He attempted to assassinate Timoleon, for which he was conquered, &c.

Ichnæ, a town of Macedonia, whence Themis and Nemesis are called Ichnæa.

Ichnusa, an ancient name of Sardinia. It received this name from its likeness to a human foot. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.—*Ital.* 12, v. 358.

Ichonuphis, a priest of Heliopolis at whose house Eudoxus resided when he visited Egypt with Plato. *Diog.*

Ichthyophagi, a people of Æthiopia who received this name from their eating fishes. There was also an Indian nation of the same name who made their houses with the bones of fishes. *Diod.* 3.—*Strab.* 2, &c.

Ichthys, a promontory of Elis in Achaia. *Strab.* 11.

L. Icilius, a tribune of the people who made a law A. U. C. 307, by which mount Aventine was given to the Roman people to build houses upon. *Liv.* 3. c. 54.——A tribune who made a law A. U. C. 261, that forbad any man to oppose or interrupt a tribune while he was speaking in an assembly. *Liv.* 2. c. 58.——A tribune who signalized himself by his inveterate enmity against the Roman senate. He took an active part in the management of affairs after the murder of Virginia, &c.

Icius, a harbour in Gaul from which Cæsar crossed into Britain.

Icos, a small island near Euboea. *Strab.* 9.

Ictinus, a celebrated architect 430 years before Christ. He built a famous temple to Minerva at Athens, &c.

Ictumelorum, vicus, a place at the foot of the Alps abounding in gold mines.

Ida, a nymph of Crete who went into Phrygia, where she gave her name to a mountain of that country. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 177.—The mother of Minos 2d.—A celebrated mountain, or more properly a ridge of mountains in Troas, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Troy. The abundance of its waters became the source of many rivers, and particularly of the Simois, Scamander, Æsepus, Granicus, &c. It was on mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. It was covered with green wood, and the elevation of its top opened a fine extensive view of the Hellespont and the adjacent countries, from which reason it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war, according to Homer. *Strab.* 13.—*Mela* 1, c. 18.—*Homer Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 3. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 79.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.——A mountain of Crete the highest in the island. It is reported that Jupiter was educated there by the Corybantes, who on that account are called Idæi. *Strab.* 10.

Idæa, the surname of Cybele because she was worshipped on mount Ida. *Lucret.* 2, v. 611.

Idæus, a surname of Jupiter.

Idalus, a mountain of Cyprus at the foot of which is Idalium a town sacred to Venus who was called Idalæa. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 685.—*Catull.* 37 & 62.—*Propert.* 2, el. 13.

Idanthyrsus a powerful king of Scythia who refused to give his daughter in marriage to Darius the 1st, king of Persia. This refusal was the cause of a war between the two nations, and Darius marched against Idanthyrsus at the head of 700,000 men. He was defeated and retired to Persia after an inglorious campaign. *Strab.* 13.

Idarnes, an officer of Darius, by whose negligence the Macedonians took Miletus. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

Idas, a son of Aphareus and Arane, famous for his valor and military glory. He was among the Argonauts, and married Marpessa the daughter of Evenus king of Ætolia. Marpessa was carried away by Apollo, and Idas pursued his wife's ravisher with bows and arrows and obliged him to restore her. [*Vid. Marpessa.*] According to Apollodorus, Idas with his brother Lynceus associated with Pollux and Castor to carry away some flocks, but when they had obtained a sufficient quantity of plunder, they refused to divide it into equal shares. This provoked the sons of Leda, Lynceus was killed by Castor, and Idas to revenge his brother's death, immediately killed Castor, and in his turn perished by the hand of Pollux. According to Ovid and Pausanias the quarrel between the sons of Leda and those of Apharens arose from a more tender cause; Idas and Lynceus, as they say, were going to celebrate their nuptials with Phœbe and Hilaira the two daughters of Leucippus, but Castor and Pollux who had been invited to partake the common festivity offered violence to the brides and carried them away. Idas and Lynceus fell in the attempt to recover their wives. *Homer Il.* 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 14, 100, &c.—*Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 700.—*Apollod.* 1 c 3.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 2, & l. 5, c. 18.——A son of Ægyptus.

Idæa, a daughter of Dardanus who became the second wife of Phineus king of Bithynia.—The mother of Teucer by the Scamander. *Apollod.*

Idessa, a town of Iberia on the confines of Colchis.

Idistarisus, a plain in Germany, &c. *Tacit Ann.* 2, c. 16.

Idmon, son of Apollo and Asteria, was the prophet of the Argonauts. He was killed in hunting a wild boar in Bithynia, where his body received a magnificent funeral. He had predicted the time and manner of his death. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Orpheus.*——A name of Cyzicus killed by Hercules, &c. *Flacc.* 3.——A son of Ægyptus killed by his wife. *Vid.* Danaides.

Idomene, a daughter of Pheres who married Amythaon. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Idomeneus succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne of Crete. He accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war with a fleet of 90 ships. During this celebrated war he rendered himself famous by his valor, and slaughtered many of the enemy. At his return from the Trojan war he made a vow to Neptune in a dangerous tempest, that if he escaped from the fury of the tide and storms, he would offer to them whatever living creature first presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. This was no other than his son, who came to congratulate his father upon his safe return. Idomeneus performed his promise to the god, and the inhumanity and rashness of this sacrifice rendered him so odious in the eyes of his subjects, that he left Crete, and migrated in quest of a settlement. He came to Italy and founded a city on the coast of Calabria, which he called Salentum. He died in an extreme old age, after he had had the satisfaction of seeing his new kingdom flourish, and his subjects happy. According to the Greek scholiast of Lycophron, v 1217, Idomeneus during his absence at the Trojan war, entrusted the management

kingdom to Leucos, to whom he d his daughter Clisithere in mar- his return. Leucos at first govern- moderation, but he was persuaded olius king of Eubœa to put to death he wife of his master, with her r Clisithere, and to seize the king- After these violent measures he ented himself on the throne of Crete, omenus at his return found it im- to expel the usurper. *Ovid. Met.* 58.—*Hyg n* 92.—*Homer. Il.* 11, *&c.* —*Paus* 5, c. 25.

ÍÉNEUS, a son of Priam.—A Greek a of Lampsacus in the age of Epica- le wrote an history of Sam thrace.

ÍHEA, a daughter of Pre s king of She was restored to her Pro s with rs by Melampus. [*Vid. Pro ides.*] *Od.* 11.——A daughter of Proteus . She told Menela s how he could o his country n fa v. *Homer. Od.* One of the nymphs who educated

EUS, the son of Eurotans of Caria, to Artemisia. He succeeded to s; and conquered Cyprus. He died in h olympiad. *Diod.* 16.—*Polyæn.* 7.

EDA, a river and mountain of Spain.

E & IDŪMĒA, a country of Syria. its capital, where Cambyses deposit- riches, as he was going to Egypt. , v. 216.

A, one of the Oceanides, who mar- tes king of Colchis, by whom she dia, &c. *Hygin. Hesiod.*—*Cic. de* 3.

SUS, a town of Syria. *Herodot.* 3,

, one of the Nereides. *Homer. Il.*

CHO, a city of Palestine, besieged and the Romans under Vespasian and *Plin.* 5. c. 14 —*Strab.*

MUS & JERONŸMUS, a Greek of about the 103d olympiad, who n history of Alexander.—A native les, disciple of Aristotle, of whose tions some few historical fragments *Dionys. Hal.* 1

SALEM, the capital of Judea.

, a place of Sicily. *Ital.* 14, v, 272.

I, a people of Britain.

a & *Ann.*

TIUS, an officer of Crassus in his i expedition.

RA, a daughter of Leucippus, carried ith her sister Phœbe, by the sons of s she was going to be married, &c. , an island of the Tyrrhene sea, two om the continent. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v.

ILECAONES & ILECAONENSES, a peo- ple of Spain. *Liv.* 22, c. 21.

ILERDA, a town of Spain. *Lucan.* 4, v. 13.

ILIA or RHEA, a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. She was consecrated by her uncle Amulius, to the service of Vesta, which required perpetual chastity, that she might not become a mother to dispos- sess him of his crown. He was however disappointed, violence was offered to Ilia, and she brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the usurper from his throne, and restored the crown to their grand fa- ther Numitor, its lawful possessor. Ilia was buried alive by Amulius, for violating the laws of Vesta, and because her tomb was near the Tiber, some suppose that she mar- ried the god of that river. *Horat.* 1 od. 2. —*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v, 598.——A wife of Sylla.

ILIADES, a name of the women of Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 483.

ILIAS, a celebrated poem composed by Homer upon the Trojan war. It delineates the wrath of Achilles, and all the calamities which fell upon the Greeks, from the re- fusal of that hero to appear in the field of battle. It finishes in the death of Hector, whom Achilles had sacrified to the shades of his friend Patroclus. It is divided into 24 books. *Vid.* Homerus.

ILIAS, a surname of Minerva.

ILION. *Vid.* Ilium.

ILIONE, the eldest daughter of Priam, who married Polymnestor king of Thrace. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v, 657.

ILIONEUS, a Trojan, son of Phorbas. He came into Italy with Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 525 ——A son of Artabanus, made prisoner by Parmenio, near Damascus. *Curt.* 3. c. 13.

ILISSUS, a small river of Attica, falling into the sea near the Piræus. There was a temple on its banks sacred to the Muses. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 52.

ILĬTHYIA, a goddess called also Juno Lucina. She was daughter of Jupiter and Juno. Some suppose her to be the same as Diana. She presided over the travails of women. In her temple at Rome, it was usual to carry a small piece of money as an offering. This custom was first established by Servius Tullius, who by enforcing it was enabled to know the exact number of the Roman people. *Hesiod.*—*Homer. Il.* 11, *Od.* 10.—*Apollod.* 1 & 2.—*Horat. carm. Sæcul.* —*Ovid. Met.* 9. v. 283.

ILIUM or ILION, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the Trojan kings, from whom it received its name. It is generally taken for Troy itself, and some have sup- posed that the town was called Ilium, and

of its waters became the source of many rivers, and particularly of the Simois, Scamander, Æsepus, Granicus, &c. It was on mount Ida that the shepherd Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to the goddess Venus. It was covered with green wood, and the elevation of its top opened a fine extensive view of the Hellespont and the adjacent countries, from which reason it was frequented by the gods during the Trojan war, according to Homer. *Strab.* 13.—*Mela* 1, c. 18.—*Homer Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* B. 5, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 79.—*Horat.* 3, od. 11.——A mountain of Crete the highest in the island. It is reported that Jupiter was educated there by the Corybantes, who on that account are called Idæi. *Strab.* 10.

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IDARNES, an officer of Darius, by whose negligence the Macedonians took Miletus. *Curt.* 4, c. 5.

IDAS, a son of Apharens and Arane, famous for his valor and military glory. He

ſented as holding a globe in her hand, with a veſſel full of [illegible]. The Egyp-tians believed that the [illegible] and regular inundations of the Nile proceeded from the abundant tears which Iſis [illegible] for the loſs of Oſiris, whom Typhon had baſely murdered. The word Iſis, according to ſome, ſignifies ancient, and on that account the inſcriptions [illegible] of the god-deſs [illegible] were [illegible] *I am all* [illegible] the worſhip of Iſis was univerſal [illegible] prieſts [illegible] to obſerve perpetual chaſtity [illegible] d [illegible] themſelves in [illegible]. They never eat onions [illegible] with their [illegible], and were forbidden to eat the fleſh of [illegible] of hogs. During the night they were employed in [illegible] de-votion near the [illegible]. Cle-opatra the [illegible] was wont to dreſs [illegible] goddeſs, and [illegible] *Div.* 1.—*Plut. de Iſid.* [illegible] *Diod.* 1. [illegible] *Her.* 1.—*Herodot.* [illegible] 1, v. 831.

[illegible]ARUS & ISM[illegible], a mountain of Thrace, covered [illegible] vines and o-lives, [illegible] the Hebrus. Its wines were ex-cellent. *Homer. Od.* 9. [illegible] *G.* 2, v. 37. — *Æn.* 10, v. 351.

ISMARUS, a Theban, ſon of Aſtacus. — A ſon of Eumolpus. *Apollod.*

ISMENE, a daughter of Œdipus and Jo-caſta, who, when her [illegible] had [illegible]een condemned [illegible] by [illegible]reon, for giving burial to her brother Po-[illegible]nices, againſt the tyrant's poſitive orders, [illegible]clared herſelf as guilty [illegible] [illegible]ſted upon being [illegible] puniſhed with [illegible]. This inſtance of generoſity [illegible] [illegible]poſed by Antigone, who [illegible] her ſiſter involved in her calamities. [illegible] *in Ant.*, [illegible] 3, c. 5. — A [illegible]hter of the river Aſopus, who married [illegible]undred-eyed Argus, by whom ſhe had [illegible] *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

[illegible]ENIAS, a celebrated muſician of [illegible]. When he was taken priſoner by [illegible]thians, Atheas the king of the coun-[illegible]rved, that he liked the muſic of Iſ-[illegible] better than the braying [illegible] *Apoph.* — A Theban [illegible] [illegible]es of Rhodes, &c. *P*[illegible] [illegible] Theban general ſent to [illegible] [illegible]ly by his countrymen. [illegible]mitted into the king's [illegible] proſtrating themſelves at [illegible] had recourſe to artifice, to [illegible] action which would prove [illegible] grace

the adjacent country Troja. [*Vid. Troja.*] *Virg. Æn.* 1, *&c.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 305.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Justin.* 11, c. 5. l. 31, c. 8.

Illeriris, a town of Gaul, thro' which Hannibal passed as he marched into Italy.

Illiperla, two towns of Spain, one of which is called Major, and the other Minor.

Illiturgis, Iliturgis or Ilirgia, a city of Spain on the river Bætis, destroyed by Scipio for having revolted to the Carthaginians. *Liv.* 23, c. 49.

Illyricum, Illyris & Illyria, a country bordering on the Adriatic sea, opposite Italy. Its boundaries have been different at different times. It became a Roman province after Gentius its king had been conquered by the prætor Anicius. *Strab.* 2 & 7.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 35.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3. *&c.*—*Flor.* 1, 2. *&c.*

Illyricus sinus, that part of the Adriatic, which is on the coast of Illyricum.

Illyrius, a son of Cadmus and Hermione, from whom Illyricum received its name. *Apollod.*

Ilua, an island in the Tyrhene sea. The people are called Iluates. *Liv.* 39, c. 39.

Ilurgis, a town of Hispania Bætica. *Pafph.*

Ilus, the 4th king of Troy, was son of Tros by Callirhoe. He married Eurydice the daughter of Adrastus, by whom he had Themis who married Capys, and Laomedon the father of Priam. He built or rather embellished the city of Ilium, called also Troy, from his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that as long as it remained in Troy, so long would the town remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilus rushed into the middle of the fire to save the Palladium, for which action he was deprived of his sight by the goddess. He was afterwards restored to his eye sight. *Homer. Il.* —*Strab.* 13.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 33. l. 6, v. 419.——A name of Ascanius while he was at Troy. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 270.

Imanuentius, a king of part of Britain, killed by Cassivelaunus, *&c. Cæs. bell. G.* 5.

Imaus, a large mountain of Scythia, which is part of mount Taurus. It divides Scythia, which is generally called Intra Imaum, and Extra Imaum. It extends, according to some, as far as the boundaries of the eastern ocean. *Plin.* 5, *&c.*—*Strab.* 2.

Imbarus, a part of mount Taurus in Armenia.

Imbasus, or Parthenius, a river of Samos. Juno, who was worshipped on the banks, received the surname of Imbasia. *Pauf.* 7, c. 4.——The father of Pirithous, leader of the Thracians during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 10 & 12.—*Homer.*

Imbrasus, one of the Centauri, killed by Dryas, at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Met.* 12, v. 310.

Imbrius, a Trojan killed by Teucer, son of Mentor. He had married Medesicaste, Priam's daughter. *Homer. Il.* 13.

Imbrivium, a place of Samnium.

Imbros, an island of the Ægean sea near Thrace, 32 miles from Samothrace. It has a small river and town of the same name. Imbros was governed for some time by its own laws, but afterwards it was subject to the power of Persia, Athens, Macedonia, and the kings of Pergamus. It also became a Roman province. *Thucyd. Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.* 13.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Inachi, a name given to the Argives, particularly the Argives from king Inachus.

Inachia, a name given to Peloponnesus from the river Inachus.—A festival kept in honor of Inachus, or according to others of Ino's misfortunes.

Inachidæ, the name of the descendants or successors of Inachus, on the throne of Argos.

Inachium, a town of Peloponnesus.

Inachus, a son of Oceanus and Tethys, who founded the kingdom of Argos about 1980 years before the Christian era. He was succeeded by his son Phoroneus, who gave his name to a river of Argos, of which he became the tutelar deity. He reigned 60 years. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Strab.* 6, c. 2, c. 3.—*Pauf.*——A river of Thessaly. Another in Epirus.

Inamximes, a river in the east, as far as which Semiramis extended her conquests. *Polyæn.* 8.

Inarime, an island near Campania, or a mountain, under which Jupiter overcame the giant Typhœus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v.

Inarus, a town of Egypt, in the neighbourhood the town of Naucratis, built by the Milesians.

Incitatus, a horse of the emperor Caligula, made high priest.

Indathyrsus. *Vid.* Idanthyrsus.

India, the most celebrated and extensive of all the countries of Asia. It is bounded on one side by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is situate at the east of the kingdoms of Persia, Parthia, and along the maritime coasts. It has always been reckoned famous for the riches of its inhabitants, and so persuaded were the ancients of its wealth, that they supposed the very sands were gold. It contained

nations, and 5000 remarkable rding to geographers. Bacchus it who conquered it. In more part of it was tributary to the Persia. Alexander invaded it, quest was checked by the valor one of the kings of the country, cedonian warrior was unwilling to engage another. Semiramis ded her empire far in India. ns knew little of the country, ower was so universally dreaded, Indians paid homage by their s to the emperors Antoninus, :. India is divided into several There is an India extra Gangem, and an India ut these divisions are not particu- ed by the antients. *Diod.* 1.— *Ec.*—*Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Plin.* 5, c. 8, c. 10.—*Justin.* 1, c. 2. l. 12,

TES, a name given to those deities worshipped only in some parti- es, or who were become gods , as Hercules, Bacchus, &c. Some word from *inde & geniti*, born e place where they received their *Virg. G.* 1, v. 498.—*Ovid. Met.*

TI, a people of Spain.

a large river of Asia, from which nt country has received the name It falls into the Indian ocean by hs. According to Plato, it was 1 the Nile, and Pliny says that 19 harge themselves into it before it he sea. *Strab.* 15.—*Curt.* 8, c. 9. —*Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 720.

daughter of Cadmus and Har- 10 nursed Bacchus. She married king of Thebes, after he had di- ephele, by whom he had two hryxus and Helle. Ino became f Melicerta and Learchus, and eived an implacable hatred a- children of Nephele, because they ascend the throne in preference to Phryxus and Helle, were in- Ino's machinations and they es- Colchis on a golden ram. (*Vid.* Juno jealous of Ino's prosperity o disturb her peace, and more ly because she was of the de- of her greatest enemy, Venus. was sent by order of Juno to the Athamas, and she filled the whole th such fury, that Athamas taking a lioness and her children whelps, er and dashed her son Learchus wall. Ino escaped from the fury hand, and from a high rock, she threw herself into the sea with Melicerta in her arms. The gods pitied her fate, and Neptune made her a sea deity, which was afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicerta became also a sea god, known by the name of Palemon. *Homer.* od. 5.—*Cic. Tusc. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 48.—*Plut. Symp.* 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 13, &c.—*Pous.* 1, 2, &c.— *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 12, 14, & 15.

INOA, festivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly with sports and sacrifices at Corinth. An anniversary sacrifice was also offered to Ino at Megara, where she was first worshipped under the name of Leucothoe.——Ano her in Laconia, in honor of the same. It was usual at the celebration to throw cakes of flour into a pond, which if they sunk were presages of prosperity, but if they swam on the surface of the waters they were inauspicious and very unlucky.

INORES, a river of Delos, which the inhabitants suppose to be the Nile coming from Egypt under the sea. It was near its banks that Apollo and Diana were born. *Plin.* 2, c. 103.—*Flacc.* 5, v. 105.—*Strab.* 6.—*Paus.* 2, c. 4.

INSUBRES, the inhabitants of Insubria, a country near the Po. They were of Gallic origin. They were conquered by the Romans, and their country became a province. *Strab.* 5.

INTAPHERNES, one of the seven Persian noblemen, who conspired against Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia. He was so disappointed for not obtaining the crown, that he fomented seditions against Darius, who had been raised to the throne after the death of the usurper. When the king had ordered him and all his family to be put to death, his wife by frequently visiting the palace excited the compassion of Darius, who pardoned her, and permitted her to redeem from death any one of her relations whom she pleased. She obtained her brother, and when the king expressed his astonishment, because she preferred him to her husband and children, she replied, that she could procure another husband and children likewise, but that she could never have another brother as her father and mother were dead. Intaphernes was put to death.

INTERAMNA, an antient city of Umbria. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 64.——A colony on the confines of Samnium.

INTERCATIA, a town of Spain.

INTERREX, a supreme magistrate at Rome, who was entrusted with the care of the government after the death of a king, till the election of another. This office was exercised by the senators alone, and one

one continued in power no longer than five days, or according to Plutarch only 12 hours. There was sometimes an interrex during the consular government, but this happened only to hold assemblies in the absence of the magistrates, or when the election of any of the acting officers was disputed.

INŬCUS, a city of Sicily.

Io, daughter of Inachus, or according to others of Jasus or Pirene, was priestess of Juno at Argos. Jupiter became enamoured of her, but Juno jealous of his intrigues, discovered the object of his affection, and surprised him in the company of Io. Jupiter changed his mistress into a beautiful heifer, and the goddess who well knew the fraud, obtained from her husband the animal, whose beauty she had condescended to commend. Juno commended the hundred eyed Argus to watch the heifer, but Jupiter anxious for the situation of Io sent Mercury to destroy Argus, and to restore her to liberty. (*Vid. Argus.*) Io freed from the vigilance of Argus, was now persecuted by Juno, who sent one of the furies, or rather a malicious insect to torment her. She wandered over the greatest part of the earth and crossed over the sea, till at last she stopped on the banks of the Nile, still exposed to the unceasing torments of Juno's insect. Here she entreated Jupiter to restore her to her antient form, and when the god had changed her from a heifer into a woman, she brought forth Epaphus. Afterwards she married Telegonus king of Egypt or Osiris, according to others, and she treated her subjects with such mildness and humanity, that after death she received divine honors, and was worshipped under the name of Isis. According to Herodotus, Io was carried away by Phœnician merchants, who wished to make reprisals for Europa who had been stolen from them by the Greeks. Some suppose that Io never came to Egypt. She is sometimes called Phoronis from her brother Phoroneus. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 748.—*Paus.* 1, c. 25. *l.* 3, c. 18.—*Moschus.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 789.—*Hygin.* fab. 145.

IOBATES & JOBATES, a king of Lycia, father of Stenobæa, the wife of Prœtus king of Argos. He was succeeded on the throne by Bellerophon to whom he had given one of his daughters called Philonoe in marriage. (*Vid.* Bellerophon.) *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.

IOBES, a son of Hercules by a daughter of Thespius. He died in his youth. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7

JOCASTA, a daughter of Menœceus, who married Laius king of Thebes, by whom she had Œdipus. She afterwards married her son Œdipus, without knowing who he was, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, &c. (*Vid. Laius, Œdipus.*) When she discovered that she had married her own son and been guilty of incest, she hanged herself in despair. She is called Epicasta by some mythologists. *Stat. Theb.* 8, v. 42.—*Senec. & Sophocl. in Oedip.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Hygin* fab. 66, &c.—*Hom. Od.* 11.

IOLAIA, a festival at Thebes, the same as that called Heracleia. It was instituted in honor of Hercules and his friend Iolas, who assisted him in conquering the hydra. It continued during several days, on the first of which were offered solemn sacrifices. The next day horse races and athletic exercises were exhibited. The following day was set apart for wrestling, the victors were crowned with garlands of myrtle, generally used at funeral solemnities. They were sometimes rewarded with tripods of brass. The place where the exercises were exhibited was called Iolaion, where there was to be seen the monument of Amphitryon and the cenotaph of Iolas, who was buried in Sardinia. These monuments were strewed with garlands and flowers on the day of the festival.

IŎLAS or IOLĀUS, a son of Iphicles king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in conquering the Hydra, and burnt with a hot iron the place where the heads had been cut off, to prevent the growth of others. He was restored to his youth and vigor by Hebe, at the request of his friend Hercules. Sometime afterwards Iolas assisted the Heraclidæ against Eurysthenes, and killed the tyrant with his own hand. According to Plutarch, Iolas had a monument in Bœotia and Phocis, where lovers used to go and bind themselves by the most solemn oaths of fidelity, considering the place as sacred to love and friendship. According to Diodorus and Pausanias, Iolas died and was buried in Sardinia, where he had gone to make a settlement at the head of the sons of Hercules by the 50 daughters of Thespius. *Ovid. Met* 9, v. 399.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 17.——A compiler of a Phœnician history.

IOLAUS, a son of Antipater, cup bearer to Alexander. *Plut.*

IOLCHOS, a town of Thessaly where Jason was born. It was founded by Cretheus son of Æolus and Enaretta. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 192.

IŎLE, a daughter of Eurytus king of Œchalia. Her father promised her in marriage to Hercules, but he refused to perform

ngagement, and Iole was carried force. (*Vid. Eurytus*) It was to the love of Hercules for Iole, nira sent him the poisoned tunic used his death. (*Vid. Hercules a*) After the death of Hercu- arried his son Hyllus by Dejanira. , c. 7.—*Ovid. Met*, 9, v. 279.

son of Xuthus and Creusa daugh- rechtheus, who married Helice, ter of Selinus, king of Ægiale. ded on the throne of his father- nd built a city, which he called account of his wife. His sub- him received the name of Ionians, untry that of Ionia. (*Vid. Iones Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 1. —*Herodot.* 7, c. c. 94, &c.——A t of Chios who flourished about the mpiad. His tragedies were re- at Athens, where they met with applause. He is mentioned and ommended by Aristophanes and s, &c. *Athen.* 10, &c.——A na- phesus introduced in Plato's dia- s reasoning with Socrates.

one of the Nereides.

, a name originally given to the f Ion, who dwelt at Helice. In f Ion the Athenians made a war e people of Eleusis, and implored against their enemies. Ion con- e Eleusinians and Eumolpus, who eir head; and the Athenians con- his services invited him to come le among them, and the more to show their affection they as- he name of Ionians. Some sup- , after this victory, Ion passed into nor, at the head of a colony. e Achæans were driven from Pe- us by the Heraclidæ, 80 years after jan war, they came to settle a- e Ionians, who were then masters us. They were soon dispossessed territories by the Achæans, and Attica, where they met with a reception. Sometime after the Codrus, about 140 years after the war, they passed into Asia minor eleus.

A, a country of Asia minor, bound- e north by Æolis, on the west by ean and Icarian seas, on the south s, and on the east by Lydia and Caria. It was founded by colonies Greece and particularly Attica, by ians or subjects of Ion. Ionia was into 12 small states which formed ated confederacy often mentioned by ents. These 12 states were Priene, s, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Ephesus, Lebedos, Teos, Phocæa, Erythræ, Smyrna, and the capitals of Samos and Chios. The inhabitants of Ionia built a temple which they called Pan Ionium from the concourse of people that flocked there from every part of Ionia. After they had enjoyed for sometime their freedom and independence, they were made tributary to the power of Lydia by Crœsus. The Athenians assisted them to shake off the slavery of the Asiatic monarchs, but they soon forgot their duty and relation to their mother country, and joined Xerxes when he invaded Greece. They were delivered from the Persian yoke by Alexander, and restored to their original independence. They were reduced by the Romans under the dictator Sylla. Ionia has been always celebrated for the salubrity of the climate, the fruitfulness of the ground, and the genius of its inhabitants. *Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Paus.* 7, c. 1.

IŌNIUM MARE, a part of the mediterranean sea, at the bottom of the Adriatic. It lies between Sicily and Greece. That part of the Ægean sea which lies on the coasts of Ionia in Asia, is called the sea of Ionia, and not the Ionian sea. According to some authors, the Ionian sea receives its name from Io, who swam across there after she had been metamorphosed into a heifer. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Dionys. Perieg.*

IŌPAS, a king of Africa, among the suitors of Dido. He was an excellent musician, poet and philosopher. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 744.

IŌPE & JOPPA, a famous town of Phœnicia. It is more antient than the deluge, according to some traditions. It was about 40 miles from the capital of Judæa, and was remarkable for a sea port much frequented though very dangerous, on account of the great rocks that lie before it. *Strab.* 16, &c.—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 28, v. 51.

IŌPE, a daughter of Iphicles who married Theseus. *Plut.*

IŌPHON, a son of Sophocles who accused his father of imprudence in the management of his affairs, &c.—A poet of Gnossus in Crete. *Paus.* 1, c. 34.

JORDĀNES, a river of Judæa, *Strab.* 16.

Ios, an island in the Myrtoan sea, celebrated as some say, for the tomb of Homer, and the birth of his mother. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

JOSĒPHUS FLAVIUS, a celebrated Jew born in Jerusalem, A. D. 37. He signalized his military abilities in supporting a siege of 47 days against Vespasian and Titus in a small town of Judæa. When the city surrendered there were found not less than 40,000 Jews slain, and the number of captives amounted to 1,200 Josephus saved his

fate. Some time after Autolycus stole away the oxen of Eurytus, and Hercules was suspected of the theft. Iphitus was sent in quest of the oxen, and in his search he met with Hercules, whose good favors he had gained by advising Eurytus to give Iole to the conqueror. Hercules assisted Iphitus in seeking the lost animals, but when he recollected the ingratitude of Eurytus, he killed Iphitus by throwing him down from the walls of Tyrinthus. *Homer. Od.* 21.—*Apollod.* 2. c 6.——A Trojan who survived the ruin of his country. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 340.——A king of Elis, son of Praxonides, in the age of Lycurgus. He reestablished the Olympic games 442 years after their institution by Hercules, or about 884 years before the Christian era. This epoch is famous in chronological history, as every thing previous to it seems involved in fabulous obscurity. *Paterc.* 1, c. 8. *Paus.* 5, c. 4.

Iphthime, a sister of Penelope, who married Eumelus. She appeared to her sister in a dream, to comfort her in the absence of her son Telemachus. *Hom. Od.* 4.

Ipsea, the mother of Medea. *Ovid. Heroid.* 17, v. 232.

Ipsus, a place of Phrygia celebrated for a battle which was fought there about 299 years before the Christian era, between Antigonus and his son, and Seleucus and his allies. The former led into the field an army of above 70,000 foot and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The latter's forces consisted of 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated. *Plut. in Demetr.*

Ire, a city of Messenia, which Agamemnon promised to Achilles, if he would resume his arms to fight against the Trojans. *Hom. Il.* 9.—*Strab.* 7.

Irene, a daughter of Cratinus the painter. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——One of the Seasons among the Greeks, called by the moderns Horæ. Her two sisters were Dia and Eunomia, all daughters of Jupiter and Themis. *Apollod.* 1, c 3.

Iresus, a delightful spot in Libya near Cyrene, where Battus fixed his residence. The Egyptians were once beaten there by the inhabitants of Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 158, &c.

Iris, a daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides. She was the messenger of the gods, and more particularly of Juno. Her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul in the body of those that were expiring. She is the same as the rainbow, and from that circumstance she is represented with all the variegated and beautiful colors of bow, and appears sitting behind dy to execute her commands. *He* —*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 480, l. 11, v. 5 *Æn.* 4, v. 693.——A river of A rising in Cappadocia and falling Euxine sea. *Flacc.* 5, v. 121.—— Pontus.

Irus, a beggar of Ithaca, wh the commissions of Penelope When Ulysses returned home d a beggar's dress, Irus hindered entering the gates and even chall Ulysses brought him to the gro blow, and dragged him out of *Hom. Od.* 8.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, el. ; A mountain of India.

Is, a small river falling in phrates. Its waters abound wit *Herodot.* 1, c. 179.——A small t river of the same name. *Id. ib.*

Isadas, a Spartan who upo Thebans entering the city, stri self naked, and with a spear engaged the enemy. He wa with a crown for his valor. *Pl*

Isaa, one of the Nereides.

Isæus, an orator born at Ch bœa. He came to Athens abou before the Christian era, and b the pupil of Lysias, and soon af ter of Demosthenes. Some sup reformed the dissipation and of his early years by frugality rance. Demosthenes imitated ference to Isocrates, because force and energy of expression floridness of style. Ten of his extant. *Juv.* 3, v. 74.—*Plut. d Dem.*——Another Greek orato to Rome A. D 17. He is g mended by Pliny the young serves that he always spoke ext wrote with elegance, unlabour great correctness.

Isamus, a river of India.

Isander, a son of Bellero in the war which his father i the Solymi. *Homer. Il.* 6.

Isapis, a river of Umbria. 406.

Isar & Isara, a river of Fabius routed the Allobroges.

Isar & Isæus, a river o *Strab.* 4.

Isauria, a county of Asi mount Taurus. The inhabita and warlike. The Roman en ticularly Probus and Gallus, gainst them and conquered t c. 6.—*Strab.*

ſcus, a ſurname of P. Servilius, conqueſts over the Iſaurians.

us, a river of Umbria, falling into tic.—Another in Magna Græcia. v. 406.

NIA, an annual feſtival at Olym- nor of Iſchenus the grandſon of and Hierea, who in a time of fa- oted himſelf for his country, and red with a monument near Olym-

ACUS, a brave and prudent gene- rts. &c. *Polyæn.*

ONICUS, a noble athlete of Cro-

ŏTIS, a town of Pontus.

certain feſtivals obſerved in honor which continued nine days. It to carry an iſis full of wheat and s the goddeſs was ſuppoſed to be who taught mankind the uſe of hese feſtivals were adopted by the where they ſoon degenerated into ſeſs. They were abolitſhed by a the ſenate A. U. C. 696. They oduced again about 200 years after nodus.

DRUM PORTUS, a harbour on the the Euxine near Dacia.

TUS, a native of Charax in the age ny Lagus, about 300 years before ian era. He wrote ſome hiſtorical beſides a deſcription of Parthia.

celebrated deity of the Egyp- ghter of Saturn and Rhea, ac- o Diodorus of Sicily. Some ſup- to be the ſame as Io, who was nto a cow, and reſtored to her orm in Egypt, where ſhe taught e, and governed the people with and equity, from which reaſons ed divine honors after death. Ac- o ſome traditions mentioned by Iſis married her brother Oſiris, pregnant by him even before ſhe her mother's womb. Theſe two leities, as ſome authors obſerve, ended all nature and all the gods eathens. Iſis was the Venus of the Minerva of Athens, the Cy- e Phrygians, the Ceres of Eleuſis, rpine of Sicily, the Diana of Crete, na of the Romans, &c. Oſiris and ied conjointly in Egypt, but the of Typhon, the brother of Oſiris, ital to this ſovereign. [*Vid. Oſiris* .] The ox and the cow were the of Oſiris and Iſis, becauſe theſe while on earth, had diligently ap- emſelves in cultivating the earth. is.] As Iſis was ſuppoſed to be as Oſiris the ſun, ſhe was repre- ſented as holding a globe in her hand, with a veſſel full of ears of corn. The Egyptians believed that the yearly and regular inundations of the Nile proceeded from the abundant tears which Iſis ſhed for the loſs of Oſiris, whom Typhon had baſely murdered. The word *Iſis*, according to ſome, ſignifies *antient*, and on that account the inſcriptions on the ſtatues of the goddeſs were often in theſe words: *I am all that has been, that ſhall be, and none among mortals has hitherto taken off my veil.* The worſhip of Iſis was univerſal in Egypt, the prieſts were obliged to obſerve perpetual chaſtity, their head was cloſely ſhaved, and they always walked bareſooted and clothed themſelves in linen garments. They never eat onions, they abſtained from ſalt with their meat, and were forbidden to eat the fleſh of ſheep and of hogs. During the night they were employed in continual devotion near the ſtatue of the goddeſs. Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, was wont to dreſs herſelf like this goddeſs, and affected to be called a ſecond Iſis. *Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Plut. de Iſid. & Oſir.*—*Diod.* 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 59.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 831.

ISMARUS & ISMĂRA, a rugged mountain of Thrace, covered with vines and olives, near the Hebrus. Its wines are excellent. *Homer. Od.* 9.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 37. —*Æn.* 10, v. 351.

ISMĂRUS, a Theban, ſon of Aſtacus.—A ſon of Eumolpus. *Apollod.*

ISMĒNE, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocaſta, who, when her ſiſter Antigone had been condemned to be buried alive by Creon, for giving burial to her brother Polynices, againſt the tyrant's poſitive orders, declared herſelf as guilty as her ſiſter, and intended upon being equally puniſhed with her. This inſtance of generoſity was ſtrongly oppoſed by Antigone, who wiſhed not to ſee her ſiſter involved in her calamities. *Sophocl. in Antig.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A daughter of the river Aſopus, who married the hundred-eyed Argus, by whom ſhe had Jaſus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.

ISMĒNIAS, a celebrated muſician of Thebes. When he was taken priſoner by the Scythians, Atheas the king of the country obſerved, that he liked the muſic of Iſmenias better than the braying of an aſs. *Plut. in Apoph.*——A Theban bribed by Timocrates of Rhodes, &c. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 9. ——A Theban general ſent to Perſia with an embaſſy by his countrymen. As none were admitted into the king's preſence, without proſtrating themſelves at his feet, Iſmenias had recourſe to artifice, to avoid doing an action which would prove diſ-

graceful

graceful to his country. When he was introduced he dropped his ring, and the motion he made to recover it from the ground was mistaken for the most submissive homage, and Ismenias had a satisfactory audience of the monarch.——A river of Bœotia falling into the Euripus. Apollo had there a temple, from which he was called Ismenius. A youth was yearly chosen by the Bœotians to be the priest of the god, an office to which Hercules was once appointed. *Paus.* 9, c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 2 — *Strab.* 9.

Ismenus, a son of Apollo and Melia one of the Nereides, who gave his name to a river of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 10.——A son of Asopus and Metope. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12. —— A son of Amphion and Niobe. *Id.* 3, c. 5.

Isŏcrătes, a celebrated orator, son of a rich musical instrument maker at Athens, born 436 years before the Christian era. He was taught in the schools of Gorgias and Prodicus, but his oratorical abilities were never displayed in public; and Isocrates was prevented by an unconquerable timidity from speaking in the popular assemblies. He opened a school of eloquence at Athens, where he distinguished himself by the number, character and fame of his pupils, and by the immense riches which he amassed. He was intimate with Philip of Macedon, and regularly corresponded with him; and to his familiarity with that monarch the Athenians were indebted for the few peaceful years which they passed. The aspiring ambition of Philip however displeased Isocrates, and the defeat of the Athenians at Cheronæa had such an effect upon his spirits, that he did not survive the disgrace of his country, but died, after he had been four days without taking any aliment, in the 98th year of his age, about 338 years before Christ. Isocrates has always been admired for the sweetness and graceful simplicity of his style, for the harmony of his expressions and the dignity of his language. The remains of his orations extant inspire the world with the highest veneration for his abilities as a moralist, an orator, and above all as a man. The severe conduct of the Athenians against Socrates highly displeased him, and in spite of all the undeserved unpopularity of that great philosopher, he put on mourning the day of his death. About 31 of his orations are extant. Isocrates was honored after death with a brazen statue by Timotheus one of his pupils, and Aphareus his adopted son. *Plut. de 10 Orat* &c.—*Cic. Orat.* 20. *de Inv.* 2, c. 126. *in Brut.* c. 15. *de Orat.* 2, c. 6.—*Quintil.* 2, &c.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.——One of the officers of the Peloponnesian fleet, &c. *Thucyd.*——One of the disciples of Isocrates.——A rhetoric Syria, enemy to the Romans, &c.

Issa, an island in the Adriatic sea the coast of Dalmatia.——A town of ricum. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 1, &c.—*Liv.* 26, c. 25.

Isse, a daughter of Macareus the Lycaon. She was beloved by Apollo to obtain her confidence changed h into the form of a shepherd to whom was attached. This metamorphosis pollo was represented on the web of A ne. *Ovid. Met.* 6, c. 104.

Issus, a town of Cilicia on the co of Syria, famous for a battle fought between Alexander the Great and the sians under Darius their king. In thi tle the Persians lost in the field of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, an Macedonians only 300 foot and 150 according to Diodorus Siculus. The sian army, according to Justin, consis 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse, 61,000 of the former and 10,000 latter were left dead on the spot 40,000 were taken prisoners. The the Macedonians, as he farther adds no more than 130 foot and 150 horse. cording to Curtius the Persian slain am ed to 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse those of Alexander to 32 foot an horse killed, and 504 wounded. *Pl Alex.*—*Justin.* 11, c. 9.—*Curt.* 3.—*A* —*Diod.* 17.

Ister & Istrus, an historian, di to Callimachus. *Diog.*

Ister, a large river of Europe, f into the Euxine sea. *Ovid. Danubius.*

Isthmia, sacred games among Greeks, which receive their name from Isthmus of Corinth, where they were served. They were celebrated in co moration of Melicerta, who was ch into a sea deity, when his mother In thrown herself into the sea with hi her arms. The body of Melicerta, ac ing to some traditions, when cast upo sea-shore, received an honorable b in memory of which the Isthmian were instituted. They were interr after they had been celebrated with regularity during some years, and Th at last reinstituted them in honor of tune, whom he publicly called his fa These games were observed every th rather fifth year, and held so sacred an violable, that even a public calamity not prevent the celebration. When rinth was destroyed by Mummius th

general, they were observed with ſuch ſolemnity, and the Sicyonians were aſſiſted with the ſuperintendance, which had been before one of the privileges of the ſtained Corinthians. Combats of every kind were exhibited, and the victors were crowned with garlands of pine leaves. Some time after the cuſtom was changed, and the victor received a crown of dry and withered parſley. The years were reckoned by the celebration of the Iſthmian games, as among the Romans from the consulship government. *Pauſ. Corint.* &c.—*Plut. Theſ.*

ITHMITUS, a king of Meſſenia, &c. *Pauſ.* 4, c. 3.

ISTHMUS, a ſmall neck of land which joins a country to another, and prevents them from making them ſeparate, ſuch as the Iſthmus of Corinth, which joins Peloponneſus to Greece. Nero attempted to cut it aſunder, and make a communication between the two ſeas, but in vain. *Strab. Mela* 2, c. 2. *Plin.* 4. c. 4.

ITHOTIS, a country of Greece near Theſſaly. *Vide* Hiſtiæotis.

ITRIA, a province at the weſt of Illyricum, at the top of the Adriatic ſea. Its inhabitants were originally pirates and lived by plunder. They were not ſubjected to Rome till ſix centuries after the foundation of that city. *Strab.* 1 —*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Liv.* 10.—*Plin.* 3, c. 19.

ITROPOLIS, a city of Thrace, near the mouth of the Iſter. It was founded by a Mileſian colony. *Plin.* 4, c. 11.

ITUS & ANTIFHUS, ſons of Priam, the former by Hecuba and the former by a concubine. They were ſeized by Achilles, as they fed their father's flocks on mount Ida: but were redeemed by Priam, and fought against the Greeks. They were both killed by Agamemnon. *Homer. Il.* 11.——A city of Beotia. *Strab.* 9.

ITALIA, a celebrated country of Europe. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene ſea, and by the Alps. It has been compared, and with great ſimilitude, to a man's leg. It has been, at different periods, the different kingdoms of Saturnia, Œnotria, Heſperia, Auſonia, and Tyrrhenia. It received the name of Italy either from Italus, a king of the country, or from Italos, a Greek word which ſignifies *an ox*, an animal very common in that part of Europe. The boundaries of Italy appeared to have been formed by nature itſelf, which ſeems to have been particularly careful in ſupplying this country with whatever may contribute not only to the ſupport, but alſo to the pleaſures and luxuries of life. It has been called the garden of Europe, and the panegyric which Pliny beſtows upon it ſeems not in any degree exaggerated. The antient inhabitants called themſelves *Aborigines*, offſpring of the ſoil, and the country was ſoon after peopled by colonies from Greece. The Pelaſgi and the Arcadians made ſettlements there, and the whole country was divided into as many different governments as there were towns, till the rapid increaſe of the power of Rome [*Vid. Roma.*] changed the face of Italy, and united all its ſtates in ſupport of one common cauſe. Italy has been the mother of arts as well as of arms, and the monumental monuments which remain of the eloquence and poetical abilities of the inhabitants of Italy are well known. It was divided into eleven ſmall provinces or regions by Auguſtus. *Ptol.* 3, c. 1.—*Dionyſ. Hal.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Juſtin.* 4, &c.—*C. Nep. in Dion. Alcib.* &c.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2, &c.—*Varro de R. R.* 2. c. 1 & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Flor.* 2.—*Ælian. V.H.* 1, c. 16.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 397, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5 & 8.

ITALICA, a town of Italy, called alſo Corſinium.

ITALICUS, a poet. *Vid.* Silius.

ITALUS, a ſon of Telegonus, *Hygin.* fab. 127.—An Arcadian prince who came to Italy, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom called after him.—A prince whoſe daughter Roma married Æneas or Aſcanius. *Plut. in Rom.*——A king of the Cheruſci, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 16.

ITARGRIS, a river of Germany.

ITEA, a daughter of Danaus. *Hygin.* fab. 170.

ITEMATES, an old man who expoſed Œdipus on mount Cithæron, &c. *Hygin.* fab. 65.

ITHACA, a celebrated iſland in the Ionian ſea, at the weſtern parts of Greece. It had a city of the ſame name. It is famous for being part of the kingdom of Ulyſſes. It is very rocky and mountainous, and meaſures about 25 miles in circumference. *Homer. Il. & Od.*—*Strab.* 1 & 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

ITHOBALUS, a king of Tyre, &c. *Joſephus.*

ITHOME, a town of Phthiotis. *Homer. Il.* 2.——Another of Meſſenia, which ſurrendered after 10 years ſiege to Lacedæmon, 722 years before the Chriſtian era. Jupiter was called Ithomates from a temple which he had there, where games were alſo celebrated, and the conqueror rewarded with an oaken crown. *Pauſ.* 4, c, 32.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 179.—*Strab.* 8.

ITHOMATA, a feſtival in which muſicians contended. It was obſerved at Ithome

in

in honor of Jupiter, who had been nursed by the nymphs Ithome and Neda, the former of whom gave her name to a city and the latter to a river.

ITHYPHALLUS, a surname of Priapus. *Cicuvell.* 10.

ITONIA, a surname of Minerva, from a place in Bœotia where she was worshipped.

ITONUS, a king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion. He first invented the manner of polishing metals. *Lucan.* 6, v. 402.

ITURÆA, a country of Palestine, whose inhabitants were very skilful in drawing the bow. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 448.

ITURUM, a town of Umbria.

ITYLUS, a son of Zethus and Ædon, killed by his mother. *Vid.* Ædon.

ITYRÆI, a people of Palestine. *Vid.* Ituræa.

ITYS, a son of Tereus king of Thrace, by Procne daughter of Pandion king of Athens. He was killed by his mother, when he was about six years old, and served up before his father. He was changed into a pheasant, his mother into a swallow, and his father into an owl. [*Vid. Philomela.*] *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 620. *Amor.* 2, el. 14, v. 29.—*Horat.* 4, od. 12.——A Trojan who came to Italy with Æneas. He was killed by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 574.

JUBA, a king of Numidia and Mauritania. He had succeeded his father Hiempsal, and he favored the cause of Pompey against J. Cæsar. He defeated Curio whom Cæsar had sent to Africa, and after the battle of Pharsalia he joined his forces to those of Scipio. He was conquered in a battle at Thapsus, and totally abandoned by his subjects. He killed himself with Petreius, who had shared his good fortune and his adversity, A. U. C. 707. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first governor. *Plut. in Pomp. & Cæs.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 12.—*Suet. in Cæs.* c. 35.—*Dion.* 41.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.—*Cæsar. de bell. Civ.* 2.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 54.

JUBA 2d, a son of Juba 1st. He was led among the captives to Rome to adorn the triumph of Cæsar. His captivity was the source of the greatest honors, and his application to study procured him more glory than he would have obtained from the inheritance of a kingdom. He gained the heart of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and Augustus rewarded his fidelity by giving him in marriage Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony, and conferring upon him the title of king, and making him master of all the territories which his father once possessed, A. U. C. 723. His popularity was so great that the Mauritanians rewarded his benevolen making him one of their gods. The nians raised him a statue, and the pians worshipped him as a deity. wrote an history of Rome in Greek, is often quoted and commended, antients. Of it only few fragments re He also wrote on the history of A and the antiquities of Assyria, chief kited from Berosus. Besides these h posed some treatises upon the dram man antiquities, the nature of an painting, grammar, &c. now lost. 17.—*Sueton. in Cal.* 26.—*Plin.* 5, c. 25 —*Dion.* 51, &c.

JUBACIUS, a native of Asculum brated for his patriotism in the Pompey, &c.

JUDÆA, a famous country of bounded by Arabia, Egypt, Phœni mediterranean sea, and part of Syria *de Osir.*—*Strab.* 16.—*Dion.* 36. *Hist.* 5, c. 6.

JUGANTES, a people of Britain. *Ann.* 12, c. 32.

JUGARIUS, a street in Rome, ne capital.

JUGURTHA, the illegitimate Manastabal, the brother of Micip cipsa and Manastabal were the sons sinissa, king of Numidia. Micip had inherited his father's kingdom cated his nephew, with his two sons herbal and Hiempsal, but as he saw was of an aspiring disposition, him with a body of troops to the of Scipio, who was besieging Nu hoping to lose a youth whose ex seemed to threaten the tranquility children. His hopes were fo Jugurtha showed himself brave and and he endeared himself to the general. Micipsa appointed him to his kingdom with his two sons kindness of the father proved fatal children. Jugurtha destroyed Hi and stripped Adherbal of his po and obliged him to fly to Rome fo The Romans listened to the well ed complaints of Adherbal, but Ju gold prevailed among the senators suppliant monarch forsaken in his perished by the snares of his Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent Jugurtha, and his firmness and cou reduced the crafty Numidian and him to fly among his savage neighb support. Marius and Sylla succeed tellus, and fought with equal succ gurtha was at last betrayed by his law Bocchus, from whom he chief ance, and he was delivered into

ylla, 106 years before the Christian era. was exposed to the view of the Roman ple, and dragged in chains to adorn the mph of Marius. He was afterwards in a prison, where he died six days after unger. *Sallust in Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*ert.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Plut. in Mar.*

ULIA LEX, *prima de provinciis*, by J. far, A. U. C. 691. It confirmed the dom of all Greece; it ordained that the man magistrates should act there as ges, and that the towns and villages, ough which the Roman magistrates and bassadors passed, should maintain them ing their stay, that the governors at the piration of their office should leave a ome of their accounts in two cities of ix province, and deliver a copy of it at public treasury; that the provincial go- ors should not accept of a golden crown less they were honored with a triumph the senate; that no supreme commander uld go out of his province, enter any inions, lead an army, or engage in a witnout the previous approbation and mand of the Roman senate and people. —Another *de sumptibus*, in the age of gustus. It limited the expence of pro- ns on the *dies profesti*, or days appoint- for the transaction of business, to 200 rees: on common calendar festivals to ; and on all extraordinary occasions s as marriages, births, &c. to 1000.——- other *de provinciis*, by J. Cæsar Dictator. ordained that no pretorian province uld be held more than one year, and nsular province more two years.——A- her called also *Campana agraria*, by the e, A. U. C. 691. It required that all lands of Campania formerly rented ac- ding to the estimation of the state, uld be divided among the plebeians, that all the members of the senate uld bind themselves by an oath to ef- , confirm and protect that law.——- ther *de civitate*, by L. J. Cæsar. A. C. 664. It rewarded with the name privileges of citizens of Rome, all such during the civil wars had remained the stant friends of the republican liberty, en that civil war was at an end all th lians were admitted as free denizens d composed eight new tribes.— -Ano- r *de judiciis* by J. Cæsar. It confirm- the Pompeian law in a certain manner, uiring the judges to be chosen from the est people in every century, allowing the ators and knights in the number, and ex ding the tribuni ærarii.——Another *de- ita* by Augustus. It restrained the ille- measures used at elections, and restored he *comitia* their ancient privileges, which had been destroyed by the ambition and bribery of J. Cæsar.——Another by Augustus *de adulterio & pudicitiâ*. It punished adultery with death. It was afterwards confirmed and enforced by Domitian. *Juvenal Sat.* 2. v. 30, alludes to it.——Another called also *Papia*, or *Papia Poppæa*, which was the same as the following, only enlarged by the consuls Papius and Poppæus, A. U. C. 762.——Another *de maritandis ordinibus*, by Augustus. Its proposed rewards to such as engaged in matrimony, of a particular description. It inflicted punishment on celibacy, and permitted the patricians, the senators, and sons of senators excepted, to intermarry with the *libertini*, or children of those that had been *liberti*, or servants manumitted. Horace alludes to it when he speaks of *lex marita*.——Another *de majestate*, by J. Cæsar. It punished with *aquæ & ignis interdictio*, all such as were found guilty of the *crimen majestatis* or treason against the state.

JULIA, a daughter of J. Cæsar by Cornelia, famous for her personal charms and for her virtues. She married Corn. Cæpio, whom her father obliged her to divorce to marry Pompey the Great. Her amiable disposition more strongly cemented the friendship of the father and of the son-in-law, but her sudden death in child bed, A. U. C. 700, broke all ties of intimacy and relationship, and soon produced a civil war. *Plut.*——The mother of M. Antony, whose humanity is greatly celebrated in saving her brother-in-law J. Cæsar from the cruel prosecutions of her son.—An aunt of J. Cæsar, who married C. Marius. Her funeral oration was publicly pronounced by her nephew.—The only daughter of the emperor Augustus, remarkable for her beauty, genius, and debaucheries. She was tenderly loved by her father, who gave her in marriage to Marcellus, after whose death she was given to Agrippa. She became a second time a widow, and was married to Tiberius. Her lasciviousness and debaucheries so disgusted her husband, that he retired from the court of the emperor, and Augustus, informed of her lustful propensities and infamy, banished her from his sight, and confined her in a small island on the coast of Campania. She was starved to death A. D. 14, by order of Tiberius, who had succeeded to Augustus as emperor of Rome. *Plut.*——A daughter of the emperor Titus, who prostituted herself to her brother Domitian.—A daughter of Julia, the wife of Agrippa, who married Lepidus, and was banished for her licentiousness.—A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippa, born

born in the island of Lesbos, A. D. 17. She married a senator called M. Vinucius, at the age of 16, and enjoyed all the most unbounded favours of her brother Caligula, who is accused of being her first seducer. She was banished by Caligula on ſuſpicion of conſpiracy. Claudius recalled her, but ſhe was ſoon after baniſhed by the powerful intrigues of Meſſalina, and put to death about the [illegible]th year of her age. She was no ſtranger to the [illegible] of the age, and ſhe proſtituted herſelf as freely to the meaneſt of the people as to the nobler companions of her brother's extravagance. Seneca, as ſome ſuppoſe, was baniſhed to Corſica for having ſeduced her.— A celebrated woman born in Phœnicia. She is alſo called *Domna*. She applied herſelf to the ſtudy of geometry and philoſophy, &c. and rendered herſelf conſpicuous as much by her mental as by her perſonal charms. She came to Rome where her learning recommended her to all the literati of the age. She married Septimius Severus, who 20 years after this matrimonial connection was inveſted with the imperial purple. Severus was guided by the prudence and advice of Julia, but he was blind to her foibles, and often puniſhed with the greateſt ſeverity thoſe vices which were enormous in the empreſs. She is even ſaid to have conſpired againſt the emperor, but ſhe re[illegible] by patronizing literature, the ſports which her celebrity and extra[illegible] [illegible] Caracalla, [illegible] him. S[illegible] [illegible] by Ma[illegible] [illegible] death [illegible].— A town of [illegible] Tog[illegible].

Ju[illegible] son of Julius Co[illegible] th[illegible] at C[illegible] A. D. 331. [illegible] of Conſtan[illegible] [illegible] Chriſtian [illegible] Gallus received the [illegible] of his [illegible] teachers with deference, and ſubmiſſi[illegible] Julian ſhewed his diſlike for Chri[illegible] by cheriſhing a deſire to [illegible] one of the votaries of Paganiſm. H[illegible] ſufficient proofs of this propenſity. He went to Athens in the 24th year [illegible] age, where he applied himſelf to th[illegible] of magic, and aſtrology. He was [illegible] time after appointed over Gaul, w[illegible] title of Cæſar, by Conſtans, and t[illegible] ſhewed himſelf worthy of the imper[illegible] nity by his prudence, valour, and [illegible] victories he obtained over the [illegible] of Rome in Gaul and Germany. H[illegible] as well as his condeſcenſion gained [illegible] hearts of his ſoldiers, and when Con[illegible] whom Julian was become ſuſpec[illegible] dered him to ſend him part of his [illegible] go into the eaſt, the army immediat[illegible] tinied, and promiſed immortal fid[illegible] their leader, by refuſing to obey th[illegible] of Conſtans. They even compelle[illegible] by threats and entreaties to accep[illegible] title of independent emperor and o[illegible] tus, and the death of Conſtans, wh[illegible] after happened, left him ſole maſte[illegible] Roman empire, A. D. 361. Jul[illegible] diſcloſed his religious ſentiments, a[illegible] licly diſavowed the doctrines of [illegible] nity, and offered ſolemn ſacrifices t[illegible] gods of antient Rome. This chan[illegible] [illegible] opinion was attributed to t[illegible] [illegible] with which he received the [illegible] Chriſtianity, or according to [illegible] [illegible] literary converſation and perſu[illegible] [illegible] of ſome of the Athenian [illegible]. From this circumſtance [illegible] has been called *Apoſtate*. [illegible] his public entry at Con[illegible] [illegible] determined to continue the [illegible] and check thoſe barb[illegible] [illegible] ſo [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] emperors. When he had cr[illegible] [illegible] he burned his fleet, and [illegible] with boldneſs into the enemy's [illegible] His march was that of a conqueror [illegible] with no oppoſition from a weak [illegible] enemy; but the country of A[illegible] [illegible] deſolate by the Perſians. [illegible] corn or proviſions wa[illegible] [illegible]. As he could not [illegible] over the ſtreams of the T[illegible] [illegible] a reſolution of marching [illegible] the river and [illegible] the [illegible] of the ten thouſand Greeks [illegible] the country had [illegible] of Sapor, the king of P[illegible] [illegible] engagement proved fatal to him [illegible] a deadly wound as he [illegible] obliged to [illegible]. He expire[illegible] [illegible] the 2[illegible]th of June, A[illegible] in the [illegible] year of his age. His

were spent in a conversation with a
pher about the immortality of the
ul he breathed his last without ex-
; the least sorrow for his fate, or the
ses of his death. Julian's character
been admired by some and censured
rs, but the malevolence of his enem-
ies from his apostacy. As a man
monarch he demands our warmest
idations, but we must blame his
, and despise his bigoted principles.
moderate in his successes, merciful
emies, and amiable in his character
e abolished the luxuries which
in the court of Constantinople, and
d with contempt the numerous ob-
hich waited upon Constantius to
his head, or perfume his body. He
pt in his meals, and slept little; re-
himself in a skin spread on the
He awoke at midnight, and spent
of the night in reading or writing,
d early from his tent to pay his
it to the guards around the camp.
not fond of public amusements, but
edicated his time to study and fol-
When he passed thro' Antioch in
an expedition, the inhabitants of the
ended at his religious sentiments,
l his person, and lampooned him
cal verses. The emperor made use
me arms for his defence, and rather
destroy his enemies by the sword,
descended to expose them to deri-
d unveil their follies and debauch-
an humorous work which he called
pon, or *beard hater*. He imitated
ious example of Scipio and Alex-
nd laid no temptations for his vir-
fering some beautiful captives that
n into his hands. In his ma rimo-
nections Julian rather consulted po-
inclination, and his marriage with
of Constantius arose from his un-
ess to offend his benefactor rather
obey the laws of nature. He was
t Tarsus, and afterwards his body
veyed to Constantinople. He dis-
d himself by his writings, as well
s military character. Besides his
on, he wrote the history of Gaul
wrote two letters to the Athenians,
des there are now extant sixty-four
n various subjects. His Cæsars is
famous of all his compositions. It
re upon all the Roman emperors
Cæsar to Constantine. It is writ-
e form of a dialogue, in which the
verely attacks the venerable charac-
. Aurelius, whom he had propos'd
f as a pattern, and speaks in a foul-
d abusive language of his relation
Constantine. It has been observed of Julian
that, like Cæsar, he could employ at the
same time his hand to write, his ear to hear,
his eyes to read, and his mind to dictate.
Julian.—Socrat.—Eutrop.—Ammian.—Liban. &c.

JULIANUS, a son of Constantine.—A
maternal uncle of the emperor Julian.—A
Roman emperor. [*Vid. Didius.*]—A Roman
who pretended himself emperor in Italy
during the reign of Diocletian, &c.—A go-
vernor of Africa.—A councellor of the em-
peror Adrian.

JULII, a family of Alba, brought to
Rome by Romulus, where they soon rose
to the greatest honors of the state. J. Cæsar
and Augustus were of this family, and it
was said, perhaps thro' flattery, that they
were lineally descended from Æneas, the
founder of Lavinium.

JULIOMAGUS, a city of Gaul.

JULIOPOLIS, a town of Bithynia.

JULIS, a town in the island of Cos,
which gave birth to Simonides, &c. The
walls of this city were all marble, and
there are now some pieces remaining entire
above 12 feet in height, as the monuments
of its ancient splendor. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.

JULIUS CÆSAR. *Vid.* Cæsar.

JULIUS AGRICOLA, a governor of Brit-
ain, A. C. 80. He first discovered that
Britain was an island by sailing round it.
His son-in-law, the historian Tacitus, has
written an account of his life. *Tacit. in
Agric.*

JULIUS AGRIPPA was banished from
Rome by Nero, after the discovery of the
Pisonian conspiracy. *Tacit. An.* 15, c. 71.

JULIUS SOLINUS, a writer who lived,
according to some, in the age of the em-
peror Severus. He wrote a description of
the earth, which he called Polyhistor. It
is still extant. It is chiefly collected from
other writers, and displays not much ju-
diciousness or direction.

JULIUS TITIANUS, a writer in the age
of Diocletian. His ancestors were famous for
his oratorical powers, and was made pre-
ceptor in the family of Maximinus. Ju-
lius wrote a description of all the provinces
of the Roman empire, greatly commended
by the antients. He also wrote some letters,
in which he happily imitated the style
and elegance of Cicero, for which he was
called *the ape of his age*.

JULIUS CONSTANTIUS, the father of
the emperor Julian. He was killed at the
accession of the sons of Constantine to the
throne, and his son nearly shared his fate.

JULIUS POLLUX, a grammarian of
Naucratis in Egypt. He florished about
180 A. D. and became a professor of rhe-
toric

toric at Athens. He wrote a Greek dictionary called *Onomasticon*, still extant.

JULIUS CANUS, a celebrated Roman, put to death by order of Caracalla. He bore the undeserved punishment inflicted upon him with the greatest resignation and even pleasure.

JULIUS PROCULUS, a Roman who solemnly declared to his countrymen after Romulus had disappeared, that he had seen him above an human shape, and that he had ordered him to tell the Romans to honor him as a god. Julius was believed. *Plut. in Rom.—Ovid.*

L. JULIUS CÆSAR, a Roman consul, uncle to Antony the triumvir, the father of Cæsar the dictator. He died as he was putting on his shoes.

JULIUS CELSUS, a tribune imprisoned for conspiring against Tiberius. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 14.

JULIUS MAXIMINUS, a Thracian who from a shepherd became an emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Maximinus.

IŪLUS, the name of Ascanius the son of Æneas. *Vid.* Ascanius.

IŪLUS, a son of Ascanius, born in Lavinium. In the succession to the kingdom of Alba, Æneas Sylvius, the son of Æneas and Lavinia was preferred to him. He was however mad, chief priest. *Dionys.* 1.—— A son of Antony the triumvir and Fulvia.

JŪNIA LEX *Sacrata*, by L. Junius Brutus, the first tribune of the people, A. U. C. 260. It ordained that the persons of the tribunes should be held sacred and inviolable; that an appeal might be made from the consuls to the tribunes; and that no senator should be able to exercise the office of a tribune.—— Another, A. U. C. 627, which excluded all foreigners from enjoying the privileges or names of Roman citizens.

JUNIA, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Cassius. She died 64 years after her husband had killed himself at the battle of Philippi.

JUNIA CALVINA, a beautiful Roman lady, accused of incest with her brother Silanus. She was descended from Augustus. She was banished by Claudius, and recalled by Nero. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 4.

JUNIUS BLÆSUS, a proconsul of Africa under the emperors. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 35.

JUNIUS LUPUS, a senator who accused Vitellius of aspiring to the sovereignty, &c. *Tacit. An.* 12 c. 42.

D. JUNIUS SILANUS, a Roman who committed adultery with Julia the granddaughter of Augustus, &c. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 24.

JUNIUS BRUTUS. *Vid.* Brutus.

JUNO, a celebrated deity among the ancients, daughter of Saturn and Ops. She was sister to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, &c. She was born at Argos, or according to others in Samos, and was entrusted to the care of the Seasons, or, as Homer and Ovid mention, to Oceanus and Thetys. Some of the inhabitants of Argolis supposed that she had been brought up by the three daughters of the river Asterion, and the people of Stymphalus in Arcad a maintained that she had been educated under the care of Temenus the son of Pelasgus. Juno was devoured by Saturn according to some mythologists, and according to Apollodorus she was again restored to the world by means of a potion which Metis gave to Saturn, to make him give up the stone which his wife had given him to swallow instead of Jupiter. [*Vid. Saturnus.*] Jupiter was soon insensible to the charms of his sister, and the more powerfully to gain her, by violence he changed himself into a cuckoo, and raised a great storm, and made the sun uncommonly chill and cold. Under this form he went to the goddess, all shivering. Juno pitied the cuckoo and took him into her bosom. When Jupiter had gained these advantages he resumed his original form, and obtained the gratification of his desires, after he had made a solemn promise of marriage to his sister. The nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greatest solemnity; the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation attended. Chelone, a young woman, was the only one who refused to come, and who derided the ceremony. For this impiety Mercury changed her into a tortoise, and condemned her to perpetual silence, from which circumstance the tortoise has always been used as a symbol of silence among the ancients. By her marriage with Jupiter, Juno became the queen of all the gods, and mistress of heaven and earth. Her conjugal happiness, however, was frequently disturbed by the numerous amours of her husband, and she showed herself jealous and inexorable in the highest degree. Her severity to the mistresses and illegitimate children of her husband was unparalleled. She persecuted Hercules and his descendants with the most inveterate fury: and her resentment against Paris, who had given the golden apple to Venus in preference to herself, was the cause of the Trojan war, and of all the miseries which happened to the unfortunate house of Priam. Her severities to Alcmena, Ino, Athamas, Semele, &c. are also well known. Juno had some children by Jupiter. According to Hesiod she was mother of Mars, Hebe, and Ilithyia or Lucina;

ous; and besides these she brought forth Vulcan, without having any commerce with the other sex, but only by smelling a certain plant. This was in imitation of Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brain. According to others it was not Vulcan, but Mars or Hebe that she brought forth in this manner, and this was after eating some lettuces at the table of Apollo. The daily and repeated debaucheries of Jupiter at last provoked Juno to such a degree that she retired to Eubœa, and resolved for ever to forsake his bed. Jupiter produced a reconciliation, after he had applied to Cithæron for advice, and after he had obtained forgiveness by fraud and artifice. [*Vid. Dædala.*] This reconciliation, however cordial it might appear, was soon disturbed by new offences, and to stop the complaints of the jealous Juno, Jupiter had often recourse to violence and blows. He even punished the cruelties which she had exercised upon his son Hercules, by suspending her from the heavens by a golden chain, and tying a heavy anvil to her feet. Vulcan was punished for assisting his mother in this degrading situation, and he was kicked down from heaven by his father, and broke his leg by the fall. This punishment rather irritated than provoked Juno. She resolved to revenge herself, and engage some of the gods to conspire against Jupiter, and to imprison him. Thetis delivered him from this conspiracy, by bringing to his assistance the famous Briareus. Apollo and Neptune were banished from heaven, for joining in the conspiracy, though some attribute their exile to different causes. The worship of Juno was universal, and even more than that of Jupiter, according to some authors. Her sacrifices were offered with the greatest solemnity. She was particularly worshipped at Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards at Rome. The antients generally offered on her altars an ewe lamb and a sow, the first day of every month. No cows were ever immolated to her, because she assumed the nature of that animal when the gods fled into Egypt in their war with the giants. Among the birds, the hawk, the goose, and particularly the peacock, often called *Junonia avis*, [*Vid. Argus.*] were sacred to her. The daisy, the poppy and the lily were her favorite flowers. The latter flower was originally of the color of the crocus, but when Jupiter placed Hercules when young to the breasts of Juno while asleep, some of her milk fell down upon earth, and changed the color of the lilies from purple to a beautiful white. Some of the milk also dropped in that part of the heavens, which, from its whiteness, still retains the name of the milky way, *lactea via*. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, she often made use of the goddess Minerva as her messenger, and even had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when she pleased. Her temples were numerous, the most famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. At Rome no woman of a debauched character was permitted to enter her temple, or even to touch it. The surnames of Juno are various, they are derived either from the sanctuaries or things over which she presided, or from the places where her worship was established. She was the queen of the heavens; she protected cleanliness, and presided over marriage and child-birth, and particularly patronized the most faithful and virtuous of the sex, and severely punished incontinence and lewdness in matrons. She was the goddess of all power and empire, and she was also the patroness of riches. She is represented sitting on a throne with a diadem on her head, and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her sceptre, while Iris behind her displayed the thousand colors of her beautiful rainbow. She is sometimes carried through the air, in a rich chariot drawn by peacocks. The Roman consuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona or Romana. She was generally represented as veiled from head to foot, and the Roman matrons always imitated this manner of dressing themselves, and deemed it indecent in any married woman to leave any part of her body but her face uncovered. She has received the surnames of Olympia, Samia, Lacedæmonia, Argiva, Telchinia, Candrena, Rescintusa, Polygyna, Imbrasia, Acræa, Citheronia, Buna, Amnia, Fluonia, Antiva, Migalia, Gemelia, Tropeia, Boopis, Parthenos, Teleia, Xera, Egophage, Hypercinnia Jugi, Hithyia Lucina, Pronuba, Capotina, Moneta, Popularia Lucina, Sospita, Moneta, Curis, Domiduca, Februa, Origenia, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.—*Pans.* 2, &c.—*Apollod.* 1 2, 3.—*Apollon.* 1. *Argon.*—*Hom. Il* 1. &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1. &c.—*Herodot* 1, 2. 4. &c.—*Sol.* 1.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 23. 24. 7, &c.—*Ovid Met.* 1, &c. *Fast.* 5.—*Plut. quæst. Rom.*—*Tibull.* 4, el. 13.—*Athen.* 15.—*Plin.* 34.

JUNONĀLIA & JUNONIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Juno. They are the same as the Heræa of the Greeks. *Vid.* Heræa.

JUNONES,

JUNŌNES, a name of the protecting genii of the women among the Romans. They generally swore by them, as the men by their genii. There were altars often erected to their honor. *Plin.* 2, c. 7.—*Seneca*, ep. 110.

JUNŌNIA, two islands, supposed to be among the fortunate islands.——A name which Gracchus gave to Carthage, when he went with 6000 Romans to rebuild it.

JUNŌNIS promontorium, a promontory of Peloponnesus.

JŪPITER, the most powerful of all the gods of the ancients. According to Varro there were no less than 300 persons of that name; Diodorus mentions two, and Cicero three, two of Arcadia and one of Crete. To that of Crete who passed for the son of Saturn and Ops, the actions of the rest have been attributed. According to the opinion of the mythologists, Jupiter was saved from destruction by his mother and entrusted to the care of the Corybantes. Saturn who had received the kingdom of the world from his brother Titan on condition of not raising male children, devoured all his sons as soon as born, but Ops offended at her husband's cruelty secreted Jupiter, and gave a stone to Saturn, which he devoured on the supposition that it was a male child. Jupiter was educated in a cave on mount Ida in Crete, and fed upon the milk of the goat Amalthæa, or upon honey, according to others. He received the name of *Jupiter, quasi juvans pater*. His cries were drowned by the noise of cymbals and drums which the Corybantes beat at the express command of Ops. [*Vid. Corybantes.*] As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered and Saturn set at liberty by the hands of his son. Saturn, however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was for this treachery driven from his kingdom, and obliged to fly for safety into Latium. Jupiter now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He received for his lot the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the Giants who were sons of the earth, and who wished to revenge the death of their relations the Titans. They were so powerful that they hurled rocks and heaped up mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, so that all the gods to avoid their fury, fled to Egypt, where they escaped the danger by assuming the form of different animals. Jupiter however animated them, and by the assistance of Hercules he totally overpowered this gigantic race which had proved such tremendous enemies. [*Vid. Gigantes.*] Jupiter now freed from every enemy, gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasures. He married Metis, Themis, Eurynome, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. [*Vid. Juno.*] He became a Proteus to gratify his passions. He introduced himself to Danae in a shower of gold, he corrupted Antiope in the form of a Satyr, and Leda in the form of a swan. He became a bull to seduce Europa, and he enjoyed the company of Ægina in the form of a flame of fire. He assumed the habit of Diana to corrupt Callisto, and became Amphitryon to gain the affections of Alcmena. His children were also numerous as well as his mistresses. [*Vid. Minos, Lacedæmon, Perseus, Prometheus, Electra, Mars, Semele, &c.*] The worship of Jupiter was universal; he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. His surnames were numerous, many of which he received from the place or functions over which he presided. He was severally called Jupiter Feretrius, Inventor, Elicius, Capitolinus, Latialis, Pistor, Sponsor, Hercæus, Anxurus, Victor, Maximus, Optimus, Olympius, Flovialis, &c. The worship of Jupiter surpassed that of the other gods in solemnity. His altars were not like those of Saturn and Diana stained with the blood of human victims, but he was delighted with the sacrifice of goats, sheep, and white bulls. The oak is sacred to him because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. He is generally represented as sitting upon a golden or ivory throne holding in one hand thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, and in the other a sceptre of cypress. His looks express majesty, his beard flows long and neglected, and the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. He is sometimes represented with the upper parts of his body naked, and those below the waist carefully covered, to show that he is visible to the gods above, but that he is concealed from the sight of the inhabitants of the earth. Jupiter had several oracles, the most celebrated of which were at Dodona, and Ammon in Libya. As Jupiter was the king and father of gods and men, his power was extended over the demons, and every thing was subservient to his will except the fates. From him mankind received their blessings and their afflictions, and they looked upon him as acquainted with every things

past

past, present, and future. He was represented at Olympia with a crown like olive branches, his mantle was variegated with different flowers, particularly by the lily, and the eagle perched on the top of the sceptre which he held in his hand. The Cretans represented Jupiter without ears, to signify that the sovereign master of the world ought not to give a partial ear to any particular person, but be equally candid and propitious to all. At Lacedæmon he appeared with four heads, that he might seem to hear with greater readiness the different prayers and solicitations which were daily poured to him from every part of the earth. It is said that Minerva came all armed from his brains when he ordered Vulcan to open his head. *Cauf.* 1, 2, &c.—*Cic. de R. R.*—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Lucian in Dial. Mer. & Phob.*—*Herodot.* 1, 2, &c.—*Liv.* 1, 4, 5, &c.—*Diod.* 1 & 3.—*Homer Il.* 1, 5, &c. *Od.* 1. 4. &c. *Hymn. ad Jov.*—*Orpheus.*—*Callimac. Jov.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 2, 3, 5.—*Apollon.* 1. &c.—*Hesiod. Theog. in Scut. Herc. Oper. & Dies.*—*Lycophron in Cas.*—*Virg.* 1, 2, &c. *G.* 3.—*Ovid Met.* 1, *Fab.* 1, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od. 1, &c.

Justinus M. Junianus, a Latin historian in the age of Antoninus, who epitomized the history of Trogus Pompeius. This epitome, according to some traditions, was the cause that the comprehensive work of Trogus was lost. It comprehends the history of the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Macedonian, Roman empires, &c. in a neat and elegant style. It is replete with many judicious reflexions, and animated harangues, but the author is often too credulous, and sometimes examines events too minutely while others are related only in a few words too often obscure. The indecency of many of his expressions is deservedly censured.

Juterna, a sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli. She heard with contempt the address of Jupiter, or according to others he was ravished by him, and made immortal. She was afterwards changed into a fountain near the Numicus. The waters of that fountain were used in sacrifices and particularly in those of Vesta. They had the power to heal diseases. *Varro de L. L.* 4. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 708. *l.* 2, v. 585.—*Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 139.

Juvenalis, Decius Junius, a poet born at Aquinum in Italy. He came early to Rome, where he passed some time in declaiming. He applied himself afterwards to write satyrs, 16 of which are extant. He spoke with virulence against the partiality of Nero for the pantomime Paris, and though all his satyr and declamation was pointed against this ruling favorite of the emperor, yet Juvenal lived in security during the reign of Nero. After the death of Nero, the effects of the resentment of Paris were severely felt and the satyrist was sent by Domitian, as governor on the frontiers of Egypt. Juvenal was then in the 80th year of his age, and he suffered much from the trouble which attended his office, or rather his exile. He returned, however, to Rome after the death of Paris, and died in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. His writings are fiery and animated, and they abound with humor. He is particularly severe upon the vices and dissipation of the age he lived in, but the gross and indecent manner in which he exposes to ridicule the follies of mankind, rather encourage than disarm the debauched and licentious. He wrote with acrimony against all his adversaries, and whatever displeased or offended him was exposed to his severest censure. It is to be acknowledged that Juvenal is far more correct than his contemporaries, a circumstance which some have attributed to his judgment and experience, which were uncommonly mature, as his satyrs were the productions of old age. He may be called, and with reason, perhaps, the last of the Roman poets. After him poetry decayed, and nothing more claims our attention as a perfect poetical composition.

Juventas or Juventus, a goddess at Rome, who presided over youth and vigor. She is the same as the Hebe of the Greeks. She was represented as a beautiful nymph, arrayed in variegated garments.

Juverna or Hibernia, an island at the west of Britain, now called Ireland. *Juv.* 2, v. 160.

Ixibatæ, a people of Pontus.

Ixion, a king of Thessaly son of Phlegias, or according to Hyginus, of Leontes, or according to Diodorus of Antion by Perimela daughter of Amythaon. He married Dia, daughter of Eioneus or Deioneus, and promised his father-in-law, a valuable present for the choice he had made of him to be his daughter's husband. His unwillingness, however, to fulfil his promises obliged Deioneus to have recourse to violence to obtain it, and he stole away some of his horses. Ixion concealed his resentment under the mask of friendship, he invited his father-in-law to a feast at Larissa, the capital of his kingdom, and when Deioneus was come according to the appointment, he threw him into a pit, which he had previously

viously filled with wood and burning coals. This premeditated treachery so irritated the neighbouring princes that all of them refused to perform the usual ceremony, by which a man was then purified of murder, and Ixion was shunned and despised by all mankind. Jupiter had compassion upon him, and he carried him to heaven, and placed him at the tables of the gods. Such a favor which ought to have awakened gratitude in Ixion, served only to enflame his lust. He became enamoured of Juno, and attempted to seduce her. Juno was willing to gratify the passion of Ixion, or according to others she informed Jupiter of the attempts which had been made upon her virtue. Jupiter made a cloud in the shape of Juno, and carried it to the place where Ixion had appointed to meet Juno. Ixion was caught in the snares, and from his embrace with the cloud, he had the Centaurs, or according to others, Centaurus. (*Vid. Centauri.*) Jupiter displeased with the insolence of Ixion banished him from heaven, but when he heard that he had the rashness to boast that he had seduced Juno, the god struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in hell, which continually whirls round. The wheel was perpetually in motion therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 62.—*Pindar Pyth.* 2.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 484. *Æn.* 6, v. 601.—*Ovid. Met.* 12. v. 210, & 338.——One of the Heraclidæ who reigned at Corinth for 57 or 37 years. He was son of Alethes.

Ixiōnĭdes, the patronymic of Pirithous son of Ixion. *Propert.* 2, *el.* 1, v. 38.

Laander, a youth brother to Nicocrates tyrant of Cyrene, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

Laarchus, the guardian of Battus of Cyrene. He usurped the sovereign power for some time, and endeavoured to marry the mother of Battus, the better to establish his tyranny. The queen gave him a friendly invitation, and caused him to be assassinated, and restored the power to Battus. *Polyæn.*

Labaris, a king of Egypt after Sesostris.

Labda, a daughter of Amphion one of the Bacchiadæ. She was born lame. She married Eëtion by whom she had a son whom she called Cypselus, because she saved his life in a coffer. (*Vid. Cypselus.*) This coffer was preserved at Olympia. *Herodot.* 5, c. 92.—*Aristot. Polit.* 5.

Labdăcus, a son of Polydorus by Nycteis, the daughter of Nyctens, king of Thebes. His father and mother died during his childhood, and he was left to the care of Nycteus, who at his death left his kingdom in the hands of Lycus, with orders to restore it to Labdacus as soon as of age. He was father to Laius. It is unknown whether he ever sat on the throne of Thebes. According to Statius his father's name was Phœnix. His descendants were called Labdacides. *Stat. Theb.* 6. v. 451.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 6. l. 9, c. 5.

Labdalon, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse. *Diod.* 13.

Lăbeo, Antistius, a celebrated lawgiver in the age of Augustus, whose views he opposed and whose offers of the consulship he refused. His works are lost. He was wont to enjoy the company and conversation of the learned for six months, and the rest of the year was spent in writing and composing. His father, of the same name, was one of Cæsar's murderers. He killed himself at the battle of Philippi. *Appian. Alex.* 4.—*Suet. in Aug.* 45.——A tribune of the people at Rome who condemned the censor Metellus to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, because he had expelled him from the senate. This rigorous sentence was stopped by the interference of another of the tribunes.

Q. Fabius Lăbeo, a Roman consul A. U. C. 569, who obtained a naval victory over the fleet of the Cretans. He assisted Terence in composing his comedies, according to some.—A tutor of Nero, &c.

Lăbĕrius, J. Decimus, a Roman knight famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomines. J. Cæsar compelled him to act one of his characters on the stage. The poet consented with great reluctance, but he shewed his resentment during the acting of the piece, by throwing severe aspersions upon J. Cæsar, and by warning the audience against his tyranny. Cæsar, however, restored him to the rank of knight, which he

he had lost by appearing on the stage, but to his mortification when he went to take his seat among the knights, no one offered to make room for him, and even his friend Cicero said, *Recepissem te nisi angustè sederem.* Laberius was offended at the affectation and insolence of Cicero, and reflected upon his insulted and pusillanimous behaviour during the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, by the reply of *Miror si angustè sedes, qui sedes duabus sellis sedere.* Laberius died ten months after the murder of J. Cæsar. Some fragments remain of his poetry. *Macrob. Sat.* 2. c. 3 & 7.—*Horat.* 1, *sat.* 10.—*Senec. de controv.* 18.—*Suet. in Cæs.* 39.

Q. Labienus Durus, a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's legions. He was killed in Britain. *Cæs. Bell. G.*

Laicum, a town of Italy, near Tusculum. It became a Roman colony about four centuries before the Augustan age. It is sometimes called Lavicum. *Strab.* 5.

Labienus, an officer of Cæsar in the wars of Gaul. He deserted to Pompey. He was killed at the battle of Munda. *Cæs. bell. G.* 6. &c.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 346.——A Roman who followed the interest of Brutus, and Cassius, and became general of the Parthians against Rome. He was conquered by the officers of Augustus. *Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Dio.* 48.

T. Labienus, an historian and orator at Rome, in the age of Augustus. The senate ordered his papers to be burnt on account of their seditious contents, and Labienus, unable to survive the loss of his writings, destroyed himself. *Sext.*—*Senecs.*

Labienus or Lavienus, a tyrant of Babylon, &c. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

Labotas, a river near Antioch in Syria, *Strab.* 16.——A son of Echestratus, who made war against Argos, &c.

Labradeus, a surname of Jupiter in Caria. The word is derived from *labrys*, which in the language of the country signifies an hatchet, which Jupiter's statue held in its hand. *Plut.*

Labyrinthus, a building whose numerous palaces and perplexing windings render the way from it difficult, and almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the antients, one near the city of Crocodiles or Arsinoe, another in Crete, a third at Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy, built by Porsenna. That of Egypt was the most antient, and Herodotus, who saw it, declares that the beauty and the art of the building were almost beyond belief. It was built by twelve kings who at one time reigned in Egypt, and it was intended for the place of their burial, and to commemorate the actions of their reign. It was divided into 12 halls, or according to Pliny, into 16, or as Strabo mentions, into 27. The halls were vaulted according to the relation of Herodotus. They had each six doors, opening to the north, and the same number to the south, all surrounded by one wall. The edifice contained 3000 chambers, 1500 in the upper part, and the same number below. The chambers above were seen by Herodotus, and astonished him beyond conception, but he was not permitted to see those below, where were buried the holy crocodiles and the monarchs whose munificence had raised the edifice. The roofs and walls were incrusted with marble, and adorned with sculptured figures. The halls were surrounded with stately and polished pillars of white stone, and according to some authors, the opening of the doors was artfully attended with a terrible noise like peals of thunder. The labyrinth of Crete was built by Dædalus, in imitation of that of Egypt, and is is the most famous of all in classical history. It was the place of confinement for Dædalus himself, and the prison of the Minotaur. According to Pliny the labyrinth of Lemnos, surpassed the others in grandeur and magnificence. It was supported by forty columns of uncommon height and thickness, and equally admirable for their beauty and splendor. Modern travellers are still astonished at the noble, and magnificent ruins which appear of the Egyptian labyrinth, at the south of the lake Mœris about 30 miles from the ruins of Arsinoe. *Mela* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 13.—*Strab.* 10.—*Diod.* 1.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 148.

Lacedæmon, a son of Jupiter and Taygeta the daughter of Atlas, who married Sparta the daughter of Eurotas by whom he had Amyclas and Eurydice the wife of Acrisius. He was the first who introduced the worship of the Graces in Laconia, and who first built them a temple. From Lacedæmon and his wife, the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hygin.* fab. 155.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1.

Lacedæmon, a noble city of Peloponnesus the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta. It has been severally known by the name of Lelegia from the Leleges, the first inhabitants of the country, or from Lelex one of their kings; and Œbalia from Œbalus the sixth king from Eurotas. It was also called Hecatompolis from the hundred cities which the whole province once contained. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. His descendants 13 in number, reigned successively after him, till the reign of the sons of Orestes, when the Heraclidæ

racidæ recovered the Peloponnesus about 80 years after the Trojan war. Proclès and Eurysthenes, the descendants of the Heraclidæ, usurped the crown together, and after them it was decreed that the two families should always sit on the throne together [*Vid. Eurysthenes.*] The monarchical power was abolished and the race of the Heraclidæ extinguished at Sparta about 219 years before Christ. The walls of the city were pulled down 188 years before Christ by Philopœmen, who was then at the head of the Achæan league, and Laconia some time after became a Roman province when reduced by Mummius. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon have rendered themselves illustrious for their courage and intrepidity, for their love of honor and liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury. They were inured from their youth to labor, and their laws commanded them to make war their profession. They never applied themselves to any trade, but their only employment was arms, and they left every thing else to the care of their slaves. [*Vid. Helot.*] They hardened their body by strips and other martial exercises, and accustomed themselves to undergo hardships, and even to die without fear or regret. From their valor in the field and their moderation and temperance at home, they were courted and revered by all the neighbouring princes, and their assistance was severally implored to protect the Sicilians, Carthaginians, Thracians, Etrurians, Cyreneans, &c. They were forbidden by the laws of their country, [*Vid. Lycurgus.*] to visit foreign countries, lest their morals should be corrupted by an intercourse with effeminate nations. The austere manner in which their children were educated, rendered them undaunted in the field of battle, and from this circumstance, Leonidas with a small band was enabled to resist the millions of the army of Xerxes at Thermopylæ. The women were as courageous as the men, and many a mother has celebrated with festivals the death of her son who had fallen in battle, or has cowardly put him to death if by a shameful flight or loss of his arms, he brought disgrace upon his country. In the affairs of Greece, the interest of the Lacedæmonians was often powerful and obtained the superiority for 500 years. Their jealousy of the power and greatness of the Athenians is well known. The authority of their monarchs was checked by the watchful eye of the Ephori who had the power of imprisoning the kings themselves if guilty of misdemeanors. [*Vid. Ephori.*] The Lacedæmonians are remarkable for the honor and reverence which they paid to old age. The names of *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta* are promiscuously applied to the capital of Laconia, and often confounded together. The latter was applied to the troopons, and the former was reserved for the inhabitants of the suburbs, or rather the country contiguous to the walls of the city. This propriety of distinction was originally observed, but in process of time it was totally lost, and both appellations were soon synonymous and indiscriminately applied to the city and country. [*Vid. Sparta, Laconia.*] *Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Pausan.* 2, 3, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Livy* 1, &c.—*Diod.*—*Mela* 2.——There were some festivals celebrated at Lacedæmon, the names of which are not known. It was customary for the women to drag the old batchelors round the altars and pelt them with their fists, that the shame and ignominy to which they were exposed might induce them to marry, &c. *Athen.* 1.

LACEDÆMONII & LACEDÆMONES, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Lacedæmon.

LACEDÆMONIUS, a son of Cimon.

LACHARES, a man who seized the supreme power at Athens when the city was in discord, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.——Ariarathes three times taken prisoner. He received his keepers and escaped, &c. 3.——A son of Mithridates king of Bosporus. He was received into alliance by Lucullus, A. U. C. 685.—A robber condemned by M. Antony.—An Egyptian buried in the labyrinth near Arsinoe.

LACHES, an Athenian general in the time of Epaminondas. *Diod.* 12.——Another sent with a fleet to assist the Lesbians.—An artist who finished the Colossus of Rhodes.

LACHESIS, one of the Parcæ. Her name is derived from λαχειν, *to measure, allot.* She presided over futurity, and is represented as spinning the thread of life, according to others, holding the spindle. She generally appeared covered with a mantle variegated with stars, and with a spindle in her hand [*Vid.* Parcæ. *Hesiod.* 2, v. 249.

LACIDES, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene. He is called by his father's name was Archesilas, disciple of Arcesilaus whom he succeeded in his school. He was patronized by king Attalus who gave him a garden where he spent his hours in study. He taught his disciples to suspend judgment, and never speak decisively. He distinguished himself by the magnificence with which he honored a favorite. He died through excess of drinking, 241 years before the christian era. *Diog.*

LACIDES, a village near Athens where Ceres and Proserpine had a temple. *Pauf.* 1, c. 37.

LĂCĪNIA, a firname of Juno, from her temple at Lacinium in Italy, which the Crotonians held in great veneration. On an altar near the door were ashes which the wind could not blow away. Fulvius Flaccus took away a marble piece from this temple, for which sacrilege he afterwards had a miserable life, and died in the greatest agonies. *Strab.* 6.—*Ovid.* 15. *Met.* v. 12 & 708.—*Liv.* 42, c. 3 —*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1.

LACINIENSES, a people of Liburnia.

LACĪNIUM, a promontory of Magna Græcia, in Italy, where Juno Lacinia had a temple.

LACMON, a part of mount Pindus where the Inachus flows. *Herodot.* 9, c. 93.

Laco, a favorite of Galba, mean and cowardly in his character. He was put to death.——An inhabitant of Laconia or Lacedæmon.

LACORRIGA, a city of Spain where Sertorius was besieged by Metellus.

LACŌNIA, LACŌNĪCA & LACEDÆMON, a country on the southern parts of Peloponnesus. It has Argos and Arcadia on the north, Messenia on the west, the Mediterranean on the south and the bay of Argos on the east. Its extent from north to south was about 50 miles. It is watered by the river Eurotas. The capital is called Sparta, or Lacedæmon. The inhabitants never went on an expedition or engaged an enemy but at the full moon. [*Vid. Lacedæmon.*] The brevity with which they always expressed themselves is now become proverbial, and by the epithet of *Laconic* we understand whatever is concise and is not loaded with unnecessary words. *Strab.* 8.—*Pol.* 3, c. 16.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.

LACRATES, a Theban, general of a detachment sent by Artaxerxes to the assistance of the Egyptians. *Diod.* 16.

LACRINES, a Lacedæmonian ambassador to Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 152.

LACTANTIUS, a celebrated christian writer in the reign of Diocletian. The purity and energy of his style have gained him the name of Christian Cicero. He died A. D. 325.

LACTER, a promontory of the island of Cos.

LACYDES, a philosopher. *Vid.* Lacidas.

LACYDUS, an effeminate king of Argos.

LADAS, a celebrated courier of Alexander born at Sicyon. He was honored with a brazen statue, and obtained a crown at Olympia. *Martial* 10, ep. 10.—*Juv.* 13. v. 97.

LADE, an island of the Ægean sea on the coast of Asia minor, where was a naval battle between the Persians and Ionians.

LADŌCEA, a village of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 44.

LADON, a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus. The metamorphosis of Daphne into a laurel, and of Syrinx into a reed, happened near its banks. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela*, 2, c. 3 —*Pauf.* 8, c. 15.—*Ovid* Met. 1, v. 703.——An Arcadian who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 413.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid Met.* 3.

LELAPS, one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid Met.* 3.

LÆLIA, a vestal virgin.

LÆLIĀNUS, a general proclaimed emperor in Gaul by his soldiers, A. D 266. after the death of Gallienus. His triumph was short; he was conquered and put to death after a few months' reign by another general called Postumus, who aspired to the imperial purple as well as himself.

C. LÆLIUS, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 612, firnamed Sapiens. He was intimate with Africanus the younger He made war with success against Viriathus. It is said that he assisted Terence in the composition of his comedies. His modesty, humanity, and the manner in which he patronized letters deserve commendation. *Cic. de Orat.*——Another consul who accompanied Scipio Africanus the elder in his campaigns in Spain and Africa.

LÆLIUS ARCHELAUS, a famous grammarian. *Suet.*

LÆNA & LEÆNA the mistress of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Being tortured because she refused to discover the conspirators, she bit off her tongue, to show to frustrate the violent efforts of her executioners. —A man who was acquainted with the conspiracy formed against Cæsar.

LÆNEUS, a river of Crete

LÆPA MAGNA a town of Spain. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

LAERTES, a king of Ithaca, son of Arcesius and Chalcomedusa, who married Anticlea the daughter of Autolycus. Anticlea was pregnant by Sisyphus when she married Laertes, and eight months after her union with the king of Ithaca she brought forth a son called Ulysses. [*Vid. Anticlea.*] Ulysses was treated with paternal care by Laertes though not really his son, and Laertes ceded him his crown and retired into the country where he spent his time in gardening. He was found in his mean employment by his son at his return from the Trojan war, after 20 years' absence, and Ulysses, at the sight of his father whose dress and old age declared his sorrow, long hesitated

hesitated whether he should suddenly introduce himself as his son, or whether he should, as a stranger, gradually awaken the paternal feelings of Laertes, who had believed that his son was no more. This last measure was preferred and when Laertes had burst into tears at the mention which was made of his son, Ulysses threw himself on his neck, exclaiming, "*O father, I am he whom you weep.*" This we come declaration was followed by a recital of all the hardships which Ulysses had suffered, and immediately after the father and son repaired to the palace of Penelope the wife of Ulysses, whence all the suitors who daily importuned the princess, were forcibly removed. Laertes was one of the Argonauts according to *Apollodorus* 1, c. 9.—*Homer Od.* 12 & 24.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 38. *Heroid.* 2, c. 98.——A city of Cilicia which gave birth to Diogenes, surnamed Laertius from the place of his birth.

Laertius Diogenes, a writer born at Laertes. *Vid.* Diogenes.

Læstrygones, the most antient inhabitants of Sicily. Some suppose them to be the same as the people of Leontium, and to have been neighbours to the Cyclops. They fed on human flesh, and when Ulysses came on their coasts, they sunk his ships and devoured his companions. [*Vid. Antiphates.*] They were of a gigantic stature, according to Homer's description. A colony of them, as some suppose, passed over into Italy, with Lamus at their head, where they built the town of Formiæ, whence the epithet of *Læstrygonia* is often used for that of *Formiana. Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid Met* 14, v. 233, &c. *Fast.* 4. *ex Pont.* 4. ep. 10. —*Tzetz. in Lycophr.* v. 662 & 818.—*Homer. Od* 9, &c.

Læta, the wife of the emperor Gratian, celebrated for her humanity and generous sentiments.

Lætoria Lex ordered that proper persons should be appointed to provide for the security and the possessions of such as were insane, or squandered away their estates. It made it a high crime to abuse the weakness of persons under such circumstance. *Cic. de Offic.* 3.

Lætus, a Roman whom Commodus condemned to be put to death. This violence raised Lætus against Commodus; he conspired against him, and raised Pertinax to the throne.——A general of the emperor Severus, put to death for his treachery to the emperor; or, according to others, on account of his popularity.

Lævi, the antient inhabitants of Gallia Transpadana.

Lævinus, a Roman consul sent against Pyrrhus, A. U. C. 472. He informed the enemy that the Romans would not consider him as an arbitrator in the war with them, and feared him not as an enemy. He was defeated by Pyrrhus.

Lagaria, a town of Lucania.

Lagia, a name of the island Delos.

Lagides. *Vid.* Lagus.

Lacinia, a town of Caria.

Lagus, a Macedonian of mean extraction. He received in marriage the daughter of Meleager, who was pregnant by king Philip, and being to hide the disgrace of his wife exposed the child in the woods. A preserved the life of the infant with her prey, and sheltered him with wings against the inclemency of the This uncommon preservation was by Lagus, who adopted the child own and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so miraculously preserved, his days would be of grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy came king of Egypt after the death lexander. According to other Arsinoe was nearly related to Philip of Macedonia, and her marriage with gus was not considered as dishonourable because he was opulent and powerful. first of the Ptolemies is called Lagides distinguish him from his successors of same name. Ptolemy, the first of the Macedonian kings of Egypt, with the be believed that he was the legitimate of Lagus, and he preferred the appellation of Lagides to all other appellations. even said that he established a mili der in Alexandria, which was called geion. The surname of Lagides was mitted to all his descendants on the tian throne till the reign of Cleopatra Antony's mistress. Plutarch mentions anecdote, which serves to shew the the legitimacy of Ptolemy was believed his age. A pedantic grammarian the historian, once displaying his knowledge of antiquity in the presence Ptolemy, the king suddenly addressed him with the question of, *Pray tell who was the father of Peleus?* Fearing plied the grammarian without hesitation *tell me if you can, O king, Who the father Lagus was?* This reflection on the ness of the monarch's birth did the least irritate his resentment, the courtiers all glowed with indignation lemy praised the humor of the grammarian, and shewed his moderation mildness of his temper, by taking under his patronage, *Pens. Attic.*

—*Curt.* 4.—*Plut. de irâ. cohib.*—*Lucan.* v. 684.—*Ital.* 1, v. 196.

LACUSA, an island in the Pamphylian sea.——Another near Crete. *Strab.* 10.—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.

LACYRA, a city of Taurica Chersonesus.

LAIAS, a king of Arcadia who succeeded his father Cyssilus, &c. *Paus.* 8, c. 5.—A king of Elis, &c.

LAIS, a celebrated courtezan, daughter of Timandra, the mistress of Alcibiades, born at Hyccara in Sicily. She was carried away from her native Greece, when Nicias the Athenian general invaded Sicily. She first began to sell her favors at Corinth for 3,000 drachmas, and the immense number of princes, noblemen, philosophers, orators and plebeians which courted her embraces, show no much commendation above to her personal charms. The expenses which attended her pleasures, gave rise to the proverb of *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* Even Demosthenes himself visited Corinth for the sake of Lais, but when he was informed by the courtezan, that admittance to her bed was to be bought at the enormous sum of about 100 English money, the orator departed and observed that he would not buy repentance at so dear a price. The charms which had attracted Demosthenes to Corinth, had no influence upon Xenocrates. When Lais saw the philosopher unmoved by her beauty, she visited his house herself; but there she had no reason to boast of the licentiousness or easy submission of Xenocrates. Diogenes the cynic was one of her warmest admirers, and though filthy in his dress and manners, yet he gained her heart and enjoyed her most unbounded favors. The sculptor Myron also solicited the favors of Lais, but he met with coldness; he however attributed the cause of his ill reception to the whiteness of his hair, and dyed it of a brown color, but to no purpose: *Fool that thou art*, said the courtezan, *to ask what I refused yesterday to thy father.* Lais ridiculed the austerity of philosophers, and laughed at the weakness of those who pretend to have gained a superiority over their passions, by observing that the sages and philosophers of the age were not above the rest of mankind, for she found them at her door as often as the rest of the Athenians. The success which her debaucheries met at Corinth encouraged Lais to visit into Thessaly, and more particularly to enjoy the company of a favorite youth called Hippostratus. She was however disappointed: the women of the place, jealous of her charms, and apprehensive of her corrupting the fidelity of their husbands, assassinated her in the temple of Venus, about 340 years before the Christian era. Some suppose that there were two persons of this name, a mother and her daughter. *Cic. ad Fam.* 9, ep. 26.—*Ovid. Amor.* 1, el 5.—*Plut. in Alcib.*—*Paus.* 2, c. 2.

LAIUS, a son of Labdacus, who succeeded to the throne of Thebes, which his grandfather Nycteus had left to the care of his brother Lycus, till his grandson came of age. He was driven from his kingdom by Amphion and Zethus, who were incensed against Lycus for the indignities which Antiope had suffered. He was afterwards restored, and married Jocasta the daughter of Creon. An oracle informed him that he should perish by the hand of his son, and from this dreadful intelligence he resolved never to approach his wife. A day spent in debauch and intoxication made him violate his vow, and Jocasta brought forth a son. The child as soon as born was given to a servant, with orders to put him to death. The servant was moved with compassion, and only exposed him on mount Cithæron, where his life was preserved by a shepherd. The child called Œdipus was educated in the court of Polybus, and an unfortunate meeting with his father in a narrow way proved his ruin. Œdipus ordered his father to make way for him, without knowing who he was; Laius refused, and was instantly murdered by his irritated son. His armbearer or charioteer shared his fate. [*Vid.* Œdipus.] *Sophocl. in Jodib.*—*Hygin.* 9 & 66.—*Ovid.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Paus.* 9, c. 5 & 26.—*Plut. de Curios.*

LALAGE, one of Horace's favorite mistresses. *Horat.* 1, od. 22, &c.—*Propert.* 4, el. 7.

LALASSIS, a river of Isauria.

LAMACHUS, a son of Xenophanes, sent into Sicily with Nicias. He was killed before Syracuse, where he displayed much courage and intrepidity. *Plut. in Alcib.*——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, who betrayed his trust. Mithridates, after he had invited all the inhabitants to a sumptuous feast.

LAMALMON, a large mountain of Æthiopia.

LAMBRANI, a people of Italy near the Lambrus.

LAMBRUS, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po.

LAMIA, a town of Thessaly, famous for a siege it supported after Alexander's death. [*Vid.* Lamiacum.] *Diod.* 16, &c.—*Paus.* 7, c. 6.——A river of Greece, opposite mount Œta.——A daughter of Neptune, mother

mother of Hierophile, an ancient Sybil, by Jupiter. *Pauf.* 10, c. 12.——A famous courtezan, mistrefs to Demetrius Poliorcetes. *Plut. in Dem.*

LĂMIA & AUXESIA, two deities of Crete, whofe worfhip was the fame as at Eleufis. The Epidaurians made them two ftatues of an olive tree given them by the Athenians, provided they came to offer a facrifice to Minerva at Athens. *Pauf.* 2, c. 30, &c.

LĂMIA ÆLIUS, a governor of Syria under Tiberius. He was honored with a public funeral by the fenate. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c. 27.——Another during the reign of Domitian, put to death, &c.

LAMIACUM BELLUM happened after the death of Alexander, when the Greeks, and particularly the Athenians, incited by their orators, refolved to free Greece from the garrifons of the Macedonians. Leofthenes was appointed commander of a numerous force, and marched againft Antipater, who then prefided over Macedonia. Antipater entered Theffaly at the head of 13,000 foot and 600 horfe, and was beaten by the fuperior force of the Athenians and of their Greek confederates. Antipater after this blow fled to Lamia, where he refolved, with all the courage and fagacity of a careful general, to maintain a fiege with about the 8 or 9000 men that had efcaped from the field of battle. Leofthenes, unable to take the city by ftorm, began to make a regular fiege. His operations were delayed by the frequent fallies of Antipater, and Leofthenes being killed by the blow of a ftone which he received, Antipater made his efcape out of Lamia, and foon after, with the affiftance of the army of Craterus brought from Afia, he gave the Athenians battle near Cranon, and though only 500 of their men were flain, yet they became fo difpirited, that they fued for peace from the conqueror. Antipater at laft with difficulty confented, provided they raifed taxes in the ufual manner, received a Macedonian garrifon, defrayed the expences of the war, and laftly delivered into his hands Demofthenes and Hyperide, the two orators whofe prevailing eloquence had excited their countrymen againft him. Thefe difadvantageous terms were accepted by the Athenians, yet Demofthenes had time to efcape and poifon himfelf. Hyperides was carried before Antipater, who ordered his tongue to be cut off, and afterwards to be put to death. *Plut. in Demoſt.* —*Diod.* 17.—*Juſtin.* 11, &c.

LĂMIÆ, fmall iflands before Troas. *Plin.* 5, c. 31.

LÆ, certain monfters of Africa, who had the face and breafts of a wor the reft of the body like that of a They allured ftrangers to come that they might devour them, an they were not endowed with the f fpeech, yet their hiffings were pl agreeable. Some believed them witches, or rather evil fpirits, wh the form of a beautiful woman young children and devoured th cording to fome, the fable of the derived from the amours of Jupit certain beautiful woman called whom the jealoufy of Juno rend formed, and whofe children fhe d upon which Lamia became infan defperate that fhe eat up all the that came in her way. They are a Lemures. [*Vid.* Lemures.] *P Ap.*—*Horat. Art. Poet.* v, 340.—*F rief.*—*Dion.*

LAMIRUS, a fon of Hercules b

LAMPĒDO, a woman of La who was daughter, wife, fifter a of a king. She lived in the ag biades. Agrippina, the mother dius, could boaft the fame hono *Ann.* 12, c. 22 & 37.

LAMPĒTIA, a daughter of A Nexra. She with her fifter Phaet ed her father's flocks in Sicily, w fes arrived on the coafts of t Thefe flocks were fourteen in n ven herds of oxen and feven flock confifting each of fifty. They fe as well as by day, and it was d lawful and facrilegious to touch t companions of Ulyffes impelle ger, paid no regard to their fane the threats and intreaties of t but they carried away and kill'e the oxen. The watchful keepers ed to their father, and Jupiter, queft of Apollo, punifhed the the Greeks. The hides of the peared to walk, and the flefh roafting by the fir began to b nothing was heard but dreadful loud lowings. The companions embarked on board their fhips the refentment of Jupiter follo A form arofe, and they all pe cept Ulyffes, who faved himf broken piece of a maft. *Hor* v. 119.—*Propert.* 3. el. 12.—— to *Ovid. Met.* 2. v. 349. Lampet the Heliades, who was changed lar tree at the death of her br ton.

LAMPETO & LAMPEDO, a q Amazons, who boafted herfell daughter of Mars. She gained

Asia, where she founded many
she was surprized afterwards by a
barbarians, and destroyed with her
tendants. *Justin.* 2, c. 4.
TUS & LAMPIA, a mountain of Ar-
Nat. 8.
ON, LAMPOS, or LAMPUS, one of
s of Diomedes.—Of Hector.—Of
Homer. Il. 8. *Od.* 23.——A son of
on father of Dolops.——A sooth-
Athens in the age of Socrates. *Plut.*

ONIA & LAMPŌNIUM, a city of
Herodot. 5, 2. 26.——An island
ists of Thrace. *Strab.* 13.
IDIUS ACTIUS, a Latin historian
urth century, who wrote the lives
of the Roman emperors. His
elegant, and his arrangement inju-
His life of Commodus, Heliogabalus, Alexander, Severus, &c. is still extant.
SĂCUS & LAMPSĂCUM, a town of
nor on the borders of the Propon-
e north of Abydos. Priapus was
deity of the place, of which he
ckoned by some the founder.
ple there was the asylum of lewd-
debauchery, and exhibited scenes
most unnatural lust. Alexander re-
to destroy the city on account of the
its inhabitants, or more probably
firm adherence to the interest of
It was however saved from ruin
rtifice of Anaximenes (*Vid. Anaxi-*
It was formerly called Pityusa,
ived the name of Lampsacus, from
ces, a daughter of Mandron, a
Phrygia, who gave information to
hoceans who dwelt there, that the
he inhabitants had conspired against
e. This timely information saved
rom destruction. The city after-
bore the name of their preserver.
c. 19.—*Strab.* 13,—*Paus.* 9. c. 31.
5, c. 117.—*C. Nep. in Themist.*

PTĔRIA, a festival at Pellene in
in honor of Bacchus who was sir-
Lamptēr from λαμπειν, *to shine*,
during this solemnity, which was
d in the night the worshippers went
temple of Bacchus, with lighted
in their hands. It was also custo-
place vessels full of wine in several
f every street in the city. *Paus.* 4,

PUS, a son of Ægyptus.——A man
——A son of Prolaus.
US, a king of the Læstrygones,
supposed by some to have founded
in Italy. The family of the La-
Rome was, according to the opinion
of some, descended from him *Horat.* 3,
od, 17.——A son of Hercules and Omphale, who succeeded his mother on the throne of Lydia. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9.——A Latian chief killed by Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 334.——A river of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 31.——A Spartan general hired by Nectanebus king of Egypt. *Diod.* 16.——A city of Cilicia ——A town near Formiæ, built by the Læstrygones.

LĂMŸRUS *buffoon*, a surname of one of the Ptolemies.

LANASSA, a daughter of Cleodæus, who married Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, by whom she had eight children. *Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Justin.* 17, c. 3.——A daughter of Agathocles, who married Pyrrhus, whom she soon after forsook for Demetrius. *Plut.*

LANCĒA, a fountain, &c. *Paus.*

LANCIA, a town of Lusitania. *Flor.* 4, c. 12.

LANDIA, a people of Germany, conquered by Cæsar.

LANGIA, a river of Peloponnesus, falling into the bay of Corinth.

LANGOBARDI, a savage nation of Germany. *Tacit. An.* 2, c. 45.

LĂNŬVIUM, a town of Latium, about 16 miles from Rome on the Appian road. Juno had there a celebrated temple which was frequented by the inhabitants of Italy, and particularly by the Romans whose consuls on first entering upon office offered sacrifices to the goddess. The statue of the goddess was covered with a goat's skin, and armed with a buckler and spear, and wore shoes which were turned upwards in the form of a cone. *Cic. pro. Mur. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 29.—*Liv.* 8, c. 14.—*Ital.* 13, v. 364.

LAOBŌTAS or LĂBOTAS, a Spartan king, who succeeded his father Echestratus in the age of Lycurgus. Prytanes, Eunomus and Polydectes reigned in the other family in his life time. During his reign war was declared against Argos, by Sparta. He sat on the throne for 37 years, and was succeeded by Doryssus his son. *Paus.* 3, c. 2.

LĂŎCOON, a son of Priam and Hecuba, or according to others of Antenor or of Capys. As being priest of Apollo, he was commissioned by the Trojans to offer a bullock to Neptune to render him propitious. During the sacrifice two enormous serpents, issued from the sea, and attacked Laocoon's two sons who stood next to the altar. The father immediately attempted to defend his sons, but the serpents falling upon him squeezed him in their complicated wreathes, and he died in the greatest agonies.

agonies. This punishment was inflicted upon him for his temerity in dissuading the Trojans to bring into the city the fatal wooden horse which the Greeks had consecrated to Minerva, as also for his impiety in hurling a javelin against the sides of the horse as it entered within the walls. Hyginus attributes this to his marriage against the consent of Apollo, or according to others, for his polluting the temple, by his commerce with his wife Antiope, before the statue of the god. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 40. & 201.—*Hygin.* fab. 135.

LAODĂMAS, a son of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who offered to wrestle with Ulysses, while at his father's court. Ulysses mindful of the hospitality of Alcinous, refused the challenge of Laodamas. *Homer. od.* 7.——A son of Eteocles, king of Thebes. *Paus.* 9, c. 15

LAODĂMIA, a daughter of Acastus and Astydamia, who married Protesilaus, the son of Iphiclus king of a part of Thessaly. The departure of her husband for the Trojan war was the source of grief to her, but when she heard that he had fallen by the hand of Hector her sorrow was encreased. To keep alive the memory of a husband whom she had tenderly loved, she ordered a wooden statue to be made and regularly placed in her bed. This was seen by one of her servants, who informed Iphiclus, that his daughter's bed was daily defiled by an unknown stranger. Iphiclus watched his daughter, and when he found that the intelligence was false, he ordered the wooden image to be burned in hopes of dissipating his daughter's grief. He did not succeed. Laodamia threw herself into the flames with the image, and perished. This circumstance has given occasion to fabulous traditions related by the poets, which mention that Protesilaus was restored to life, and to Laodamia for three hours, and that when he was obliged to return to the infernal regions, he persuaded his wife to accompany him. *Ovid. Her.* ep. 13. *Hygin.* fab. 104.——A daughter of Bellerophon by Acasmone the daughter of king Iobates. She had a son by Jupiter, called Sarpedon. She dedicated herself to the service of Diana, and hunted with her, but her haughtiness proved fatal to her, and she perished by the arrows of Diana. *Homer. Il.* 6, 12, & 16.——A daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus by Olympias the daughter of Pyrrhus. She was assassinated in the temple of Diana, where she had fled for safety during a sedition. A. U. C. 520. Her murderer called Milo, soon after turned his dagger against his own breast and killed himself. *Justin.* 28, c. 3.

LAODĬCE, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who became enamoured of Antenor, when he came with Menelaus from the Greeks to Troy to demand the restoration of Helen. She obtained an interview and gratification of her desires at the house of Helicaon the wife of a governor of the town of Troas which the Greeks and Trojans had visited. She had a son by Antenor, whom she called Munitus. She married Helicaon son of Antenor and Telephus king of Mysia. She bore Astyoche, according to the scholiast of Lycophron, Laodice herself down from the top of a tower was killed when Troy was sacked by the Greeks. *Dictys Cret.* 1.—*Paus.* 10.—*Homer. Il.* 3, & 6.——One of the Danaides.——A daughter of Cinyras, by whom Elatus had some children. *Paus.* 3, c. 14.——A daughter of Agamemnon called also Electra. *Homer. Il.* 9.——A sister of Mithridates who married Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, and after her own brother Mithridates. During the secret absence of Mithridates, she imitated herself to her servants, in order that her husband was dead, but when her expectations frustrated, she attempted to poison Mithridates, for which she was put to death.——A queen of Cappadocia put to death by her subjects for putting five of her children.——A sister of Seleucus and of Antiochus and. She put to death her niece, whom her husband had married [*Antiochus* and.] She was murdered by her husband of Ptolemy Evergetes.——A daughter of Demetrius shamefully put to death by Ammonius the tyrannical minister of the vicious Alexander Bala, king of Syria. A daughter of Seleucus.——The mother of Seleucus. Nine months before she brought forth she dreamt that Apollo had conducted himself into her bed, and had presented her with a precious stone, on which was engraved the figure of an anchor, commanding her to deliver it to her son as soon as born. This dream appeared more wonderful when in the morning she discovered in her bed a ring answering the same description. Not only the child she brought forth called Seleucus, but all his successors of the house of the Seleucidæ had the mark of an anchor upon their thighs. *Justin. Appian in Syr.* m. 9. This story is also told though in a different manner.

LAODĬCEA, a city of Asia, on the borders of Caria, Phrygia, and Lydia, celebrated for its commerce and the fine wool of its sheep. It was originally called Diospolis, and afterwards Rhoas.

name of Laodicea in honor of e wife of Antioc us. *Strab.* 12. c. 12. *Cic. pro Flacc.*——Ano- dia destroyed by an earthquake of Nero.—— nother in Syria way of distinction Laodicea ad Libanum.——Another on of Cœlesyria. *Strab.*

NE, a province of Syria, which name from Laodicea, its capi

HUS, a son of Antenor, whose rva borrowed to advise Pan a- k the treaty which subsisted be- Greeks and Trojans. *Homer. Il.* attendant of Antilochus.——A n. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——A son nd Pitia. *Id.* 1, c. 7.

US, a son of Bias, brother to *Homer. Il.*——A priest of Ju- d by Merion in the Trojan war. 16.

AS, a king of the Dryopes, who his subjects to become robbers. ered the temple of Apollo at nd was killed by Hercules. . 7.

E, a daughter of Cinyras and daughter of Pygmalion. She gpt. *Id.* 3, c. 14.

ON, son of Ilus king of Troy. Strymo, called by some Placia, pe, by whom he had Podarces, known by the name of Priam, e. He built the walls of Troy, ssisted by Apollo and Neptune, piter had banished from heaven, nned to be subservient to the medon for one year. When the e finished Laomedon refused to e labors of the gods, and soon erritories were laid waste by the tune, and his subjects were visited ence sent by Apollo. Sacrifices ed to the offended divinities, but ties of the Trojans encreased, and ould appease the gods, according rds of the oracle, but annually to a sea monster a Trojan virgin. the monster appeared, the mar- maidens were assembled, and the d which of them was doomed to the good of her country. When ity had continued for five or six lot fell upon Hesione, Laomedon's The king was unwilling to part aughter whom he loved with un- tendernesS, but his refusal would ore strongly the wrath of the gods. aidst of this fear and hesitation, came and offered to deliver the from this public calamity, if Laomedon promised to reward him with a number of fine horses. The king consented, but when the monster was destroyed, he refused to fulfil his engagements, and Hercules was obliged to besiege Troy and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death after a reign of 29 years, his daughter Hesione was given in marriage to Telamon, one of the conqueror's attendants, and Podarces was ransomed by the Trojans and placed upon his father's throne. According to Hyginus, the wrath of Neptune and Apollo was kindled against Laomedon because he refused to offer on their altars as a sacrifice, all the first born of his cattle, according to a vow he had made. *Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 9.—*Ovid Met.* 11, fab. 6 —*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Paus.* 7. c. 20.—*Horat.* 3, od. 3.—*Hygin.* 89.——A demagogue of Messana in Sicily.—A satrap of Phœnicia, &c. *Curt.* 10, c. 10.——An Athenian, &c. *Plut.*——An Orchomenian. *Id.*

LAONŎME, the wife of Polyphemus, one of the Argonauts.

LAONŎMENE, a daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons. Telea and Menippides, and two daughters Lysidice and Stentedice. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

LAŎTHOE, a daughter of Altes, a king of the Lelegæ. She married Priam, and became mother of Lycaon and Polydorus. *Homer. Il.* 21.——One of the daughters of Thespius, mother of Antidus, by Hercules. *Apollod* 2, c. 7.

LAOUS, a river of Lacedæmon.

LAPĂTHUS, a city of Cyprus.

LAPHRIA, a surname of Diana at Patræ in Achaia, where she had a temple with a statue of gold and ivory which represented her in the habit of a huntress. This name was given to the goddess from Laphrius, the son of Delphus, who consecrated the statue to her. There was a festival of the goddess there, called also Laphria, of which *Paus.* 7, c. 18. gives an account.

LAPHYSTIUM, a mountain in Bœotia, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was called Laphystius. It was here that Athamas prepared to immolate Phryxus and Helle, whom Jupiter saved by sending them a golden ram. *Paus* 9, c. 34.

LAPIDEUS, a surname of Jupiter among the Romans.

LĂPĬTHÆ, a people of Thessaly. *Vid.* Lapithus.

LAPITHO, a city of Cyprus.

LĂPĬTHUS, a son of Apollo, by Stilbe. He was brother to Centaurus, and married Orsinome, daughter of Euronymus, by whom he had Phorbas and Periphas. The name of Lapithæ was given to the numerous children of Phorbas and Periphas, or rather

christian era. *Virg. Æn.* 9, &c.—*Ovid Met.* 13, &c. *Fast.* 2, &c.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 13.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Justin* 43. c. 1.——A son of Sylvius Æneas surnamed also Sylvius. He was the 5th king of the Latins and succeeded his father. He was father to Alba his successor. *Dionys.* 1, c. 15.—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.

LĂTIUM, a country of Italy near the river Tiber. It was originally very circumscribed, but afterwards it comprehended the territories of the Volsci, Æqui, Hernisci, Ausones, Umbri, and Rutuli. The first inhabitants were called Aborigines, and received the name of Latini from Latinus their king. According to others the word is derived from *lateo, to conceal*, because Saturn concealed himself there when flying the resentment of his son Jupiter. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus; Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. The Latins, though originally known only among their neighbours, soon rose in consequence when Romulus had founded the city of Rome in their country. *Virg. Æn* 8, v. 322.—*Strab.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Justin* 20, c. 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.

LATIUS, a surname of Jupiter at Rome. *Stat.* 5, *Sylv.* 2, v. 292.

LATMUS, a mountain of Caria near Miletus. It is famous for the residence of Endymion whom the moon regularly visited in the night, whence he is often called *Latmius Heros*. [*Vid.* Endymion.] *Mela* 1, c. 17.—*Ovid Trist.* 2.—*Art. Am.* 3.

LABOBIUS, the god of health among the Corinthians.

LABOTRIGI, a people of Belgic Gaul.

LATŌIS, a name of Diana as being the daughter of Latona.—A country house near Ephesus.

LATŌNA, a daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, or according to Homer of Saturn. She was admired for her beauty, and celebrated for the favors which she granted to Jupiter. Juno always jealous of her husband's amours, made Latona the object of her vengeance and sent the serpent Python to disturb her peace and persecute her. Latona wandered from place to place in the time of her pregnancy, continually alarmed for fear of Python. She was driven from heaven, and Terra, influenced by Juno, refused to give her a place where she might rest and bring forth. Neptune moved with compassion struck with his trident, and made immoveable, the island of Delos, which before wandered in the Ægean, and appeared sometimes above, and sometimes below, the surface of the sea. Latona, changed into a quail by Jupiter, came to Delos, where she resumed her original shape, and gave birth to Apollo and Diana, leaning against a palm tree or an olive. Her repose was of short duration, Juno discovered the place of her retreat and obliged her to fly from Delos. She wandered over the greatest part of the world and in Caria, where her fatigue compelled her to stop, she was insulted and ridiculed by peasants of whom she asked for water while they were weeding a marsh. Their refusal and insolence provoked her, and she entreated Jupiter to punish their barbarity. They were all changed into frogs. She was exposed to greater violence by Niobe, who boasted herself greater than the mother of Apollo and Diana, and ridiculed the presents which the piety of her neighbours had offered to Latona. [*Vid. Niobe.*] Her beauty proved fatal to the giant Tityus whom Apollo and Diana put to death. [*Vid. Tityus.*] At last, Latona, though persecuted and exposed to the resentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and her children receive divine honors. Her worship was generally established where her children received adoration, particularly at Argos, Delos, &c where she had temples. She had an oracle in Egypt, celebrated for the true and decisive answers which it gave. *Diod* 5.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 155.—*Paus.* 2 & 8.—*Homer. Il.* 21. *Hymn in Ap. & Dian.*—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 5 & 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 160.—*Hygin.* fab. 140.

LATOPŌLIS, a city of Egypt. *Strab.*

LATREUS, one of the Centauts, &c. *Ovid.*

LAUDĂMIA, a daughter of Alexander king of Epirus and Olympias daughter of Pyrrhus. She was killed A. U. C. 520, in a temple of Diana, by the enraged populace. *Justin.* 28, c. 3.

LAVERNA, the goddess of thieves and dishonest persons at Rome. She did not only preside over robbers, but she protected such as deceived others, or formed their secret machinations in obscurity and silence. Her worship was very popular, and the Romans raised her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumstance, was called the gate of Laverna. She was generally represented with a head without a body. *Horat.* 1, ep. 16, v. 60.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.——A place mentioned by *Plut.* &c.

LAVIANA, a province of Armenia Minor.

LĂVĪNIA, a daughter of king Latinus and Amata. She was betrothed to her relation king Turnus, but because the oracle ordered her father to marry her to a foreign

n prince, she was given to Æneas after death of Turnus. [*Vid. Latinus.*] At husband's death she was left pregnant, being fearful of the tyranny of Ascanius her son-in law, she fled into the woods, where she brought forth a son called Æneas Silvius *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6 & 7. *Ovid. Met.* 14. v. 507.—*Liv.* 1, c. 1.

LAVĪNIUM or LAVĪNUM, a town of Italy built by Æneas, and called by that name in honor of Lavinia the founder's wife. It was the capital of Latium during the reign of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 262. *Strab.* 5.— *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Plin.* 43, c. 2

LAURA, a place near Alexandria in Egypt.

LAURENTĀLIA, certain festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Laurentia, in the calends of January. They were in process of time part of the Saturnalia. *Ovid.* 3, v. 57.

LAURENTES AGRI, the country in the neighbourhood of Laurentum. *Tibull.* 2, 5, v. 41.

LAURENTIA. *Vid.* Acca.

LAURENTĪNI, the inhabitants of Laurentum. They received this name from the great number of laurels which grew in the country. King Latinus found one of uncommon largeness and beauty, when he was going to build a temple to Apollo. He consecrated the tree to the god. *Virg. Æn.* 7. 59.

LAURENTUM, the capital of the kingdom of Latium in the reign of Latinus. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

LAURION, a place of Attica, where was a gold mine. *Thucyd.* 2.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 1.

LAURON, a town of Spain where Pompey's son was conquered by Cæsar's army.

LAUS POMPEIA, a town of Italy, founded by a colony sent thither by Pompey.

LAUSUS, a son of Numitor and brother to Ilia. He was put to death by his uncle Amulius, who usurped his father's throne. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 54.——A son of Mezentius, king of the Tyrrhenians. He was killed by Æneas in the war which his father and Turnus made against the Trojans. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 649, l. 10, v. 428.

LAUTIUM, a city of Latium.

LEADES, a son of Astacus, who killed Teoclus. *Apolled.*

LEÆI, a nation of Pæonia near Macedonia.

LEÆNA, an Athenian harlot, who bit off her tongue not to betray the associates in the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius.

LEANDER, a youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero. *Vid.* Hero.——A Milesian who wrote an historical commentary about his country.

LEANDRE, a daughter of Amyclas who married Arcas. *Apolled.*

LEANDRIAS, a Lacedæmonian refugee at Thebes, who declared, according to an antient oracle, that Sparta would lose the superiority over Greece, when conquered by the Thebans at Leuctra. *Diod.* 15.

LEARCHUS, a son of Athamas and Ino, crushed to death against a wall by his father in a fit of madness. [*Vid.* Athamas.] *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 490.

LEBĂDĒA, a town of Bœotia near mount Helicon. It received this name from the mother of Aspledon. It is famous for the oracle and cave of Trophonius. No moles could live there, according to Pliny. *Strab.* 9.—*Plin.* 16, c. 36.—*Pauf.* 9. c. 59.

LEBĔDUS or LEBĔDOS, a town of Ionia, at the north of Colophon, where festivals were yearly observed in honor of Bacchus. Lysimachus destroyed it, and carried part of the inhabitants to Ephesus. It had been founded by an Athenian colony, under one of the sons of Codrus. *Strab.* 14.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 11.—*Herodot.* 1. c. 142.

LEBĔNA, a commercial town of Crete, with a temple sacred to Æsculapius. *Pauf.* 2, c. 26.

LĔBINTHOS & LEBYNTHOS, an island in the Ægean sea, near Patmos. *Strab.* 10. —*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

LECHÆUM, a port of Corinth in the bay of Corinth. *Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 381.

LECYTHUS, a town of Eubœa.

LEDA, a daughter of king Thespius and Eurythemis, who married Tyndarus king of Sparta. She was seen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, when she was some few days advanced in her pregnancy, and the god, struck with her beauty, resolved to deceive her. He persuaded Venus to change herself into an eagle, while he assumed the form of a swan, and after this metamorphosis Jupiter, as if fearful of the tyrannical cruelty of the bird of prey, fled through the air into the arms of Leda, who willingly sheltered the trembling swan from the assaults of his superior enemy. The caresses with which the naked Leda received the swan, enabled Jupiter to avail himself of his situation, and nine months after this adventure the wife of Tyndarus brought forth two eggs, of one of which sprung Pollux and Helena, and of the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were deemed the offspring of Jupiter, and the others claimed Tyndarus for their father. Some mythologists attribute this amour to Nemesis and not to Leda; and they farther mention, that Leda

was entrusted with the education of the children which sprang from the eggs brought forth by Nemesis. [*Vid. Helena.*] To reconcile this diversity of opinions, others maintain that Leda received the name of Nemesis after death. Homer and Hesiod make no mention of the metamorphosis of Jupiter into a swan, whence some have imagined that the fable was unknown to these two antient poets, and probably invented since their age. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—L. 3, c. 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 109.—*Hesiod.* 17, v. 55.—*Hygin.* fab. 77.—*Isocr. in Hel.*—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Eurip. in Hel.*

Ledus, a river of Gaul. *Mela.* 2, c. 5.

Legio, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, whose numbers have been different at different times. Under Romulus it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, and was soon after augmented to 4000, after the admission of the Sabines into the city. When Annibal was in Italy it consisted of 5000 soldiers, and afterwards it decreased to 4000 or 4500. Marius made it consist of 6200, besides 700 horse. This was the period of its greatness in numbers. Livy speaks of ten and even eighteen legions kept at Rome. During the consular government it was usual to levy and fit up four legions, which were divided between the two consuls. This number was, however, often increased, as time and occasion required. Augustus maintained a standing army of twenty-three or twenty-five legions, and this number was seldom diminished. In the reign of Tiberius there were eight legions stationed on the Rhine, three in Spain, two in Africa, two in Egypt, four in Asia, four on the shores of the Danube, two in Pannonia, two in Mœsia, two in Dalmatia; besides which there were at Rome chosen cohorts for the defence of the person of the emperor, and to preserve tranquillity there. The legions were distinguished by different appellations, and generally borrowed their name from the order in which they were first raised, as *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta*, &c. Besides this distinction another more expressive was generally added, as from the name of the emperor who embodied them, as *Augusta, Claudiana, Galbiana, Flavia, Ulpia, Trajana, Antoniana*, &c. from the provinces or quarters where they were stationed, as *Britannica, Cyrenica, Gallica*, &c. from the provinces which had been subdued by their valor, as *Parthica, Scythica, Arabica, Africana*, &c. from the names of the deities whom their generals particularly worshipped, as *Minervia, Apollinaris*, &c. or from more trifling accidents, as *Martia Fulminatrix, Rapax, Adjutrix*, &c. Each legion was divided into ten *cohorts*, each cohort into three *manipuli*, and every manipulus into two centuries or *ordines*. The chief commander of the legion was called *legatus*, lieutenant. The standards borne by the legions were various. In the first ages of Rome a wolf was the standard, in honor of Romulus; afterwards a hog, because that animal was generally sacrificed at the conclusion of a treaty, and therefore it indicated that war is undertaken for the obtaining of peace. A minotaur was sometimes the standard, to intimate the secrecy with which the general was to act, in commemoration of the labyrinth. Sometimes a horse or a boar were used till the age of Marius, who changed all these for the eagle, which ever after remained in use. Trajan, however, made use of a dragon.

Leitus, one of the five Bœotian generals who came to the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.——One of the Argonauts, son of Alector. *Apollod.* 1, c 9.

Lelaps, a dog that never failed to seize and conquer whatever animal he was ordered to pursue. It was given to Procris by Diana, and Procris reconciled herself to her husband by presenting him with that valuable present. According to some, Procris had received it from Minos, as a reward for the dangerous wounds of which she had cured him. *Hygin.* fab. 198.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 771.—*Pausf* 9, c. 19.——One of Actæon's dogs.

Leleges, (*a* λεγειν, *to gather*) a wandering people, composed of different unconnected nations. They were originally inhabitants of Caria, and went to the Trojan war with Altes their king. Achilles plundered their country, and obliged them to retire to the neighbourhood of Halicarnassus, where they fixed their habitation. The inhabitants of Laconia and of Megara bore this name for some time, from Lelex one of their kings. *Strab.* 7 & 8.—*Homer. Il.* 21.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 725.—*Pausf.* 3. c. 1.

Lelex, an Egyptian who came with a colony to Megara, where he reigned about 200 years before the Trojan war. His subjects were called from him Leleges. *Pausf.* 3, c. 1.——A Greek who was the first king of Laconia in Peloponnesus. His subjects were also called Leleges, and the country where he reigned Lelegia. *Id.*

Lemannus, a lake in the country of the Allobroges through which the Rhone flows. *Lucan.* 1, v. 396 —*Mela* 2, c. 5.

Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea, between Tenedos, Imbros and Samothrace. It was sacred to Vulcan, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter. (*Vid. Vulcanus.*) It is celebrated for

two horrible massacres, that of the Lemnian women murdering their husbands, (*Vid. Hipsipyle*) and that of the Lemnians, or Pelasgi, in killing all the children they had had by some Athenian women, whom they had carried away to become their wives. These two acts of cruelty have given rise to the proverb of *Lemnian actions*, which is applied to all barbarous and inhuman deeds. The first inhabitants of Lemnos were the Pelasgi, or rather the Tirrenians, who were murdered by their wives. After them came the children of the Lemnian widows by the Argonauts, whose descendants were at last expelled by the Pelasgi, about 1100 years before the Christian era. Lemnos is about 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who says that it is often shadowed by mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. It has been called Hipsipyle, from queen Hipsipyle. It is famous for a certain kind of earth or chalk called *terra Lemnia*, or *terra sigillata*, from the seal or impression which it can bear. As the inhabitants were blacksmiths, the poets have taken occasion to fix the forges of Vulcan in that island, and to consecrate the whole country to his divinity. Lemnos is also celebrated for a labyrinth, which according to some traditions surpassed those of Crete and Egypt. Some remains of it were still visible in the age of Pliny. The island of Lemnos was reduced under the power of Athens by Miltiades. *C. Nep. in Milt.—Strab.* 1, 2 & 7.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 140.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flacc.* 2, v. 78.—*Ovid. Art. Am.* 3.

Lemures, the manes of the dead. The ancients supposed that the souls after death wandered all over the world and disturbed the peace of its inhabitants. The good spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the evil ones were known by the name of *Larvæ* or *Lemures*. They terrified the good, and continually haunted the wicked and impious, and the Romans had the superstition to celebrate festivals in their honor called Lemuria or Lemuralia in the month of May. They were first instituted by Romulus to appease the manes of his brother Remus, from whom they were called *Remuria*, and by corruption *Lemuria*. These solemnities continued three nights, during which the temples of the gods were shut, and marriages prohibited. It was usual for the people then to throw black beans on the graves of the deceased, or to burn them, as the smell was supposed to be insupportable to them. They also muttered magical words, and by beating kettles and drums, they believed that the ghosts would depart and no longer come to terrify their relations upon earth. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 421, &c.

Lemuria & Lemuralia. *Vid.* Lemures.

Lenæus, a surname of Bacchus, from ληνος, *a wine press*. There was a festival called Lenæa celebrated in his honor in which the ceremonies observed at the other festivals of the god chiefly prevailed. There were besides poetical contentions, &c. *Pers.—Virg. G.* 2, v. 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 14.——A learned grammarian ordered by Pompey to translate into Latin some of the physical manuscripts of Mithridates, king of Pontus.

Lentulus, a celebrated family at Rome, which produced many great men in the commonwealth. The most illustrious were, L. Corn. Lentulus, a consul, A. U. C. 428, who dispersed some robbers who infested Umbria.——Batiatus Lentulus, a man who trained up some gladiators at Capua, which escaped from his school.——Corn. Lentulus, surnamed Sura. He joined in Catiline's conspiracy, and assisted in corrupting the Allobroges. He was convicted in full senate by Cicero, and put in prison and afterwards executed. ——A consul who triumphed over the Samnites.——Cn. Lentulus, surnamed Gætulicus. He was made consul, A. D. 26, and was some time after put to death by Tiberius who was jealous of his great popularity. He wrote an history mentioned by Suetonius. He attempted also poetry.——L. Lentulus, a friend of Pompey, put to death in Africa.——P. Corn. Lentulus, a prætor defeated by the rebellious slaves in Sicily. ——Lentulus Spinther, a senator kindly used by J. Cæsar, &c.——A tribune at the battle of Cannæ.——P. Lentulus, a friend of Brutus.——Besides these, there are a few others, whose name is only mentioned in history, and whose life was not marked by any common event. The consulship was in the family of the Lentuli, in the years of Rome, 428, 577, 415, 516, 551, 553, 594, 596, &c. *Tacit. Ann.—Liv. Flor.—Plin.—Plut.—Eutrop.*

Leo, a native of Byzantium who flourished about 350 years before the Christian era. His philosophical and political talents endeared him to his countrymen, and he was always sent upon every important occasion as ambassador to Athens, or to the court of Philip, king of Macedonia. This monarch well acquainted with the abilities of Leo, was sensible that his views and claims to Byzantium, would never succeed while it was protected by the vigilance of such a patriotic citizen. To remove him he had recourse to artifice and perfidy. A

letter

letter was forged in which Leo made solemn promises of betraying his country to the king of Macedonia for money. This was no sooner known than the people ran enraged to the house of Leo, and the philosopher to avoid their fury and without attempting his justification, strangled himself. He had written some treatises upon physic and history, which have been lost. *Plut.* ——A Corinthian at Syracuse, &c.——A king of Sparta.——A son of Eurycrates. *Athen.* 12.—*Philostr.*

Leocorion, a monument erected by the Athenian to Pasithea, Theope and Eubule, daughters of Leo, who immolated themselves when an oracle had ordered that to stop the raging pestilence some of the blood of the citizens must be shed.

Leocrates, an Athenian chief, &c. *Diod.* 11.

Leodamas, a son of Eteocles, one of the seven Theban chiefs who defended the city against the Argives. He killed Ægialeus, and was himself killed by Alcmæon.——A son of Hector and Andromache, *Dictys. Cret.*

Leonocus, one of the Argonauts. *Flacc.*

Leogoras, an Athenian debauchee who maintained the courtezan Myrrhina.

Leon, a king of Sparta. *Herodot.* 7, c. 204.——A town of Sicily near Syracuse. *Liv.* 24, c. 25.

Leona, a courtezan, who was concerned in the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius, &c.

Leonatus, one of Alexander's generals. His father's name was Eunus. He distinguished himself in Alexander's conquest of Asia, and once saved the king's life in a dangerous battle. After the death of Alexander, at the general division of the provinces he received for his portion that part of Phrygia which borders on the Hellespont. He was empowered by Perdiccas to assist Eumenes in making himself master of the province of Cappadocia, which had been allotted to him. Like the rest of the generals of Alexander, he was ambitious of power and dominion. He aspired to the sovereignty of Macedonia, and secretly communicated to Eumenes the different plans he meant to pursue to execute his designs. He passed from Asia into Europe to assist Antipater against the Athenians, and was killed in a battle which was fought soon after his arrival. [illegible] have mentioned, as an [illegible] of Leonatus, that [illegible] number of camels to [illegible] Egypt to wrestle upon [illegible] seemed better calculated for that purpose. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt.*—*Diod.* 18.—*C. Nep. in Eum.*——A Macedonian with Pyrrhus in Italy against the Romans.

Leonidas, a celebrated king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ. He was sent by his countrymen with 300 chosen men to oppose Xerxes, king of Persia, who had invaded Greece with about five millions of souls. He was offered the kingdom of Greece by the enemy, if he would not oppose his views, but Leonidas heard the proposal with indignation, and observed that he preferred death for his country, to an unjust though extensive dominion over it. Before the engagement Leonidas exhorted his soldiers, and told them all to dine heartily, as they were to sup in the realms of Pluto. The battle was fought at Thermopylæ, and the 300 Spartans withstood the enemy with such vigour, that they were obliged to retire, wearied and conquered during three successive days; till Ephialtes, a Trachinian, had the perfidy to conduct a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and crushed them to pieces. Only one escaped of the 300, he returned home, where he was treated with insult and reproaches, for flying gloriously from a battle in which his brave companions with their royal leader had perished. This celebrated battle which happened 480 years before the Christian era, taught the Greeks to despise the numbers of the Persians and to rely upon their own strength and intrepidity. Temples were raised to his honor, and festivals called Leonidea, yearly celebrated at Sparta, in which free born youths contended. Leonidas, as he departed for the battle from Lacedæmon, gave no other injunctions to his wife, but after his death to marry a man of virtue and honor to raise from her children deserving of the name and greatness of her first husband. *Herodot.* 7, c. 120, &c.—*C. Nep. in Them.* *Justin.* 2.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Pausf.* 3, c. 4.—*Plut. in Lac. & Cleom.*——A king of Sparta after Areus 2d. 256 years before Christ. He was driven from his kingdom by Clembrotus, his son-in-law, and afterwards re-established.——Another king of Sparta.——A preceptor to Alexander the Great.——A [illegible] of Pyrrhus, [illegible] commander, by A[illegible] [illegible] the death [illegible] a [illegible] *Cic.* 7, c. 2.——A learned man [illegible] R[illegible] greatly commended by Strabo.

Leontini & Leontini, a town of Sicily, about five miles distant from the sea shore.

e. It was built by a colony from icis, in Eubœa, in the 13th olympiad. as according to some accounts once the tation of the Lestrygones, for which on the neighbouring fields are often d *Lestrygonii campi*. The country was emely fruitful, whence Cicero calls it grand magazine of Sicily. The wine h it produced, was the best of the d. *Thucyd.* 6.—*Polyb.* 7.—*Ovid. Fast.* 467.—*Itid.* 14, v. 126.

LEONTIUM, a celebrated courtezan of ns who studied philosophy under urus, and became one of his warmest ls. She prostituted herself to the phiher's scholars, and even to Epicurus lf, if we believe the reports which e raised by some of his enemies. [*Vid.* ms.] Metrodorus shared her favors he most unbounded manner; and by she had a son, to whom Epicurus was artial that he recommended him to ecutors on his dying bed. Leontium nly professed herself a warm admirer follower of the doctrines of Epicurus, he even wrote a book in support of against Theophrastus. This book truly valuable if we believe the testi- and criticism of Cicero, who praised urity and elegance of its style, and the attic turn of the expressions. Leonhad also a daughter called Danae, who ied Sophron. *Cic. de nat. D.* 1, c. 33.

LEONTOCEPHALUS, a strongly fortified of Phrygia. *Plut.*

LEONTON, or LEONTOPOLIS, a town of icia.

LEONTYCHIDES. *Vid.* Leotychides.

os, a son of Orpheus, who immolated ree daughters for the good of Athens. Leocorion.

LEOSTHENES. an Athenian general who Alexander's death drove Antipater to aly, where he besieged him in the of Lamia. The success which for a e attended his arms was soon changed fatal blow which he received from a thrown by the besieged. The death eosthenes was soon followed by a total t of the Athenian forces. The funeral on over his body was pronounced at ns, by Hyperides, in the absence of osthenes, who had been lately banishr taking a bribe from Harpalus. [*Vid.* acum.] *Diod.* 17 & 18.—*Strab.* 9.——ther general of Athens, condemned on ne of the bad success which attended rms.

LEOTYCHIDES, a king of Sparta, son of ares, of the family of the Proclidæ was set over the Grecian fleet, and by courage and valor he put an end to the Persian war at the famous battle of Mycale, about 479 years before the Christian era. It is said that he cheared the spirits of his fellow soldiers at Mycale, who were anxious for their countrymen in Greece, by raising a report that a battle had been fought at Plataea, in which the barbarians had been defeated. This succeeded, and though the information was false, yet a battle was fought at Plataea, in which the Greeks obtained the victory the same day that the Persian fleet was destroyed at Mycale. Leotychides was accused of a capital crime by the Ephori, and to avoid the punishment which his guilt seemed to deserve, he fled to the temple of Minerva at Tegea, where he perished. He reigned 22 years, and was succeeded by his grandson Archidamus. *Paus.* 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Diod.* 11.——Another, king of Sparta.—A son of Agis king of Sparta, by Timæa. The legitimacy of his birth was disputed by some, and it was generally believed that he was the son of Alcibiades. He was prevented from ascending the throne of Sparta by means of Lysander, tho' Agis had declared him upon his death bed his lawful son and heir. *Plut.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 8.

LEPIDA, a noble woman accused of attempts to poison her husband, from whom she had been separated for 20 years. She was condemned under Tiberius. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 22.——A woman who married Scipio.

DOMITIA LEPIDA, a daughter of Antonia. She was great niece to Augustus, and aunt to the emperor Nero. She is described by Tacitus as a common prostitute, infamous in her manners, violent in her temper, and yet celebrated for her beauty. She was put to death by means of her rival Agrippina, Nero's mother. *Tacit.*——A wife of Galba the emperor.—A wife of Cassius, &c.

LEPIDUS M. ÆMILIUS, a Roman celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He was of an illustrious family, and like the rest of his contemporaries, he was remarkable for his ambition, to which was added a narrowness of mind, and a great deficiency of military abilities. He was sent against Cæsar's murderers, and some time after he leagued with M. Antony, who had gained the heart of his soldiers by artifice, and that of their commander by his address. When his influence and power among the soldiers had made him one of the triumvirs, he shewed his cruelty like his colleagues, by his proscriptions, and even suffered his own brother to be sacrificed to the dagger of the triumvirate. He received Africa as his portion in the division of the empire, but his indolence soon rendered him despicable in the eyes of his soldiers and of his colleagues.

colleagues, and Augustus, who was well acquainted with the unpopularity of Lepidus, went to his camp and obliged him to resign the power to which he was entitled as being a triumvir. After this degrading event he sunk into obscurity, and retired by order of Augustus, to Cercii, a small town on the coast of Latium, where he ended his days in peace, and where he was forgotten as soon as out of power. *Appian.*—*Plut. in Ant.*—*Flor.* 4, c. 6 & 7.——A Roman consul sent to be the guardian of young Ptolemy Epiphanes whom his father had left to the care of the Roman people. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 67.—*Justin* 30, c. 3.——A son of Julia the grand daughter of Augustus. He was intended by Caius as his successor in the Roman empire. He committed adultery with Agrippina when young. *Dion.* 59.——An orator mentioned by *Cicero in Brut.*—A centor, A. U. C. 732.

Lephyrium, a city of Cilicia.

Lepinus, a mountain of Italy. *Colum.* 10.

Leponti, a people at the source of the Rhine.

Lepreos, a son of Pyrgeus, who built a town in Elis, which he called after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules, upon which he killed an ox and eat it up. He afterwards challenged Hercules to a trial of strength, and was killed. *Paus.* 5, c. 5.

Leprium, a town of Elis. *Plin.* 4, c. 5.

Leptines, a general of Demetrius, who ordered Cn. Octavius, one of the Roman ambassadors, to be put to death.——A son of Hermocrates of Syracuse, brother to Dionysius. He was sent by his brother against the Carthaginians, and experienced so much success, that he sunk fifty of their ships. He was afterwards defeated by Mago, and banished by Dionysius. He always continued a faithful friend to the interests of his brother, though naturally an avowed enemy to tyranny and oppression. *Diod.* 15.——A famous orator at Athens, who endeavoured to unload the people from oppressive taxes. He was opposed by Demosthenes.——A tyrant of Apollonia in Sicily, who surrendered to Timoleon. *Diod.* 16.

Leptis, the name of two cities of Africa, one of which, called Major, was near the Syrtes, and had been built by a Tyrian or Sidonian colony. The other, called Minor, was about 18 Roman miles from Adrumetum. It paid every day a talent to the republic of Carthage, by way of tribute. *Lucan.* 3, v. 951.—*Plin.* 5, c. 19.—*Sallust. in Jug.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 7.—*Strab.* 3, v. 256.

Lepria, an island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Caria. It is about 18 miles in circumference. Its inhabitants were very dishonest. *Strab.* 10.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 125.

Lerina or Planasia, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.

Lerna, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where, according to the poets, the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered husbands. It was there also that Hercules killed the famous Hydra. *Virg. Æn.* 6 & 12.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 597.—*Lucret.* 5.—*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 638.—*Apolled.* 2, c. 15.—There was a festival called Lernæa celebrated there in honor of Bacchus, Proserpine and Ceres. The Argives used to carry fire to this solemnity from a temple upon mount Crathis, dedicated to Diana. *Paus.*

Lero, a small island on the coast of Gaul.

Leros. *Vid.* Leria.

Lesbos, a large island in the Ægean sea on the coast of Æolia. It is 168 miles in circumference. It has been severally called Pelasgia, from the Pelasgi by whom it was first peopled, Macaria from Macareus who settled in it, and Lesbos from the son-in-law and successor of Macareus who bore the same name. The chief towns of Lesbos were Methymna and Mitylene. It was originally governed by kings, but they were afterwards subjected to the neighbouring powers. The wine which it produced was greatly esteemed by the antients, and still is in the same repute among the moderns. The Lesbians were so debauched and dissipate, that the epithet of *Lesbian* was often used to signify debauchery and extravagance. Lesbos has given birth to many illustrious persons, such as Arion, Pittacus, Sappho, &c. *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 13.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 90.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 11.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 160.

Lesbus or Lesbos, a son of Lapithas, grandson of Æolus, who married Methymna daughter of Macareus. He succeeded his father-in-law, and gave his name to the island over which he reigned.

Lesches, a Greek poet born at Lesbos about the 30th Olympiad. Some suppose him to be the author of the little Iliad, of which only few verses remain quoted by *Paus.* 10, c. 25.

Lestrygones. *Vid.* Læstrygones.

Letinum, a town of Propontis, built by the Athenians.

Letiæus, a river of Lydia flowing by Magnesia into the Mæander. *Strab.* 10, &c.——Another of Macedonia.

Lethe, one of the rivers of hell, whose waters the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain space of

Tartarus. It had the power of hem forget whatever they had 1, or heard before, as the name ληθη, *oblivion*.——Lethe is a ri- ica, near the Syrtes, which runs ground and some time after rises ence the origin of the fable of n streams of oblivion.——There ver of that name in Spain.—— 1 Bœotia, &c. *Lucan.* 9, v. 355. *ist.* 4, el. 1. v. 47.—*Virg. G.* 4, *n.* 6, v. 714.—*Ital.* 1, v. 235. 1. —— A fountain of Bœotia, whose e drank by those who consulted of Trophonius. *Paus.* 9, c. 39. a mountain of Liguria. *Liv.*

s, a goddess at Rome, who pre- the action of the person who rom the ground a newly born r it had been placed there by the This was generally done by the l so religiously observed was this that the legitimacy of a child isputed without it.

a town of the Salentines. *Lucan.* ——A town of Ionia—of Crete— . *Strab.* 6, &c.

. of LEUCADIA, an island of the near the coast of Epirus, famous ionto, where desponding lovers nselves into the sea. Sappho se to this leap for lovers, to free m the violent passion which she l for Phaon. The word is de- λευκος, *white*, on account of the of its rocks. Apollo had a tem- promontory, whence he is often cadius. *Ovid. Heroid.* 15, v. 171. , &c.—*Ital.* 15, v. 302.——A hœnicia.

ION, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.*

PIS, a Lycian, one of the com- Æneas, drowned in the Tyr- *Virg. Æn.* 6. v. 334.

TES, a promontory of Acarna- *Æn.* 3. v. 274.

a small island in the Euxine sea ular form, between the mouths of and the Borysthenes. According s, the souls of the antient heroes ed there as in the Elysian fields, y enjoyed perpetual felicity, and repose which their bravery deserved, and their exploits during life entitle them to. From that cir- it has often been called the the blessed, &c. According to unts Achilles celebrated there his with Iphigenia, or rather Helen, and shared the pleasures of the place with the manes of Ajax, &c. *Strab.* 2.—*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Ammian.* 22.—*Q. Calab.* 3. v. 773. ——One of the Oceanides whom Pluto carried into his kingdom.

LEUCI, a people of Gaul, &c.

LEUCIPPE, one of the Oceanides.

LEUCIPPIDES, the daughters of Leucippus. *Vid.* Leucippus.

LEUCIPPUS, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, about 428 years before Christ. He was disciple to Zeno. He was the first who invented the famous system of atoms and of a vacuum, which was afterwards more fully explained by Democritus and Epicurus. Many of his hypotheses have been adopted by the moderns, with advantage. *Diogenes* has written his life. ——A brother of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who married Philodice daughter of Inachus, by whom he had two daughters, Hilaira and Phœbe, known by the patronymic of Leucippides. They were carried away by their cousins Castor and Pollux, as they were going to celebrate their nuptials with Lynceus and Idas. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 701.—*Apollod.* 3. c. 10. &c.—*Paus.* 3, 17 & 26.——A son of Xanthus, descended from Bellerophon. He became deeply enamoured of one of his sisters, and when he was unable to check or restrain his unnatural passion, he resolved to gratify it. He acquainted his mother with it, and threatened to murder himself if she attempted to oppose his views or remove his affection. The mother, rather than lose a son whom she tenderly loved, cherished his passion, and by her consent her daughter yielded herself to the arms of her brother. Some time after the father resolved to give his daughter in marriage to a Lycian prince. The future husband was informed that the daughter of Xanthus secretly entertained a lover, and he communicated the intelligence to the father. Xanthus upon this secretly watched his daughter, and when Leucippus had introduced himself to her bed, the father in his eagerness to discover the seducer, occasioned a little noise in the room. The daughter was alarmed, and as she attempted to escape she received a mortal wound from her father, who took her to be the lover. Leucippus came to her assistance, and stabbed his father in the dark, without knowing who he was. This accidental parricide obliged Leucippus to fly from his country. He came to Crete, where the inhabitants refused to give him an asylum, when acquainted with the atrociousness of his crime, and he at last came to Ephesus, where he died in the greatest misery and remorse.

remorse. *Hermesianax apud Parthen.* c. 5. ——A son of Œnomaus, who became enamoured of Daphne, and to obtain her confidence disguised himself in a female dress, and attended his mistress as a companion. He gained the affections of Daphne by his obsequiousness and attention, but his artifice at last proved fatal, for when Daphne and her attendants were bathing in the Ladon, the sex of Leucippus was discovered, and he perished by the darts of the females. *Parthen. Erotic.* c. 15.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 20.——A son of Hercules by Marse, one of the daughters of Thespius. *Apollod.* 3, c. 7.

Leucŏla, a part of Cyprus.

Leucon, a tyrant of Bosphorus, who lived in great intimacy with the Athenians. He was a great patron of the useful arts, and greatly encouraged commerce. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.——A son of Athamas and Themisto. *Pauf.* 6. c. 22.——A king of Pontus killed by his brother, whose bed he had defiled. *Ovid. in Ib.* 3.——A town of Africa near the Cyrene. *Herodot.* 4, c. 160.

Leucŏne, a daughter of Aphidas, who gave her name to a fountain of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 44.

Leucŏnys, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Leucopĕtra, a place on the isthmus of Corinth, where the Achæans were defeated by the consul Mummius.

Leucŏphrys, a temple of Diana, with a city of the same name, near the Mæander.—An ancient name of Tenedos. *Pauf.* 10, c. 14.

Leucopolis, a town of Caria.

Leucos, a river of Macedonia near Pydna.—A man, &c. *Vid.* Idomeneus.

Leucosia, a small island in the Tyrrhene sea. It received its name from one of the companions of Æneas, who was drowned there, or from one of the Sirens, who was thrown there by the sea. *Strab.* 5.—*Ovid Met.* 15, v. 708.

Leucosyrii, a people of Asia Minor, called afterwards Cappadocians.

Leucŏthoe or Leucothea, the wife of Athamas, changed into a sea deity. [*Vid. Ino.*] She was called Matuta by the Romans. She had a temple at Rome, where all the people, particularly women, offered vows for their brother's children. They did not entreat the deity to protect their own children, because Ino had been unfortunate in her's. No female slaves were permitted to enter the temple, or if their curiosity tempted them to transgress this rule, they were beaten with the greatest severity. To this supplicating for other people's children, Ovid alludes in these lines; *Fast.* 6.

Non tamen hanc pro stirpe suâ pia mater
Ipsa parum felix visa fuisse pirem.

——A daughter of king Orchamus rynomi. Apollo became enamoured and to introduce himself to her with facility, he assumed the shape and of her mother. Their happiness w plete, when Clytia, who tenderl Apollo, and was jealous of his amo Leucothoe, discovered the whole to her father, who ordered his dau be buried alive. The lover unabl her from death, sprinkled nectar brosia on her tomb, which penet far as the body changed it into a b tree which bears the frankincense. *O* 4, v. 196 ——An island of the T sea, near Capreæ.—A fountain of S A town of Egypt,—of Arabia. c. 7.——A part of Asia which prod frankincense.

Leuctra, a village of Bœotia, Platæa and Thespia, famous for th which Epaminondas the Theban ge tained over the superior forces of Cl tus, king of Sparta, A. U. C. 382. famous battle 4000 Spartans wer with their king Cleombrotus, and than 300 Thebans. From that Spartans lost the empire of Greec they had obtained for near 500 ye *in Pelop. & Ages.*—*C. Nep. in Epam* 6, c. 6.—*Xenoph. Hist. Græc.*—*Du Pauf. Lacon.*—*Cic. de offic.* 1, c. 1 1, c. 46.—*Strab.* 9.

Leuctrum, a town of Laconia.

Leucus one of the companions o

Leucyanias, a river of Pelo flowing into the Alpheus. *Pauf.* 6

Levinus. *Vid.* Lævinus.

Leutychĭdes, a Lacedæmoni king of Sparta after the expulsion ratus. *Herodot.* 6, v. 65, *&c.*—*Vu* chides.

Lexovi, a people of Gaul, c with great slaughter by a lieuten Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.*

Libanius, a celebrated sophist och in the age of the emperor Jul was educated at Athens, and o school at Antioch, which produc of the best and most of the literar ters of the age. Libanius was vain and arrogant, and he contem refused the offers of the emper who wished to purchase his friend intimacy by raising him to office greatest splendor and affluence in pire. When Julian had impriso senators of Antioch for their impe Libanius undertook the defence o low citizens, and paid a visit to th

in which he astonished him by the ...ess and independence of his expres... and the firmness and resolution of his ... Some of his orations, and above of his letters are extant; they discover ... affectation and obscurity of stile, and ...nnot perhaps much regret the loss of ...gs which afforded nothing but a dis... of pedantry, and quotations from H...

Julian submitted his writings to the ...ment of Libanius with the greatest ...dence, and the sophist freely rejected ...proved, and showed that he was more ...ned to the person than the fortune and ...ness of his prince. The time of his ...is unknown.

LĀNUS, a high mountain of Syria, ...ous for its cedars. *Strab.* 6

LIBENTĪNA, a surname of Venus. S...e a temple at Rome, where the young ...en used to dedicate the toys and ...ish amusements of their youth, when ...d at nubile years. *Varro.*

...BER, a surname of Bacchus, which ...es *free*. He received this name from ...elivering some cities of Bœotia from ...y, or according to others, because ... of which he was the patron, delivered ...ind from their cares, and made them ... with freedom and unconcern. The ... is often used for wine itself. *Senec. ...q. anim.*

...BĒRA, a goddess, the same as Proser... *Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 48.——A name ... to Ariadne by Bacchus, or Liber, ...he had married her. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, ...2.

...BĒRĀLIA, festivals yearly celebrated ...onor of Bacchus the 17th of March. ...s were then permitted to speak with ...lom, and every thing bore the appen... of independence. They are much the ...e as the Dionysia of the Greeks. *Varro.*

...BERTAS, a goddess of Rome, who ... a temple on mount Aventine, raised ... T. Gracchus. She was represented as a ...man in a light dress, holding a rod in ...hand and a cap in the other, both signs ... independence, as the former was used ... the magistrates in the manumission of ...ves, and the latter was worn by slaves, ...o were soon to be set at liberty. Some...es a cat was placed at her feet, as this ...imal is very fond of liberty, and very im...tient when confined. *Liv.* 24, c. 16. ...25, c. 7.—*Ovid Trist* 3. el. 1, v. 72.—...*in Grac.*—*Dio. Cass.* 44.

LIBĒTHRA, a fountain of Magnesia, or ...ōnia according to some, sacred to the ...uses, who from thence are called Libeth...ides. *Virg. Ecl.* 7.—*Plin.* 4. c. 9—*Mela.* ...c. 3.—*Strab.* 9 & 10.

LIBĒTHRĪDES, a name given to the *Muses* from the fountain Libethra, or from mount Libethrus in Thrace.

LIBICI, LIBECII or LIBRI, a people of Gaul who passed into Italy, A. U. C. 364.—*Liv.* 5, c. 35.

LIBĪTĪNA, a goddess at Rome who presided over funerals. According to some, she is the same as Venus, or rather Proserpine. Servius Tullius first raised her a temple at Rome, where every thing necessary for funerals was exposed to sale, and where the registers of the dead were usually kept. *Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Liv.* 40. c. 19.—*Val. Max.* 5 c. 2.—*Plut. Quæst. Rom.*

LIBO, a friend of Pompey, who watched over the fleet, &c. *Plut.*——A Roman citizen, &c. *Horat.* 1, ep. 19——A friend of the first triumvirate, who killed himself and was condemned after death.

LIBON, a Greek architect who built the famous temple of Jupiter Olympius. He flourished about 450 years before the christian era.

LIBOPHŒNĪCES, the inhabitants of the country near Carthage.

LIBURNA, a town of Dalmatia.

LIBURNIA, a country of Illyricum, between Istria and Dalmatia, whence a colony came to settle in Apulia in Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7.

LIBURNĪDES, an island on the coast of Liburnia, in the Adriatic. *Strab.* 5.

LIBURNUM MARE, the sea which borders on the coasts of Liburnia.

LIBURNUS, a mountain of Campania.

LIBYA, a daughter of Epaphus and Cassiopea, who became mother of Agenor and Belus by Neptune. *Apollod* 2, c. 1, l. 3, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1, 44.——A name given to Africa one of the three quarters of the antient globe. Libya, properly speaking, is only a part of Africa, bounded on the east by Ægypt, and on the west by that part called by the moderns the kingdom of Tripoli. The antients, according to some traditions, mentioned by Herodotus, and others, sailed round Africa, by steering westward from the red sea, and entered the mediterranean by the columns of Hercules, after a perilous navigation of three years. From the word Lybia, are derived the epithets of Libys, Libyssa, Libysis, Libystis, Libycus, Libysticus, Libystinus, Libyssæus. *Virg. Æn.* 1.—*Lucan.* 4.—*Sallust. &c.*

LIBYCUM MARE, that part of the mediterranean which lies on the coast of Cyrene. *Strab.* 2.

LIBYSSA, a river of Bithynia, with a town of the same name, where was the tomb of Annibal still extant in the age of Pliny.

LICATES, a people of Vindelicia.

LICHA, a city near Lycia.

LICHAS, a servant of Hercules who brought him the poisoned tunic from Dejanira. He was thrown by his master into the sea with great violence, and changed into a rock in the Eubœan sea, by the compassion of the gods. *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 211.

LICHES, an Arcadian, who found the bones of Orestes buried at Tegea, &c. *Herodot.*

LICĬNIA LEX, was enacted by L. Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius, consuls, A. U. C. 657. It ordered all the inhabitants of Italy to be enrolled on the list of citizens in their respective cities.——Another by C. Licinius Crassus, the tribune A. U. C. 608. It transferred the right of chusing priests from the college to the people. It was proposed but did not pass. ——Another by C. Licinius Stolo the tribune. It forbad any person to possess 500 acres of land, or keep more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small.——Another by P. Licinius Varus, A. U. C. 545, to settle the day for the celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares*, which was before uncertain.——Another by P. Licinius Crassus Dives. It was the same as the Fannian law, and farther required that no more than 30 *asses* should be spent at any table on the calends, nones or nundinæ, and only three pounds of fresh and one of salt meat, on ordinary days. None of the fruits of the earth were forbidden.——Another *de sodalitiis*, by M. Licinius the Consul 690. It imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled or frequented for election purposes, as coming under the definition of *ambitus*, and of offering violence in some degree to the freedom and independence of the people.——Another called alio *Æbutia*, by Licinius and Æbutius the tribunes. It enacted that when any law was preferred with respect to any office or power, the person who proposed the bill, as well as his colleagues in office, his friends and relations should be declared incapable of being invested with the said office or power.

LICĬNIA, the wife of C. Gracchus. She attempted to dissuade her husband from his seditious measures by a pathetic speech. She was deprived of her dowry after the death of Caius.——A vestal virgin accused of incontinence, but acquitted. A. U. C. 636.——Another vestal, put to death for her lasciviousness under Trajan.

C. LICĬNIUS, a tribune of the people celebrated for the consequence of his family, for his intrigues and abilities. He was a plebeian, and was the first of that body who was raised to the office of a master of horse to the dictator. He was surnamed *Stolo*, *useless sprout*, on account of the law, which he had enacted during his tribune (*Vid. Licinia lex* by *Stolo.*) He afterwards made a law which permitted the plebeians share the consular dignity with the patricians, A. U. C. 388. He reaped the benefit of this law, and was one of the first plebeian consuls. This law was proposed and passed by Licinius, as it is reported, at the instigation of his ambitious wife, who was jealous of her sister who had married a patrician and who seemed to be of a higher dignity in being the wife of a consul. *Liv.* 6, 39.——*Plut.*

C. LICĬNIUS CALVUS, a celebrated orator and poet in the age of Cicero. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the forum, and his poetry, which some ancients have compared to Catullus. His orations are greatly commended by Quintilian. Some believe that he wrote what is quoted by Dionysius of Halicarnassus. He died in the 30th year of his age. *Cic.*——*Cic. in Brut.* 81.

LICĬNIUS MACER, a Roman accused by Cicero when prætor. He derided the power of his accuser, but when he saw himself condemned he grew so desperate that he killed himself. *Plut.*

P. LICĬNIUS CRASSUS, a Roman who was at first defeated, but afterwards defeated his foes and obtained a complete victory, &c.——A consul sent against A——Another consul who defeated the Germans that infested the Alps.——A priest.——A consul, &c.

LICĬNIUS LUCULLUS. *Vid.* Lucullus.

LICĬNIUS CRASSUS. *Vid.* Crassus.

LICĬNIUS MUCIĀNUS, a Roman who wrote about the history and geography of the eastern countries. He is often cited by Pliny. He lived in the reign of Vespasian.

P. LICĬNIUS TEGULA, a comic poet at Rome about 200 years before Christ. He is ranked as the fourth of the best comic poets which Rome produced. Few of his compositions are extant. He wrote an ode which was sung all over the city of Rome by nine virgins during the Marsian war. *Liv.* 31, c. 12.

LICĬNIUS, or Licinianus, C. Flavius Valerianus, a celebrated Roman emperor. His father was a poor peasant of Dacia, and himself a common soldier in the Roman armies. His valor recommended him to the notice of Galerius Maximianus, who had once shared with him the inferior subordinate offices of the army, and

y been invested with the imperial pur-
y Diocletian. Galerius loved him for
friendly services, particularly during
Persian war, and he showed his regard
his merit by taking him as a colleague
e empire and appointing him over the
ince of Pannonia and Rhœtia. Con-
tine, who was also one of the emperors,
ted the favor of Licinius, and made his
nacy more durable by giving him his
Constantia in marriage, A. D. 313.
continual successes of Licinius, parti-
rly against Maximinus, encouraged his
e, and rendered him jealous of the
tness of his brother-in-law. The per-
tions of the christians, whose doctrines
stantine followed soon caused a rup-
e, and Licinius had the mortification to
two battles, one in Pannonia and the
r near Adrianopolis. Treaties of peace
e made between the contending powers,
the restless ambition of Licinius soon
ke them, after many engagements a de-
e battle was fought near Chalcedonia.
ortune again attended Licinius, he was
quered and fled to Nicomedia, where
the conqueror obliged him to surren-
and to resign the imperial purple.
tears of Constantia obtained forgive-
for her husband, yet Constantine knew
t turbulent and active enemy had fallen
his hands, therefore he ordered him
e strangled at Thessalonica A. D. 324.
family was involved in his ruin. The
ice, licentiousness and cruelty of Lici-
, are as conspicuous as his misfortunes.
was an enemy to learning, and this
tion totally proceeded from his igno-
e of letters, and the rusticity of his edu-
on. His son by Constantia, bore also
same name. He was honored with the
of Cæsar, when scarce 20 months old,
D. 317. He was involved in his father's
, and put to death by order of Constan-
, in the 12th year of his age.

Licymnius, a son of Electryon and
ther of Alcmena. He was so infirm in
oid age, that when he walked he was
ays supported by a slave. Triptolemus,
of Hercules seeing the slave inattentive
his duty threw a stick at him, which un-
tunately killed Licymnius. The mur-
rer fled to Rhodes. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—
d. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pind. Olymp.* 7.

Lide, a mountain of Caria. *Herodot.* 1,
175.

Q. Ligarius, a Roman pro-consul of
frica, after Confidius. In the civil wars
followed the interest of Pompey, and
s pardoned when Cæsar had conquered
er his enemies. Cæsar, however, and
s adherent were determined on the ruin
of Ligarius, but Cicero, by an eloquent
oration, still extant, defeated his accuser
and he was pardoned. He became after-
wards one of Cæsar's murderers. *Cic. pro
Lig.*—*Plut. in Cæsar.*

Ligea, one of the Nereides. *Virg.
G.* 4.

Liger, a Rutulian killed by Æneas.
Virg. Æn. 10, v. 576.

Liger or Ligeris, a large river of Gaul
falling into the ocean. It is now called la
Loire. *Strab.* 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 18.

Ligŏras, an officer of Antiochus king
of Syria, who took the town of Sardis by
stratagem, &c.

Ligŭres, the inhabitants of Liguria.
Vid. Liguria.

Ligŭria, a country at the west of Ita-
ly, bounded on the east by the river Macra,
on the south by part of the Mediterranean
called the Ligustic sea, on the west by the
Varus, and on the north by the Po. The
commercial town of Genua was antiently
and is now the capital of the country.
The origin of the inhabitants is not known.
According to some, they were descended
from the antient Gauls or Germans, or, as
others support, they were of Greek origin,
perhaps the posterity of the Ligyes men-
tioned by Herodotus. Liguria was subdued
by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 1.—*Strab.* 4,
&c.—*Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 15.—*Plin.* 2, c. 5,
&c.—*Liv.* 39, c. 6, &c.—*C. Nep. in Ann.*—
Flor. 2, c. 8.

Ligurinus, a poet. *Martial.* 3, ep. 50.

Ligus, a woman who inhabited the
Alps. She concealed her son from the
pursuit of Otho's soldiers, &c. *Tacit. Hist.*
2, c. 13.

Ligustica Alpes, a part of the Alps,
which borders on Liguria. They are some-
times called Maritimi.

Ligyes, a people of Asia who inhabited
the country between Caucasus and the river
Phasis. Some suppose them to be a colony
of the Ligyes of Europe, more commonly
called Ligures. *Herodot.* 7, c. 72.

Ligyrgum, a mountain of Arcadia.

Lilæa, a town of Achaia near the Ce-
phisus. *Stat. Theb.* 7, c. 348.

Lilybæum, a promontory of Sicily,
with a town of the same name near the Æ-
gates. The town was strong and very con-
siderable, and it maintained long sieges a-
gainst the Carthaginians, Romans, &c. It
had a port large and capacious, which the
Romans, in the wars with Carthage, en-
deavoured in vain to stop and fill up with
stones, on account of its convenience and
vicinity to the coast of Africa. Nothing
now remains of this once powerful city,
but the ruins of temples and aqueducts.

Virg. Æn. 3, v. 706.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.—*Cic. in Verr.* 5.—*Cæs. de bell. Afric.*—*Diod.* 22.

LIMÆA, a river of Lusitania. *Strab.* 3.

LIMENIA, a town of Cyprus. *Id.* 14.

LIMNÆ, a fortified place on the borders of Laconia and Messenia. *Paus.*—A town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

LIMNÆUM, a temple of Diana at Limnæ.

LIMNATIDIA, a festival in honor of Diana, surnamed Limnatis, from Limnæ, a school of exercise at Trœzene, where she was worshipped, or from λίμναι *ponds*, because she presided over fishermen.

LIMNONIA, one the Nereides. *Homer. Il.* 18.

LIMON, a place of Campania between Neapolis and Puteoli. *Stat.* 3. *Sylv.* 1.

LINCASII, a people of Gaul Narbonensis.

LINDUS, a city at the south-east part of Rhodes, built by Cercaphus son of Sol and Cydippe. The Danaides built there a temple to Minerva. One of its colonies built Gela in Sicily. It gave birth to Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men, and to Chares and Laches, who were employed in making and finishin the famous Colossus of Rhodes. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 2.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 34.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 153.—A grandson of Apollo. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

LINGŎNES, a people of Gallia Belgica, made tributary to Rome by J. Cæsar. They passed into Italy, where they made some settlement near the Alps. *Lucan.* 1, v. 398—*Cæs. bell. G.*

LINTERNA PALUS, a lake of Campania. *Ital.* 7, v. 278.

LINTERNUM, a town of Campania, where Scipio Africanus died and was buried. *Liv.* 34, c. 45.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 713.

LINUS. This name is common to several persons whose history is confused, who are often taken one for the other. One was son of Urania and Amphimarus the son of Neptune. Another was son of Apollo by Psammathe daughter of Crotopus king of Argos. Martial mentions him in his 78 ep. l. 9. The third, son of Ismenius and born at Thebes in Bœotia, taught music to Hercules, who, in a fit of anger, struck him on the head with his lyre and killed him. He was son of Mercury and Urania according to Diogenes, who mentions some of his philosophical compositions, in which he asserted that the world had been created in an instant. He was killed by Apollo, for presuming to compare himself to him. Apollodorus, however, and Pausanias mention, that his ridicule of Hercules on his awkwardness in holding the lyre was fatal to him. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Diog.* 1.—*Virg. Ecl.* 4.—c. 15. l. 9, c. 29.——A fountain dia, whose waters prevent abortion 31, c. 2.

LIODES, one of Penelope's suit led by Ulysses. *Homer. Od.* 21, &c

LIPĂRA, the largest of the Æ lands on the coast of Sicily, no the Lipari. It had a city of th name, which, according to Diod received from Liparus the son of king of these islands, whose daug ene was married by his successor according to Pliny. The inhabi this island were powerful by sea, a the great tributes which they paid nysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, they called very opulent. The island w brated for the variety of its fruits, raisins are still in general repute. some convenient harbours, and a whose waters were much frequente count of their medicinal powers. ing to Diodorus, Æolus reigned a before Liparus. *Plin.* 3, c. 9.—*Ita* 57.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 56. l. 8, v. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 6.——A town truria.

LIPĂRIS, a river of Cilicia, wh ters are like oil. *Plin.* 5, c. 27.

LIPHLUM, a town of the Æqui by the Romans.

LIPODORUS, one of the Greeks in Asia by Alexander, &c.

LIQUENTIA, a river of Cisalpin falling into the Adriatic sea.

LIRCÆUS, a fountain near Nemæ *Theb.* 4. v. 711.

LIRIŎPE, one of the Oceanide ther of Narcissus by the Cephisus. *Met.* 3, v. 341.——A fountain of on the borders of Thespis, where sus was drowned according to so counts.

LIRIS, a river of Campania, wh separates from Latium. It falls in Mediterranean sea. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—3. od. 17.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 424.——A v killed by Camilla, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 670.

LISINIAS, a town of Thessaly. 32, c. 14.

LISSON, a river of Sicily.

LISSUS, a town of Macedonia confines of Illyricum. *Lucan.* 5, v.—A river of Thrace, falling in Ægean sea, between Thasos and Sam cia. It was dried up by the arm Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. *St. Herodot.* 7, c. 109.

LISTA, a town of the Sabines, inhabitants are called Listini.

t, a town of Spain Tarraco-
32, c. 14.
wood in Gallia Togata.
s, one of the Ædui, who
with 10 000 men. *Caſ. bell.*

u, a town of Campania.
IA, a feſtival celebrated at
honor of Lamia and Auxeſia,
m Crete, and were ſacrificed
f the ſeditious populace, and
h. Hence the name of the
Λιθοβολία. *Lapidation.*
a town of Armenia Minor.
, a town of Liguria. *Liv.*

s, the legitimate ſon of Mi-
Phrygia. He made ſtrangers
harveſt, and afterwards put
h.
x *de ſociis*, propoſed to make
itants of Italy free citizens of
Livius Druſus who framed it,
ordered in his houſe before it
nother by M. Livius Druſus
A. U. C. 662. It required
cial power ſhould be lodged
of an equal number of knights

USILLA, a celebrated Roman
er of L. Druſus Calidianus.
Tiberius Claudius Nero, by
ad the emperor Tiberius and
nanicus. The attachment of
o the cauſe of Antony was the
her greatneſs. Auguſtus ſaw
fled from the danger which
er huſband, and he reſolved to
hough ſhe was then pregnant.
his wife Scribonia, and, with
ion of the augurs, he celebra-
ials with Livia. She now took
the paſſion of Auguſtus, and
power and imperial dignity.
by Druſus were adopted by
ng emperor; and, that ſhe
the ſucceſſion of her ſon Tibe-
aſy and undiſputed, Livia is
murdering all the parents of
ad ſecretly involving all his re-
e common ruin Her cruelty
ude are ſtill more ſtrongly
en ſhe is accuſed of having
er own huſband, to haſten the
Tiberius. If ſhe was anxious
andizement of her ſon, Tibe-
ungrateful, and hated a woman
e owed his life, his elevation,
tneſs. Livia died in the 86th
age, A. D. 29. Tiberius ſhowed
undutiful after her death as be-
neglected her funeral, and ex-
preſſively commanded, that no honors, either private or public, ſhould be paid to her memory. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 3.—*Suet. in Aug. & Tib.*—*Dion. Caſſ.*——Another. [*Vid. Druſilla.*]——Another called Horeſtilla, &c. She was debauched by Galba, as ſhe was going to marry Piſo. *Suet. in Cal.* 25.——Another, called alſo Ocellina. She was Galba's ſtepmother, and committed adultery with him. *Id. ib.* 3.

LIVINEIUS, a friend of Pompey, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, c. 11, *&c.*

LIVILLA, a daughter of Druſus.—A ſiſter of Caligula, &c. *Vid.* Julia.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, a comic poet who floriſhed at Rome about 240 years before the Chriſtian era. He was the firſt who turned the perſonal ſatyrs and ſeſcennine verſes ſo long the admiration of the Romans, into the form of a proper dialogue and regular play. Though the character of a player ſo valued and applauded in Greece was reckoned vile and deſpicable among the Romans, Andronicus acted a part in his dramatical compoſitions and engaged the attention of his audience, by repeating what he had labored after the manner of the Greeks. Andronicus was the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, whoſe children he educated. His poetry was grown obſolete in the age of Cicero, whoſe nicety and judgment would not even recommend the reading of it.

M. LIVIUS SALINATOR, a Roman conſul ſent againſt the Illyrians. The ſucceſs with which he finiſhed his campaign, and the victory which ſome years after he obtained over Aſdrubal, A. U. C. 545, who was paſſing into Italy with a reinforcement for his brother Annibal, ſhow how deſerving he was to be at the head of the Roman armies. *Liv.*

LIVIUS DRUSUS, a tribune who joined the patricians in oppoſing the ambitious views of C. Gracchus. *Plut. in Grace.*——An uncle of Cato of Utica. *Plut.*

TITUS LIVIUS, a native of Padua, celebrated for his writings. He paſſed the greateſt part of his life at Naples and Rome, but more particularly at the court of Auguſtus, who liberally patronized the learned, and encouraged the progreſs of literature. Few particulars of his life are known, yet his fame was ſo univerſally ſpread even in his life time that an inhabitant of Gades traverſed Spain, Gaul and Italy, merely to ſee the man whoſe writings had given him ſuch pleaſure and ſatisfaction in the peruſal. Livy died at Padua, and, according to ſome, on that ſame day Rome was alſo deprived of another of its brighteſt ornaments by the death of the poet Ovid, A. D. 17.

discovered, and the poet had nothing left but to chuse the manner of his execution. He had his veins opened in a warm bath, and as he expired he pronounced with great energy the lines which, in his Pharsalia l. 3, v. 639—642, he had put into the mouth of a soldier, who died in the same manner as himself. Some have accused him of pusillanimity at the moment of his death, and say that to free himself from the punishment which threatened him, he accused his own mother, and involved her in the crime of which he was guilty. This circumstance, which throws an indelible blot upon the character of Lucan, is not mentioned by some writers, who observe that he expired with all the firmness of a philosopher. He died A. D. 65. Of all his compositions none but his Pharsalia remains. This poem, which is an account of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, is unfinished. Opinions are various as to the merit of his poetry. He possesses neither the fire of Homer, nor the melodious numbers of Virgil. If he had lived to a greater age, his judgment and genius would have matured, and he might have claimed a greater rank among the poets of the Augustan age. His expressions, however, are bold and animated, his poetry entertaining, and his irregularities may be called numerous, and, to use the words of Quintilian, he is more an orator than a poet. He wrote a poem upon the burning of Rome, now lost. *Quintil.* 10.—*Suet.*—*Tacit. Ann.* 15, &c.—*Martial* 7, ep. 20.

LŪCĀRIA or LŪCĒRIA, festivals at Rome, celebrated in a large grove between the Via Salaria and the Tyber, where the Romans hid themselves when besieged by the Gauls. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 77.

L. LUCCEIUS, a celebrated historian, asked by Cicero to write a history of his consulship. He favored the cause of Pompey, but was afterwards pardoned by J. Cæsar. *Cic. ad Fam.* 5, ep. 12, &c.

LUCCEIUS ARĪNUS, a governor of Mauritania after Galba's death, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 2, c. 58.

LŪCĒRES, a body of horse composed of Roman knights, first established by Romulus and Tatius. It received its name from the *lucus*, a grove where Romulus had erected an asylum, or a place of refuge for all fugitives, slaves, homicides, &c. that he might people his city. The Luceres were some of these men, and they were incorporated with the legions. *Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 31.

LUCĒRIA, a town of Apulia.

LUCIĀNUS, a celebrated writer of Samosata, in the reign of Trajan. His father was poor in his circumstances, ar cian was early bound to one of his who was a sculptor. This emplo highly displeased him, he made no p ency in the art, and resolved to s livelihood by better means. A dr which Learning seemed to draw l her, and to promise fame and immo confirmed his resolutions, and he b write. The artifices and unfair d of a lawyer, a life which he had em disgusted him, and he began to stu losophy and eloquence. He visite rent places, and Antioch, Ionia, Italy, Gaul, and more particularly became successively acquainted w depth of his learning and the powe eloquence. The emperor M. Aurel sensible of his merit, and appoint register to the Roman governor of He died in an advanced age, and the moderns have asserted that he w to pieces by dogs for his impiety, larly for ridiculing the religion of The works of Lucian, which are rous, and written in the Attic consist partly of dialogues, in w introduces different characters, wi dramatic propriety. His stile is ea ple, elegant and animated, and he ha his compositions with many livel ments, and much of the true At His frequent obscenities, and his m exposing to ridicule not only the of his country, but also that of c tion, have deservedly drawn upon censure of every age, and bran with the appellation of atheist a phemer. He also wrote the life o tes, a philosopher of Bœotia, as of the philosopher Demonax. So also attributed to him, with grea the life of Apollonius Thyaneus.

LŪCIFER, the name of the pl nus, or morning star. It is called when appearing in the morning b tun, but when it follows it, and some time after its setting, it is ca perus. According to some myth Lucifer was son of Jupiter and Au

LUCIFĒRIANUM, a town of

C. LŪCILIUS, a Roman knight bout 147 years before the Christia Aurunca. He lived in the grea macy with Scipio the first Africa even attended him in his war ag mantia. He is looked upon as th of satyr, or first satyrical writer a Romans. He was superior to hi predecessors at Rome, and though with great roughness and inelegan with much facility, he gained r

hose praises have been often la-
th too liberal a hand. Horace
him to a river which rolls upon
precious sand, with much dirt
Of the thirty satyrs which he
thing but few verses remain. He
aples, in the 46th year of his age.
, c. 1.- *Cic. de Orat.* 2.—*Horat.*

us Lucinus, a famous Roman,
with Brutus after the battle of
They were soon after overtaken
of horse, and Lucilius suffered
be severely wounded by the
he enemy, exclaiming that he was
He was taken, and carried to the
, whose clemency spared his life.
A tribune who attempted in vain
ompey to the dictatorship.——A
&c.——A governor of Asia un-
ius.——A friend of Tiberius.

la, a daughter of M. Aurelius,
l for the virtues of her youth, her
ebaucheries and misfortunes. At
f sixteen her father sent her to
marry the emperor Verus, who
employed in a war with the Par-
l Armenians. The conjugal vir-
ucilla were great at first, but when
Verus plunge himself into de-
and dissipation, she followed his
and prostituted herself. At her
Rome she saw the incestuous com-
her husband with her mother,
at last poisoned him. She after-
arried an old but virtuous senator,
of her father, and was not a-
soon to prostitute herself to her
Commodus. The coldness and in-
with which Commodus treated
wards determined her on revenge,
conspired against his life, with
strious senators, A. D. 183. The
discovered, Lucilla was banished,
after put to death by her brother,
th year of her age.

a, a goddess, daughter of Jupiter
o. As her mother brought her
world without pain, she became
ess whom women in labor invok-
. she presided over the birth of
. She receives this name either
s, or from *lux*, as Ovid explains it:

ucinæ, dedit hæc tibi nomine lucus;
ia principium tu, Dea, lucis habes.

pose her to be the same as Diana
no, because these two goddesses
so sometimes called Lucina, and
l over the labors of women. She
d Ilithya by the Greeks, She had
s temple at Rome, raised A. U. C.
396. *Varr. de L. L.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, c. 27.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 449.—*Horat. Carm. Sec.*

Lucius, a Roman soldier killed at the siege of Jerusalem, by saving in his arms a man who jumped down from one of the walls. *Joseph.*——A brother of M. Antony. [*Vid. L. Antonius.*]——A Roman general, who defeated the Etrurians, &c.——A relation of J. Cæsar.——A Roman ambassador, murdered by the Illyrians.——A consul, &c.——A writer, called by some Saturantius Apuleius. He was born in Africa, on the borders of Numidia. He studied poetry, music, geometry, &c. at Athens, and warmly embraced the tenets of the Platonists. He cultivated magic, and some miracles are attributed to his knowledge of enchantments. He wrote in Greek and Latin, with great ease and simplicity; but his stile is sometimes affected. His eloquence was greatly celebrated in his age. Some fragments of his compositions are still extant. He florished in the reign of M. Aurelius.——A brother of Vitellius, &c.——A son of Agrippa adopted by Augustus.——A man put to death for his incontinence, &c.——The word Lucius is a prænomen common to many Romans, of whom an account is given under their family names.

Lucretia, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Her accomplishments proved fatal to her, and the praises which a number of young noble Romans at Ardea, among whom were Collatinus and the sons of Tarquin, bestowed upon the domestic virtues of their wives at home, was productive of a revolution in the state While every one was warm with the idea, it was universally agreed to leave the camp and to go to Rome to ascertain the veracity of their respective assertions. Collatinus had the pleasure to see his expectations fulfilled in the highest degree, and while the wives of the other Romans were involved in the riot and dissipation of a feast, Lucretia was found at home employed in the midst of her female servants, and easing their labor by sharing it herself. The beauty and innocence of Lucretia inflamed the passion of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who was a witness of her virtues and industry. He cherished his flame, and he secretly retired from the camp, and came to the house of Lucretia, where he met with a kind reception. He showed himself unworthy of such a treatment, and in the dead of night he introduced himself to Lucretia, who refused to his entreaties what her fear of shame granted to his threats. She yielded to her ravisher,

ravisher, when he threatened to murder her, and to slay one of her slaves, and put him in her bed, that this apparent adultery might seem to have met with the punishment it deserved. Lucretia in the morning sent for her husband and her father, and after she had revealed to them the indignities she had suffered from the son of Tarquin, and entreated them to avenge her wrongs, she stabbed herself with a dagger, which she had previously concealed under her cloaths. This fatal blow was the sign of rebellion, the body of the virtuous Lucretia was exposed to the eyes of the senate, and the violence and barbarity of Sextus, joined with the unpopularity and oppression of his father, so irritated the Roman populace, that that moment they expelled the Tarquins for ever from Rome. Brutus, who was present at the tragical death of Lucretia, kindled the flames of rebellion, and the republican or consular government was established at Rome A. U. C. 244. *Liv.* 1, c. 57, *&c.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 4, c. 15.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 741.—*Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.—*Plut.*——The wife of Numa. *Plut.*

LŬCRĒTĬLIS, a mountain in the country of the Sabines, hanging over a pleasant valley, near which the house of Horace was situate. *Horat.* 1, od. 17.

T. LŬCRĒTIUS CARUS, a celebrated Roman poet and philosopher, who was early sent to Athens, where he studied under Zeno and Phædrus. The tenets of Epicurus, which then prevailed at Athens, were warmly embraced by Lucretius, and when united with the infinite of Anaximander and the atoms of Democritus, they were explained and elucidated in a poem, in six books, which is called *De rerum naturâ*. In this poem the masterly genius and unaffected elegance of the poet are every where conspicuous, but the opinions of the philosopher are justly censured, who gives no existence of power to a supreme being, but is the devoted advocate of atheism and impiety. This composition, which has little claim to be called a heroic poem, was written and finished while the poet labored under a violent delirium, occasioned by a philtre which the jealousy of his mistress or his wife Lucilia had administered. It is said that he destroyed himself in the 42d year of his age, about 52 years before Christ. Cicero, after his death, revised and corrected his poems, which had been partly written in the lucid intervals of reason and of sense. *Pater.* 2, c. 36.—*Quintil.* 3, c. 1. l. 10, c. 1.

Q. LŬCRĒTIUS, a Roman who killed himself because the inhabitants of Sulmo, over which he was appointed with a garrison, seemed to favor the cause c *Caes. bell. civ.* 1, c. 18. He is Vespillo.

SP. LŬCRĒTIUS TRICIPITI ther-in-law of Collatinus. He consul after the death of Brut after died himself. Horatius P ceeded him. *Liv.* 1. c. 58.— rex at Rome.—A consul.

LŬCRĒTIUS OFELLA, a Ro death by Sylla, because he had the consulship without his permi

LŬCRĪNUM, a town of Apuli

LŬCRĪNUS, a small lake of opposite Puteoli. Some belie was made by Hercules when he Italy with the bulls of Geryon. ed with excellent oysters. *Stra Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Horat.* 2, od. 15

C. LŬCTĀTIUS CATŬLUS, consul with Marius. He assist league in conquering the Cimbr *Cimbricum bellum.*] He was c well as valiant, and his history fulship, which he wrote with gre convinces us of his literary tal history is lost.—*Cic. de orat.*—*Va* —*Flor.* 2, c. 2.

C. LŬCTATIUS CATŬLUS, consul who destroyed the Cartha *Vid.* Catulus.

LŬCŬLLEA, a festival establi Greeks in honor of Lucullus, w haved with great prudence an in his province. *Plut. in Luc.*

LŬCŬLLI HORTI, these ga situate near Neapolis, &c. *Ta* c. 1.

LŬCŬLLI VILLA, a country cullus, near the Misenus, whe died. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 50.

LŬCŬLLUS, Lucius Licinius, a lebrated for his fondness of lux his military talents. He was 115 years before the Christian e distinguished himself by his pr the liberal arts, particularly clo philosophy. His first military was in the Marsian war, wher and cool intrepidity recommen public notice. His mildness a gained him the admiration and of Sylla, and from this connection honor, and during his quæstorsh and pretorship in Africa, he re self more conspicuous by his jus ration and humanity. He was r consulship A. U. C. 678, and en the care of the Mithridatic wa displayed his military talents i his colleague Cotta, whom the besieged in Chalcedonia. This

awed by a celebrated victory over the es of Mithridates, on the borders of Granicus. and by the conquest of all ynia. His victories by sea were as it as those by land. and Mithridates lost powerful fleet near Lemnos. Such considerable losses weakened the enemy, and hridates retired with precipitation to-ds Armenia, to the court of king Tigra-, his father-in-law. His flight was per-ed, and Lucullus crossed the Euphrates n great expedition, and gave battle to numerous forces which Tigranes had ady assembled to support the cause of son-in-law. According to the exage-d account of Plutarch no less than 000 foot, and near 55,000 horse, of the maians, lost their lives in that celebrated tle. All this carnage was made by a Ro-n army amounting to no more than 00 men, of whom only five were killed 100 wounded during the combat. The ng of Tigranocerta the capital of Arme-was the consequence of this immortal ory, and Lucullus there obtained the rest part of the royal treasures. This tinual success, however, was attended r serious consequences. The severity of ullus, and the haughtiness of his com-ds, offended his soldiers, and displeased adherents at Rome. Pompey was soon sent to succeed him, and to continue Mithridatic war, and the interview ch he had with Lucullus began with of mutual kindness, and ended in the t inveterate reproaches, and open en-. Lucullus was permitted to retire to ne. and only 1600 of the soldiers who shared his fortune and his glories were ted to accompany him. He was re-ed with coldness at Rome, and he ob-ed with difficulty a triumph, which was rtedly claimed by his fame, his suc-s and his victories. In this ended the of his glory; he retired to the enjoy-t of ease and peaceful society, and no ger interested himself in the commotions ch disturbed the tranquility of Rome. dedicated his time to studious pursuits, to the conversation of the learned. His se was enriched with a valuable library, ch was opened for the service of the ous, and of the learned. Lucullus fell a delirium in the last part of his life, died in the 67 or 68th year of his age. e people showed their respect for his rit, by their wish to give him an honor-e burial in the Campus Martius, but r offers were rejected, and he was pri-ely buried, by his brother, in his estate Tusculum. Lucullus has been admired his many accomplishments, but he has been censured for his severity and extravagance. The expences of his meals were immoderate, his halls were distinguished by the different names of the gods, and when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprize him, they were astonished at the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who had merely said to his servant that he would sup in the hall of Apollo. In his retirement Lucullus was fond of artificial variety; subterraneous caves and passages were dug under the hills on the coasts of Campania, and the sea water was conveyed round his house and pleasure ground, where the fishes flocked in such abundance, that not less than 25,000 pounds worth were sold at his death. In his public character Lucullus was humane, and compassionate, and he shewed his sense of the vicissitude of human affairs by shedding tears at the sight of one of the cities of Armenia, which his soldiers reduced to ashes. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages, and he employed himself for a time to write a concise history of the Marsi in Greek hexameters. Such are the striking characteristics of a man who meditated the conquest of Parthia, and gained the admiration of all the inhabitants of the east, by his justice and moderation, and who might have disputed the empire of the world with a Cæsar or Pompey, had not his fondness for retirement withdrawn him from the reach of ambition. *Plut. in vitâ —Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.—Appian in Mithr. &c.—Orosius* 6, &c. — -A consul who went to Spain, &c.—A Roman put to death by Domitian.—A brother of Lucius Lucullus, lieutenant under Sylla.—A pretor of Macedonia.

Lŭcŭmo, the first name of Tarquinius Priscus. It was afterwards changed into Lucius. The word is Etrurian, and signifies prince or chief.

Lŭcus, a king of antient Gaul.—A town of Gaul at the foot of the Alps.

Lugdunensis Gallia, a part of Gaul, which received its name from Lugdunum, the capital city of the province. It was antiently called Celtica. *Vid.* Gallia.

Lugdŭnum, a town of Gallia Celtica, built at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, by Munatius Plancus, when he was governor of the province. *Strab.* 4. ——A town of Aquitain.

Lūna, *(the moon)* was daughter of Hyperion and Terra, and was the same, according to some mythologists, as Diana. She was worshipped by the antient inhabitants of the earth with many superstitious forms and ceremonies. It was supposed that magicians and enchanters, particularly those of

of Thessaly, had an uncontroulable power over the moon, and that they could draw her down from heaven at pleasure by the mere force of their incantations. Her eclipses, according to their opinion, proceeded from thence, and on that account it was usual to beat drums and cymbals to ease her labors, and to render the power of magic less effectual. The Arcadians believed that they were older than the moon. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263, &c.—*Tibull.* 1, el. 8, v. 21.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 8, v. 69. ——A maritime town of Etruria, famous for the white marble which it produced. It contained a fine capacious harbour, and abounded in wine, cheese, &c. The inhabitants were naturally given to augury, and the observation of uncommon phænomena. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 586.—*Plin.* 14, c. 6.

Lupa, *(a she wolf)* was held in great veneration at Rome, because Romulus and Remus, according to an ancient tradition, were suckled and preserved by one of these animals. This fabulous story arises from the surname of Lupa, *prostitute*, which was given to the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, to whose care and humanity these children owed their preservation. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 415.—*Plut. in Romul.*

Lupercal, a place at the foot of mount Aventine, sacred to Pan, where festivals called Lupercalia were yearly celebrated.

Lupercalia, a yearly festival observed at Rome the 13th of February, in honor of the god Pan. It was usual first to sacrifice two goats and a dog, and to touch with the bloody knife the foreheads of two illustrious youths, who always were obliged to smile while they were touched. The blood was wiped away with soft wool dipped in milk. After this the skins of the victims were cut into thongs, with which whips were made for the youths. With these whips the youths ran about the streets all naked except the middle, and whipped freely all those they met. Women in particular were fond of receiving the lashes, as they superstitiously believed that they removed barrenness, and eased the pains of childbirth. This excursion in the streets of Rome was performed by naked youths, because Pan is always represented naked, and a goat was sacrificed because that deity was supposed to have the feet of goats. A dog was added, as a necessary and useful guardian of the sheepfold. This festival, as Plutarch mentions, was first instituted by the Romans in honor of the she wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus. This opinion is controverted by others, and Livy, with Dionysius of Halicarnassus, observes that they were introduced in [illegible] Evander. The name seems to be [illegible] from the Greek name of Pan, Λυκαῖος, *a wolf*, because Pan, as god [illegible] herds, protected the sheep from [illegible] city of the wolves. The priests [illegible] ficiated at the Lupercalia were [illegible] porci. Augustus forbad any per[illegible] the age of fourteen, to appear, [illegible] run about the streets during the L[illegible] Cicero in his Philippics, reproaches [illegible] for having disgraced the dignity of [illegible] sulship by running naked, and [illegible] a whip, about the streets. It w[illegible] the celebration of these festivals th[illegible] offered a crown to J. Cæsar, whi[illegible] dignation of the populace oblig[illegible] refuse.

Luperci, a number of priests [illegible] who assisted at the celebration o[illegible] percalia, in honor of the god Pa[illegible] service they were dedicated. T[illegible] of priests was the most antient and [illegible] ble of all the sacerdotal offices [illegible] divided into two separate colle[illegible] the *Fabiani* & *Quintiliani*, from F[illegible] Quintilius, two of their high pri[illegible] former were instituted in honor [illegible] lus, and the latter of Remus. To [illegible] sacerdotal bodies J. Cæsar adde[illegible] called from himself the *Julii*, [illegible] tion contributed not a little to [illegible] cause unpopular, and to betray [illegible] rus and aspiring views. [*Vid. L*[illegible] *Plut in. Rom.*—*Dio. Caes.* 45.

Lupercus, a grammarian in [illegible] of the emperor Gallienus. He [illegible] grammatical pieces which some [illegible] ferred to Herodian.

Lupias or Lupia, a town of [illegible] with a small river of the same n[illegible] into the Rhine. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, [illegible]

Lupus, a general of the empe[illegible] —A governor of Britain.—A qu[illegible] reign of Tiberius, &c.——A co[illegible] of Sicily, who wrote a poem on [illegible] of Menelaus and Helen to Spart[illegible] destruction of Troy. *Ovid. ex P*[illegible] 16, v. 26.

Lusitania, a part of Spain [illegible] tent and situation have not been [illegible] defined by the antients. Accor[illegible] better descriptions it extended [illegible] Tagus to the sea of Calabria. [illegible] tants were warlike, and the R[illegible] quered them with great difficu[illegible] generally lived upon plunder, [illegible] rude and unpolished in their m[illegible] was usual among them to expo[illegible] in the high roads, that their di[illegible] be cured by the directions and [illegible]

rellers. They were very moderate in eir meals, and never eat but of one dish. eir cloaths were commonly black, and y generally warmed themselves by means stones heated in the fire. *Strab.* 3.—*la.* 2, c. 6. l. 3, c. 1.

LUSONES, a people of Spain, near the ers.

LUSTRICUS BRUTIANUS, a Roman poet. *riol* 4, ep. 23.

LUTATIUS CATULUS, a Roman who t the temples of Janus after peace had a made with Carthage. *Vid.* Luctatius.

LUTERIUS, a general of the Gauls, det ed by Cæsar, &c.

LUTETIA, a town of Belgic Gaul, on the fluence of the rivers Sequana and Ma n. It received its name, as some sup e, from the quantity of clay, *lutum*, which s its neighbourhood. J. Cæsar fortified l embellished it, from which circum ce some authors call it *Julii Civitas.* n the apostate resided there for some . It is now Paris, the capital of France. *r. de bell. G.* 6. & 7.—*Strab.* 4.—*Ammi o.*

. LUTORIUS, a Roman knight put to h by order of Tiberius, because he had ten a poem in which he had bewailed the h of Germanicus, who then labored under ere illness. *Tacit. An.* 3, c. 49, &c.

LÆUS, a surname of Bacchus. It is de l from Λυειν, *solvere*, because wine, which Bacchus presides, gives freedom e mind, and delivers it from all cares melancholy. *Horat.* ep. 9.—*Lucan.* 1, 5.

SÁS, one of the companions of Ulysses,

BYA or LYBISSA, a small village of ynia, where Annibal was buried.

CÁBAS, an Etrurian, one of those offered violence to Bacchus, and were ged into dolphins. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. ——One of the Lapithæ, who ran away the battle which was fought at the tials of Pirithous. *Id. Met.* 12. v. 302.

CABĒTUS, a mountain of Attica near ens. *Stat*

CÆA, festivals at Arcadia, in honor of the god of shepherds. They are the as the Lupercalia of the Romans.—stival at Argos in honor of Apollo Ly s, who delivered the Argives from ves, &c.

CÆUM, a celebrated place near the ts of the Ilissus in Attica. It was there Aristotle taught philosophy, and as generally instructed his pupils in walk , they were called Peripatetics, a περιπατεω, *ambulo.*

LYCÆUS, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter, where a temple was built in honor of the god Lycæus, by Lycaon the son of Pelasgus. It was also sacred to Pan, whose festivals, called Lycæa, were celebrated there. *Virg. G.* 1, v. 16. *Æn.* 8, v. 343.—*Strab.* 8.

LYCAMBES, the father of Neobule. He promised his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, and afterwards refused to fulfil his engagement, when she had been courted by a man whose opulence had more influence than the fortune of the poet. This irritated Archilochus, he wrote a bitter invective against Lycambes and his daughter, and rendered them both so desperate by the satyr of his composition that they hanged themselves. *Horat.* ep. 6, v. 13. *Ovid in Ib.* 52.

LYCAON, the first king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and Meliboea. He built a town called Lycosura on the top of mount Lycæus in honor of Jupiter. He had many wives by whom he had a daughter called Callisto, and 50 sons. He was succeeded on the throne by Nyctimus the eldest of his sons. He lived about 1820 years before the christian era. *Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin* fab. 176.—*Catull.* ep. 76.—*Paus.* 8, c. 2, &c. ——Another king of Arcadia celebrated for his cruelties. He was changed into a wolf by Jupiter, because he offered human victims on the altars of the god Pan. Some attribute this metamorphosis to another cause. The sins of mankind, as they relate, were become so enormous that Jupiter visited the earth to punish wickedness and impiety. He came to Arcadia where he was announced as a god, and the people began to pay proper adoration to his divinity. Lycaon however, who used to sacrifice all strangers to his wanton cruelty, laughed at the pious prayers of his subjects, and to try the divinity of the god, he served up human flesh on his table. This impiety so irritated Jupiter that he immediately destroyed the house of Lycaon and changed him into a wolf. *Ovid Met.* 1, v. 198. ——These two monarchs are often confounded together, though it appears that they were two different characters, and that not less than an age elapsed between their reigns.—A son of Priam and Laothe. He was taken by Achilles and carried to Lemnos whence he escaped. He was afterwards killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 21, &c.——The son of Pandarus killed by Diomedes before Troy.—A Gnossian artist who made the sword which Ascanius gave to Euryalus. *Virg. Æn.*

LYCAONIA, a country of Asia between Cappadocia, Pisidia, Pamphylia and Phrygia. It was made a province under Augustus.

gustus. *Strab* 10.—*Mela*. 2.——Arcadia bore also that name from Lycaon, one of its kings. *Dionys. Hal.*——An island in the Tyber.

Lycas, a Latin officer in the interest of Turnus. He was killed by Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 315.——Another officer of Turnus. *Id.* 10, v. 561.

Lycaste, an antient town of Crete whose inhabitants accompanied Idomeneus to the Trojan war. *Homer Il.* 2.——A daughter of Priam by a concubine. She married Polydamas the son of Antenor.—A famous courtezan of Drepanum, called Venus on account of her great beauty. She had a son called Eryx by Butes, son of Amycus.

Lycastum, a town of Cappadocia.

Lycastus, a son of Minos 1st. He was father of Minos 2d. by Ida the daughter of Corybas.—A son of Mars and Philonome, daughter of Nyctimus. He succeeded his father on the throne of Arcadia.

Lyce, one of the Amazons, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 374.

Lyces, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 33.

Lycēum. *Vid.* Lycæum.

Lychnides, a city with a lake of the same name in Macedonia.

Lycia, a country of Asia Minor bounded by the Mediterranean on the south, Caria on the west, Pamphylia on the east, and Phrygia on the north. It was antiently called Milyas, and Tremile, from the Milyæ or Solymi, a people of Crete, who came to settle there. The country received the name of Lycia from Lycus the son of Pandion who established himself there. The inhabitants have been greatly commended by all the antients for their sobriety and justice. They were conquered by Crœsus king of Lydia, and afterwards by Cyrus Though they were subject to the power of Persia, yet they were governed by their own kings, and only paid a yearly tribute to the Persian monarch. They became part of the Macedonian empire when Alexander came into the east, and afterwards were ceded to the house of the Seleucidæ. The country was reduced into a Roman province by the emperor Claudius. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 816 —*Stat. Theb.* 6, v. 646.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 173.—*Strab.* 13.

Lycidas, a centaur killed by the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 310.——A shepherd's name. *Virg.*

Lycimna, a town of Peloponnesus.

Lyciscus, an Athenian archon Olympiad. 109.——A Messenian of the family of the Æpytidæ. When his daughters were doomed by lot to be sacrificed for the good of their country, he fled with them to and Aristodemus upon this chastis his own children, and soon after fo on the throne. *Paus.* 4, c. 9.

Lycius, a son of Hercules and T —A son of Lycaon.—An epithet Apollo from his tempe in Lycia name of Danaus.

Lycomēdes, a king of Scyros, in the Ægean sea. He was son of and Parthenope. He was secretly with the care of young Achille his mother Tethis had disguised man's cloaths, to remove him Trojan war, where she knew he voidably perish. Lycomedes has himself famous for his treachery to who had implored his protecti driven from his throne of Athe usurper Mnestheus. Lycomedes, reported, either envious of the fa illustrious guest, or bribed by th ries of Mnestheus, led Theseus to vated place, on pretence to shew extent of his dominions, and pe threw him down a precipice, was killed. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Paus.* l. 7, c. 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—— dian who with 500 chosen me flight 1000 Spartans and 500 Arg *Diod.* 15.—A seditious person at A Mantinean general, &c.——An the first who took one of the enem at the battle of Salamis. *Plut.*

Lycon, a philosopher of Tro age of Aristotle. He was greatly by Eumenes, Antiochus, &c. H the 74th year of his age. *Diog.* i A man who wrote the life of P ——A poet.——A writer of epigr A player greatly esteemed by A ——A Syracusan who assisted in Dion.——A peripatetic philosop

Lycōna, a city of Thrace.—— tain of Argolis. *Paus.* 2, c. 24.

Lycōphron, a son of Perian of Corinth. The murder of h Melissa by his father had such upon him, that he resolved neve to a man who had been so wan against his relations. This resol strengthened by the advice of P maternal uncle, and Periander a nished to Corcyra a son whose di and obstinacy had rendered hi Cypselus, the eldest son of Peri ing incapable of reigning, Lyco the only surviving child who had to the crown of Corinth. But infirmities of Periander oblig look for a successor, Lycophron come to Corinth while his f

he was induced to leave Corcyra, promise that Periander would dwell there while he remained r of Corinth. This exchange, was prevented. The Corcyreans, apprehensive of the tyranny of murdered Lycophron before he sland, A. U. C. 188 *Aristot.*——of Thebe, the wife of Alexan- of Pheræ. He assisted his sister ing her husband, and he after- ed the sovereignty. He was dis- by Philip of Macedonia. *Plut.*——A general of Corinth, killed by *Plut. in Ar.*——A native of Cy- of Maistor. He went to the r with Ajax the son of Telamon, accidental murder of one of his He was killed, &c. *Homer. Il.* famous Greek poet and gram- orn at Chalcis in Eubœa. He of the poets who flourished under Philadelphus, about 304 years Christian era, and who, from ber, obtained the name of Plei- cophron died by the wound of He wrote tragedies, the titles of which have been preserved. remaining composition of this lled Cassandra or Alexandra. It 474 verses, whose obscurity has the epithet of *Tenebrosus* to its It is a mixture of prophetical e- hich, as he supposes, were given dra during the Trojan war. *Ovid. t. 5 Silv* 3.

LYCOPOLIS, a town of Egypt. It re- is name on account of the im- mber of wolves, λυκος, which m army of Æthiopians who had gypt. *Diod.* 1. *Strab.* 17.

LYCOPHRON, an Ætolian who assisted the against Ptolemy. *Polyæn.* 8.

LYCORIAS, a nymph, &c. *Virg. G.* 4,

LYCORIS, a freedwoman of the senator s. She was also called Cytheris, nnia, from her master. She is c- or her beauty and intrigues. The us was greatly enamoured of her, iend Virgil comforts him in his gue for the loss of the favors of who followed M. Antony's camp. become the Aspasia of Rome ms of Cleopatra, however, pre- r those of Cytheris, and the un- courtezan lost the favors of Anto- all the world at the same time. as originally a comedian. *Virg.*

LYCUMAS, a river of Ætolia, whose re of a golden color. It was af- terwards called Evenus from king Evenus who threw himself into it. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 245.

LYCORTAS, the father of Polybius. He was chosen general of the Achæan league, and he revenged the death of Philopœmen, &c. *Plut.*

LYCOSŪRA, a city built by Lycaon on mount Lycæus.

LYCTUS, a famous town of Crete, the country of Idomeneus. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 401.

LYCURGĬDES, annual days of solemnity appointed in honor of the lawgiver of Sparta.——The patronymic of a son of Lycurgus. *Ovid in Ib.* v. 573.

LYCURGUS, a king of Nemæa in Peloponnesus. He was raised from the dead by Æsculapius. *Stat. Theb.* 5, v. 638.——A giant killed by Osiris in Thrace. *Diod.* 1.——A king of Thrace, son of Dryas. He has been represented as cruel and impious, on account of the violence which he offered to Bacchus. He, according to the opinion of the mythologists, drove Bacchus out of his kingdom, and abolished his worship, for which impiety he was severely punished by the gods. He put his own son Dryas to death in a fury, and he cut off his own legs mistaking them for vine boughs. He was put to death in the greatest torments by his subjects, who had been informed by the oracle that they should not taste wine till Lycurgus was no more. This fable is explained by observing that the aversion of Lycurgus for wine over which Bacchus presided, arose from the filthiness and disgrace of intoxication, and therefore the monarch wisely ordered all the vines of his dominions to be cut off that himself and his subjects might be preserved from the extravagance and debauchery which is produced by too free an use of wine. *Hygin.* fab. 132.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 3. c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 22.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 14.—*Horat.* 2, od. 19.——A son of Hercules and Praxithea daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.——A son of Phoces the son of Cretheus. *Id.* 1. c. 9.——An orator of Athens in the age of Demosthenes, famous for his justice and impartiality when at the head of the government. He was one of the thirty orators whom the Athenians refused to deliver up to Alexander. Some of his orations are extant. He died about 356 years before Christ. *Diod.* 16.——A king of Tegea, son of Aleus by Neæra the daughter of Pereus. He married Cleophile, called also Eurynome, by whom he had Amphidamas, &c. *Apollod.* 3. c. 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7.

LYCURGUS, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta

Sparta son of king Eunomus and brother to Polydectes. He succeeded his brother on the Spartan throne, but when he saw that the widow of Polydectes was pregnant, he kept the kingdom not for himself, but till Charilaus his nephew was arrived to years of maturity. He had previously refused to marry his brother's widow, who wished to strengthen him on his throne by destroying her own son Charilaus, and leaving him in the peaceful possession of the crown. The integrity with which he acted when guardian of his nephew Charilaus, raised him many enemies, and he at last yielded to their satyr and malevolence, and retired to Crete. He travelled like a philosopher, and visited Asia and Egypt without suffering himself to be corrupted by the licentiousness and luxury which prevailed there. The confusion which followed his departure from Sparta, now had made his presence totally necessary, and he returned home at the earnest solicitations of his countrymen. The disorder which reigned at Sparta, induced him to reform the government, and the more effectually to execute his undertaking he had recourse to the oracle of Delphi. He was received by the priestess of the god, with every mark of honor, his intentions were warmly approved by the divinity, and he was called the friend of gods, and himself rather god than man. After such a reception from the most celebrated oracle of Greece, Lycurgus found no difficulty in reforming the abuses of the state, and all were equally anxious in making a revolution which had received the sanction of heaven. This happened about 376 years before the Christian era. Lycurgus first established a senate which was composed of 28 senators whose authority preserved the tranquility of the state and maintained a due and just equilibrium between the kings and the people by watching over the intrusions of the former, and checking the seditious convulsions of the latter. All distinction was destroyed, and by making an equal and impartial division of the land among the members of the commonwealth, Lycurgus banished luxury, and encouraged the useful arts. The use of money either of gold or silver was totally forbidden, and the introduction of heavy brass and iron coin, brought no temptations to the dishonest, and left every individual in the possession of his effects without any fears of robbery or violence. All the citizens dined in common, and no one had greater claims to indulgence or luxury than another. Their intercourse with other nations was forbidden, and few were permitted to travel. The youths were entrusted to the public master, as soon as they had attained their seventh year, and their education was left to the wisdom of the laws. They were taught early to think, to answer in a short and laconic manner, and to excel in sharp repartee. They were instructed and encouraged to carry things by surprize, but if ever the theft was discovered they were subjected to a severe punishment. Lycurgus was happy and successful in establishing and enforcing these laws, and by his prudence and administration the face of Lacedæmon was totally changed, and it gave rise to a set of men distinguished for their intrepidity, their fortitude and their magnanimity. After this Lycurgus retired from Sparta to Delphi, or according to others to Crete, and before his departure he bound all the citizens of Lacedæmon by a solemn oath, that neither they nor their posterity, would alter, violate, or abolish the laws which he had established, before his return. He soon after put himself to death, and he ordered his ashes to be thrown into the sea, fearful lest if they were carried to Sparta the citizens should call themselves freed from the oath which they had taken, and empowered to make a revolution. The wisdom and the good effects of the laws of Lycurgus, has been firmly demonstrated at Sparta, where for 500 years, as Plutarch mentions, or 700 according to Livy, they remained in full force, but the legislator has been censured as cruel and impolitic. He has shown himself inhumane in ordering the mothers to destroy their children, whose feebleness or deformity in their youth seemed to promise incapability of action in maturer years, and to become a burden on the state. His regulations about marriage, must necessarily be censured, and no true conjugal felicity can be expected from the union of a man with a person whom he, perhaps, never knew before, and whom he was compelled to chose in a dark room, where all the marriageable women in the state assembled on stated occasions. The peculiar dress which was appointed for the females, might be termed improper, and the law must, for ever, be called injudicious, which ordered them to appear naked on certain days of festivity, and wrestle in a public assembly promiscuously with boys of equal age with themselves. These things might contribute as much to corrupt the morals of the Lacedæmonians, as the other regulations seemed calculated to banish dissipation, riot and debauchery. Lycurgus has been compared to Solon the celebrated legislator of Athens, and it has been judiciously observed that the former gave his citizens morals

uable to the laws which he
ned, and that the latter had
henians laws, which coincided
customs and manners. The
ycurgus demanded resolution,
ved himself inexorable and se-
olon artifice was requisite, and
himself mild and even volup-
e moderation of Lycurgus is
mended, particularly when we
at he treated with the greatest
and confidence Alcander, a
had put out one of his eyes in a
nult. Lycurgus had a son call-
s, who left no issue. The
ians showed their respect for
egislator by yearly celebrating a
his honor, called Lycurgidæ or
The introduction of money
in the reign of Agis the son of
s, was one of the principal
h corrupted the innocence of
monians, and rendered them
intrigue and of faction. *Plut.*
stin. 3, c. 2, &c.—*Strab.* 8, 10,
ionys. Hal, 2.—*Paus.* 3, c. 2.
a king of Bœotia, successor to
Nycteus, who left no male is-
ras entrusted with the govern-
during the minority of Labda-
n of the daughter of Nycteus.
arther enjoined to make war
peus, who had carried away by
ope the daughter of Nycteus.
cessful in this expedition, Epo-
lled, and Lycus recovered An-
narried her though she was his
is new connection highly dis-
first wife Dirce and Antiope was
o the unfeeling queen and tor-
e most cruel manner. Antiope
ped, and entreated her sons
Amphion, to avenge her wrongs.
en incensed, on account of the
hich their mother had suffered,
hebes, killed Lycus, and tied
e tail of a wild bull who drag-
ill she died. *Paus.* 9. c. 5.—
c. 5.——A king of Libya, who
whatever strangers came upon his
nen Diomedes, at his return
Trojan war, had been shipwreck-
e tyrant seized him and confin-
He, however, escaped by means
e, the tyrant's daughter, who was
l of him, and who hung herself
aw herself deserted.——A son of
by Celeno. He was made king
Mysia, by Hercules. He offered
Megara, the wife of Hercules,
he was killed by the incensed
cus gave a kind reception to the
Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.——A son of Ægyptus.—Of Mars.—Of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.——Of Pandion, king of Athens. ——The father of Arcesilaus.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Apollod.* 2, c. 3.—*Paus.* 1, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 159.——An officer of Alexander in the interest of Lysimachus. He made himself master of Ephesus by the treachery of Andron, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.——One of the Centaurs ——A son of Priam.——A river of Phrygia, which disappears near Colosse, and rises again at the distance of about four stadia, and at last falls into the Mæander. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 273.——A river of Sarmatia falling into the Palus Mæotis.——Another in Paphlagonia, near Heraclea. *Ovid.* 4. *ex. Pont.* el. 1, v. 47. ——Another in Assyria.——Another in Armenia, falling into the Euxine near the Phasis.——A youth beloved by Alcæus. *Horat.* 1. od. 32.——A town of Crete.

Lyde, the wife of the poet Antimachus, &c. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 5.

Lydia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia minor. Its boundaries were different at different times. It was at first bounded by Mysia major, Caria, Phrygia major and Ionia, but in its more flourishing times it contained the whole country, which lies between the Halys and the Ægean sea. It was antiently called Mæonia, and received the name of Lydia from Lydus one of its kings. It was governed by monarchs till the reign of Crœsus, its last king, who was conquered by Cyrus, after which it became a province of the Persian empire. There were three different races that reigned in Lydia, the Atyadæ, Heraclidæ and Mermnadæ. The history of the first is obscure and fabulous, the Heraclidæ began to reign about the Trojan war, and the crown remained in their family for about 505 years, and was always transmitted from father to son. Candaules was the last of the Heraclidæ; and Gyges the first, and Crœsus the last, of the Mermnadæ. The Lydians were great warriors in the reign of the Mermnadæ. They invented the art of coining gold and silver, and were the first who exhibited public sports, &c. *Herodot.* 1, &c. *Strab.* 2, 5 & 13.—*Mela.* 1, c. 2.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Justin.* 13, c. 4.——A mistress of Horace, &c.

Lydias, a river of Macedonia.

Lydius, an epithet applied to the Tyber because it passed near Etruria, whose inhabitants were originally a Lydian colony. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 781.

Lydus, a son of Atys, and Callithea, king of Mæonia, which from him received the

the name of Lydia. *Herodot.* 7, c. 74.——An eunuch, &c.

Lygdamis or Lygdamus, a man who made himself absolute at Naxos. *Polyæn.*——A general of the Cimmerians who passed into Asia minor, and took Sardes in the reign of Ardyes, king of Lydia. *Callim.*——An athlete of Syracuse, the father of Artemisia the celebrated queen of Halicarnassus. *Herodot.* 7, c. 99.——A servant of the poet Propertius, or of his mistress Cynthia.

Lygus, *Vid.* Ligus.

Lymax, a river of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8. c. 41.

Lyncestæ, a people of Macedonia, connected with the royal family. *Justin* 11, c. 2, &c.

Lyncestes, a son of Amyntas, in the army of Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 7, &c.

Lyncestius, a river of Macedonia, whose waters are of an intoxicating quality. *Ovid. Met* 17, v. 329.

Lynceus, son of Aphareus, was among the hunters of the Calydonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was so sharp sighted that he could see through the earth, and distinguish objects at the distance of above nine miles. He stole some oxen with his brother Idas, and they were both killed by Castor and Pollux, when they were going to celebrate their nuptials with the daughters of Leucippus. *Apollod.* 1 & 3.—*Hygin.* fab.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 2.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 303.—*Apollon. Arg.* 1.——A son of Ægyptus who married Hypermnestra, the daughter of Danaus. His life was spared by the love and humanity of his wife. (*Vid. Danaides*) and he made war against his father-in-law, dethroned him and seized his crown. Some say that Lynceus was reconciled to Danaus, and that he succeeded him after his death. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 19.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 14.——One of the companions of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 768.

Lynceus, Lyncæus or Lynx, a cruel king of Scythia, or according to others, of Sicily. He received with feigned hospitality Triptolemus, who Ceres had sent all over the world to teach mankind agriculture, and as he was jealous of his commission he resolved to murder this favorite of the gods in his sleep. As he was going to give the deadly blow to Triptolemus, he was suddenly changed into a lynx, an animal which is the emblem of cruelty and of ingratitude. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 650.

Lyndus, a town of Sicily.

Lyncæ, a people of Scythia, who live upon hunting.

Lycæus, a mountain of Arcadia. *Vid.* Lycæus.——A fountain. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 714.

Lyncea, a town of Peloponnesus formerly called Lyncea. *Pauf.* 2, 2. 2.

Lyrcus, a king of Caunus in Caria. *Parthen.*

Lyrnessus or Lyrnessos, a city of Cilicia the native country of Briseis, was taken and plundered by Achilles the Greeks. *Homer. Il.*—*Ovid. Her.* c. 5.

Lysander, a celebrated general of Sparta, in the last years of the Peloponnesian war. He drew Ephesus from the interest of Athens, and gained the fleet of Cyrus the younger. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet consisting of 180 ships, at Ægospotamos, and destroyed all, except three ships, with which the enemy's general fled to Evagoras, king of Cyprus. In this celebrated battle, which happened about 405 years before the Christian era, the Athenians lost 300 ships and with them their empire and influence among the neighbouring states. Lysander well knew how to take advantage of victory, and the following year, when worn out by a long war of 27 years and discouraged by its misfortunes, gave up to the power of the enemy, and consented to destroy the Piræus, to deliver its ships, except 12, to recall all those who had been banished, and in short to be subject in every degree to the power of Lacedæmon. Besides these humiliating conditions the government of Athens was totally changed, and 30 tyrants were set up by Lysander. This glorious success, the honor of having put an end to the Peloponnesian war, encreased the pride of Lysander. He had already begun to pave the way to universal power, by establishing anarchy in the Grecian cities of Asia, and now attempted to make the crown of Sparta elective. In the pursuit of his ambitious designs he used prudence and artifice and as he could not easily abolish a form of government which ages and popularity had consecrated he had recourse to the assistance of the priests. His attempt, however, to corrupt the oracles of Delphi Dodona, and Jupiter Ammon, proved ineffectual, and he was accused of using bribes by the priest of the Libyan temple. The sudden decline of war against the Thebans, saved him from the accusation of his adversaries, who was joined together with Pausanias against his country. The plan of his military operations was discovered, and the island whose ruin he secretly meditated, attacked him unexpectedly, and he was killed in a bloody battle, which ended in the defeat of his troops, 393 years before the Christian era. His body was recovered by his colleague

onored with a magnificent fu-
nder has been commended for
but his ambition deserves the
are, and his cruelty and his du-
greatly stained his character.
gant and vain in his public as
ate conduct, and he received
with the greatest avidity the
ch his courtiers and flatterers
onor. Yet in the midst of all
his ambition and intrigues, he
rly poor, and his daughters
d by two opulent citizens of
hom they had been betrothed
life of their father. This be-
he lovers was severely punish-
acedæmonians, who protected
the children of a man whom
or his sacrilege, his contempt of
d his perfidy. The father of
whose name was Aristoclitus or
, was descended from Hercules,
one of the race of the Hera-
t. & C. Nep. in vitâ—Diod. 13.—
Ephori in the reign of Agis,
——A grand-son of the great
Pauf.

TA, a daughter of Ptolemy La-
married Agathocles the son of
. She was persecuted by Arsi-
ed to Seleucus for protection.
), &c.

AX, a man made king of Ituræa
&c.

daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

S, an Athenian, son of Phæ-
philosopher, &c. *Cic. Philip.* 5.—
n archon, Olympiad. 95.——A
legalopolis, &c. *Plut.*

ESSA, one of the Nereides. *A-*
2.——A daughter of Epaphus,
Busiris. *Id.* 2, c. 5.

a celebrated orator, son of Ce-
tive of Syracuse. He was born
, and carefully educated at A-
distinguished himself by his
the simplicity, correctness and
ns orations. From the 67th to
ar of his age he was employed
orations, which amounted to
hich only 34 are extant. He
81st year of his age, about 374
re the Christian era. *Plut. de*
de Brut. de Orat.—Quintil. 3, &c.
—An Athenian general, &c.——
Phrygia. *Strab.*

RS, an Athenian sent into Bœo-
the conquest of Philip of Ma-
He was conquered at Chæronæa.

S, a daughter of Pelops and
ia, who married Mastor the son
and Andromeda, *Apollod.* 2,
c. 4.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 14.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

LYSIMACHE, a daughter of Abas the son of Melampus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Priam. *Id.* 3, c. 12.

LYSIMACHIA, a city on the Thracian Chersonesus. *Pauf* 1, c. 9.——A town of Ætolia, built by Lysimachus. *Strab.* 7 & 10.——Another in Æolia. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

LYSIMACHUS, a son of Agathocles, who was among the generals of Alexander. After the death of that monarch, he made himself master of part of Thrace, where he built a town which he called Lysimachia. He sided with Cassander and Seleucus against Antigonus and Demetrius, and fought with them at the celebrated battle of Ipsus. He afterwards seized Macedonia, where he reigned for ten years with the name and ensigns of royalty; but his cruelty rendered him odious, and the murder of his son Agathocles so offended his subjects, that the most opulent and powerful revolted from him and abandoned the kingdom. He pursued them to Asia, and declared war against Seleucus, who had given them a kind reception. He was killed in a bloody battle, 282 years before Christ, in the 74th year of his age, and his body was found in the heaps of slain only by the fidelity of a little dog, who had carefully watched near it. It is said that the love and respect of Lysimachus for his learned master Callisthenes proved nearly fatal to him. He, as Justin mentions, was thrown into the den of a hungry lion, by order of Alexander, for having given Callisthenes poison, to save his life from ignominy and insult; and when the furious animal darted upon him, he wrapped his hand in his mantle, and boldly thrusted it into the lion's mouth, and by twisting his tongue killed an adversary who was ready to devour him. This act of courage in his self-defence, recommended him greatly to Alexander. He was pardoned, and ever after esteemed by the monarch. *Justin.* 15, c. 3, &c.—*Diod.* 19, &c.—*Pauf.* 1, c. 10.——An Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander the Great. He used to call himself Phœnix, his pupil Achilles, and Philip Peleus. *Plut. in Alex.*——An historian of Alexandria——A son of Aristides, rewarded by the Athenians on account of the virtues of his father.——A chief priest among the Jews, about 204 years before Christ, &c. *Josephus.*——A physician greatly attached to the notions of Hippocrates.——A governor of Heraclea in Pontus, &c.

LYSIMELIA, a marsh of Sicily near Syracuse.

LYSINOE, a city of Asia near Pamphylia. *Liv.* 38, c. 15.

LYSIPPE, a daughter of Prœtus. [*Vid. Prœtides.*]——A daughter of Thespius.

LYSIPPUS, a famous statuary of Sicyon. He was originally a white-smith, and afterwards applied himself to painting, till his talents and inclination taught him that he was born to excel in sculpture. He flourished about 350 years before the Christian era, in the age of Alexander the Great. The monarch was so partial to the artist, that he forbad any sculptor but Lysippus to make his statue. Lysippus excelled in expressing the hair, and he was the first who made the head of his statues less large, and the body smaller than usual, that they might appear taller. This was observed by one of his friends, and the artist gave for answer, that his predecessors had represented men in their natural form, but that he represented them such as they appeared. Lysippus made no less than 600 statues, the most admired of which were those of Alexander; one of Apollo of Tarentum 40 cubits high; one of a man co of a bath, with which Agrippa his baths; one of Socrates; and the 25 horsemen who were drown Granicus. These were so valued, the age of Augustus, they were be their weight in gold. *Plut. in Al in brut. ad Her.*—*Paterc.* 1, c. 11. 2, ep. 1, v. 240. - A comic poe general of the Achæan league.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosoph ceptor to Epaminondas. He flo bout 388 years before the Christ He is supposed by some to be the the golden verses which are attrib Pythagoras.

LYSISTRĂTUS, an Athenian pa A brother of Lysippus. He was artist who ever made a statue w *Plin.* 34, c. 8. l. 35, c. 12.

LYSITHOUS, a son of Priam. *A*

LYSO, a friend of Cicero, &c.

LYTÆA, a daughter of Hy *Apollod.*

LYZANIAS, a king of Chalcis,

MACÆ, a people of Arabia Felix. *Mela.* 3, c. 8.

MACAR, a son of Criasus or Crinacus, the first Greek who led a colony to Lesbos. His four sons took possession of the four neighbouring islands, Chios, Samos, Cos and Rhodes, which were called the seats of the Macares or the blessed (μακαρ, *beatus.*) *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Diod* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

MACĂREUS, an antient historian.——A son of Æolus, who debauched his sister Canace, and had a son by her. The father was informed of the incest. He ordered the child to be exposed, and sent a sword to his daughter, and commanded her to destroy herself. Macareus fled to Delphi, where he became priest of Apollo. *Ovid. Heroid.* 11. *in Ib.* 563.——One of the companions of Ulysses. He was left at Caieta in Italy, where Æneas found him. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 159.——A son of Lycaon. *Apollod* 3, c. 8.—*Paus.* 8, c 3.

MACĂRIA, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira. After the death of Hercules, Eurystheus made war against the Heraclidæ, whom the Athenians supported, and the oracle declared that the descer Hercules should obtain the victory one of them devoted himself t This was cheerfully accepted by and the Athenians obtained a Great honors were paid to the Macaria, and a fountain of Marat called by her name. *Paus.* 1, c. An antient name of Cyprus.

MACĂRIS, an antient name of C

MACEDNUS, a son of Lycaon.

MĂCĒDO, a son of Osiris. H share in the divine honors which w to his father. He was represented in a wolf's skin, for which reaso gyptians held that animal in great tion. *Diod.* 1.—*Plut. in Isid. & O* man who gave his name to Ma Some suppose him to be the sam son or general of Osiris.

MĂCĒDŌNIA, a celebrated count at between Thrace, Epirus and Its boundaries have been different rent periods. Philip encreased it conquest of Thessaly and of part of According to Pliny it contained than 150 different nations. The k

nia was first founded by Cara-
was a descendant of Hercules,
ve of Argos. His family re-
possession of the crown until
if Alexander the Great. Mace-
been severally called Æmonia,
Pæonia, Edonia, Æmathia;
inhabitants of Macedonia were
warlike, and though in the in-
their empire they were little
ond the borders of their coun-
cy signalized themselves greatly
of Philip, and added the king-
ia to their European dominions
r of Alexander. The Macedo-
ix, or body of soldiers, was al-
in the highest repute, and it re-
repeated attacks of the bravest
ourageous enemies. Macedonia
red by the Romans in the reign
rseus, after it had been governed
onarchs. *Liv.* 44.—*Justin.* 6, c.
, &c.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 1, c. 3,
4, c. 10, &c.—*Curt.* 3 & 4.—
7.

ONICUM BELLUM was under-
the Romans against Philip king
nia some few months after the
ic war, A.U.C.552. The cause of
iginated in the hostilities which
exercised against the Achæans,
and allies of Rome. The con-
nus had the care of this war,
quered Philip on the confines of
d afterwards in Thessaly. The
n fleets were also defeated; Eu-
taken; and Philip, after conti-
, sued for peace, which was
n in the second year of the war.
on and cruelty of Perseus, the
cessor of Philip, soon irritated
s. Another war was undertaken,
e Romans suffered two defeats.
ever, did not discourage them.
ylius was chosen consul in the
of his age, and entrusted with
the war. He came to a general
t near the city of Pydna. The
d with the Romans, and 20,000
edonian soldiers were left on
of battle. This decisive blow
to the war, which had already
for four years, about 167 years
Christian era. Perseus and his
and Alexander were taken pri-
carried to Rome to adorn the
the conqueror. About fifteen
, new seditions were raised in
, and the false pretensions of
who called himself the son of
bliged the Romans to send an
ell the commotions. Andriscus
at first obtained many considerable advan-
tages over the Roman forces, till at last he
was conquered and delivered to the consul
Metellus, who carried him to Rome.
After these commotions, which are some-
times called the third Macedonian war,
Macedonia was finally reduced into a Ro-
man province, and governed by a regular
proconsul, about 148 years before the Chris-
tian era.

MACEDONICUS, a surname given to Me-
tellus, from his conquests in Macedonia.
It was also given to such as had obtained
any victory in that province.

MACELLA, a town of Sicily, taken by
the consul Duilius.

MACER ÆMYLIUS, a Latin poet of
Verona, in the age of Augustus. He wrote
some poems upon serpents, plants and
birds, mentioned by Ovid. He also com-
posed a poem upon the ruins of Troy, to
serve as a supplement to Homer's Iliad.
His compositions are now lost. *Ovid. Trist.*
4, el. 10, v. 44. *ex Pont.* 2, ep. 10.—*Quintil.*
10, c. 1.

MACER, L. CLAUDIUS, a pro-pretor of
Africa in the reign of Nero. He assumed
the title of emperor, and was put to death
by order of Galba.

MACHÆRA, a river of Africa.

MACHANIDAS, a man who made himself
absolute at Sparta. He was killed by Phi-
lopœmen. Nabis succeeded him. *Plut.*

MACHAON, a celebrated physician, son
of Æsculapius and brother to Podalirus.
He went to the Trojan war with the inha-
bitants of Trica, Ithome and Œchalia.
According to some he was king of Messe-
nia. He was physician to the Greeks, and
healed the wounds which they received du-
ring the Trojan war. Some suppose that
he was killed before Troy by Eurypylus,
the son of Telephus. He received divine
honors after death, and had a temple in
Messenia. *Homer. Il.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. ex Pont.*
3, ep. 4. *Quint. Smyr.* 6, v. 406.—*Virg.*
Æn. 2, v. 426.

MACRA, a river flowing from the Apen-
nines, and dividing Liguria from Etruria.
Lucan. 2, v. 426.

MACRIANUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an
Egyptian of obscure birth, who, from a
private soldier, rose to the highest command
in the army, and proclaimed himself em-
peror when Valerian had been made prison-
er by the Persians. A. D. 258. His libe-
rality supported his usurpation; his two
sons Macrianus and Quietus were invested
with the imperial purple, and the enemies
of Rome were severally defeated either by
the emperors or their generals. When he
had supported his dignity for a year in the
eastern

eastern parts of the world, Macrianus marched towards Rome, to crush Gallienus, who had been proclaimed emperor. He was defeated in Illyricum by the lieutenant of Gallienus, and put to death with his son, at his own expressive request, A. D. 262.

MACRĪNUS, M. Opilius Severus, a native of Africa, who rose from the most ignominious condition to the rank of prefect of the prætorian guards, and at last of emperor, after the death of Caracalla, whom he inhumanly sacrificed to his ambition, 217 years before the Christian era. The beginning of his reign was popular; the abolition of the taxes, and an affable and complaisant behaviour, endeared him to his subjects. These promising appearances did not long continue, and the timidity which Macrinus betrayed in buying the peace of the Persians by a large sum of money, soon rendered him odious; and while he affected to imitate the virtuous Aurelius, without possessing the good qualities of his heart, he became contemptible and insignificant. This affectation irritated the minds of the populace, and when severe punishments had been inflicted on some of the disorderly soldiers, the whole army mutinied, and their tumult was encreased by their consciousness of their power and numbers, which Macrinus had the imprudence to betray, by keeping almost all the military force of Rome encamped together in the plains of Syria. Heliogabalus was proclaimed emperor, and Macrinus attempted to save his life by flight. He was, however, seized in Cappadocia, and his head was cut off and sent to his successor. Macrinus reigned about two months and three days. His son, called Diadumenianus, shared his father's fate.

MACRO, a favorite of the emperor Tiberius, celebrated for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty. He destroyed Sejanus, and raised himself upon the ruins of that unfortunate favorite. He was accessary to the murder of Tiberius, and conciliated the good opinion of Caligula, by prostituting to him his own wife called Ennia. He soon after became unpopular, and was obliged by Caligula to kill himself, together with his wife

MACRŎBII, a people of Æthiopia, celebrated for their justice and the innocence of their manners. They generally lived to their 120th year; and, indeed, from their longevity they have obtained their name (μακρος βιος, *long life*) to distinguish them more particularly from the other inhabitants of Æthiopia. *Herodot.* 3, c. *Mela.* 3, c. 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 48.—*Val.* c. 3.

MACROBIUS, a writer in the Theodosius. Some suppose that chamberlain to that emperor, but peats groundless when we obser Macrobius was a follower of pagani that none were admitted to the con of the emperor, or to the enjoyment stations, except such as were of the tian religion. Like Theodosius himsel crobius has rendered himself famo composition called Saturnalia. It c cellaneous collection of antiquities tieisms supposed to have been the r a conversation of some of the learn mans during the celebration of the lia. They were written for the us son, and the bad latinity which th has often introduced, proves that not born in a part of the Roman where the Latin tongue was spoke himself candidly confesses. The Sa are useful for the learned reflectio contain, and particularly for some observations on the two greatest ep of antiquity. Besides this Macrobi a commentary on Cicero's *somnium* which is likewise composed for provement of the author's son, ad cated to him.

MACRŎCHIR, a Greek name of erxes, the same as Longimanus. This arises from his having one hand than the other. *C. Nep. in Reg.*

MACRONES, a nation of Pontus confines of Colchis and Armenia. v. 152.—*Herodot.*

MACTORIUM, a town of Sicily.

MADETES, a general of Dariu bravely defended a place against der. The conqueror resolved to to death, tho' 30 orators pleaded life. Sisygambis prevailed over th inexorable Alexander, and Made pardoned. *Curt.* 5, c. 3.

MADYES, a Scythian prince who the Cimmerians in Asia, and co Cyaxares. He held for some tim preme power of Asia Minor. *H* c. 103

MADESTES, a town of Thrace.

MÆANDER, a son of Oceanus thus.—A celebrated river of Asi rising near Celenæ. It flows thr and Ionia into the Ægean sea betw letus and Priene, after it has been e by the waters of the Marsyas, Ly don, Lethæus, &c. It is celebrate the poets for its windings, which

less than 600, and from which all
ies have received the name of Mæ-
It forms in its course, according
bservation of some travellers, the
xteis ε ξ ξ ρ & ω, and from its
s Dædalus had the first idea of his
labyrinth. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v, 163,
Æn. 5, v, 254.—*Lucan.* 3 & 6.—
l. 2.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 29.—*Strab.* 12,
la. 1, c. 17.

NDRIA, a city of Epirus.

ENAS. *Vid.* Mecænas.

1, a people of Thrace near Rho-
Liv. 26, c. 25.

IUS, a Roman, thrown down from
peian rock, for aspiring to tyranny,
, in the early ages of the republic.

ACTERIA, sacrifices offered to Ju-
t Athens in the winter month
rterion. The god surnamed Mæ-
was entreated to send mild and
te weather, as he presided over the
and was the god of the air.

ADES, a name of the Bacchantes,
esses of Bacchus. The word is de-
om μαινομαι, *to be furious*, because
elebration of the festivals their ges-
d actions were those of mad men.
ll. 4, v. 458.

ALA, a town of Spain.

ALUS, (plur. Mænala) a mountain
dia sacred to the god Pan, and
frequented by shepherds. It ta-
s name from Mænalus, a son of
It was covered with pine trees,
cho and shade have been greatly
ed by all the ancient poets. *Ovid.*
v. 216.—*Virg. G.* 1. v. 17. *Ecl.* 8,
Pauf. 8, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2,
—A town of Arcadia.—A son of
—the father of Atalanta.

IUS, a Roman consul.—A dictator
and honorably acquitted, &c.—
thrift at Rome. *Horat.* 1, ep. 15,

NIA, a country of Asia Minor, the
Lydia. It is to be observed that
rt of Lydia, was known by the
Mæonia, that is, the neighbour-
f mount Tmolus, and the country
by the Pactolus. The rest on the
was called Lydia. *Strab.* 12.—
t.

NIDES, a name given to the Muses.
Homer their greatest and worthiest
was supposed to be a native of

NIDES, a surname of Homer, be-
cording to the opinion of some
he was born in Mæonia, or because
er's name was Mæon.

ITÆ, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

MÆOTIS PALUS, a large lake, or part of the sea between Europe and Asia, at the north of the Euxine, to which it communicates by the Cimmerian Bosporus. It was worshipped as a deity by the Massagetæ. It extends about 390 miles from south west to north east, and is about 600 miles in circumference. *Strab.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Justin.* 2. c. 1.—*Curt.* 5, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, el. 12.

MÆSIA SYLVA, a wood in Etruria. *Liv.* 1, c. 33.

MÆVIUS, a celebrated poet in the age of Virgil.

MAGAS, a king of Cyrene in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He reigned 50 years, &c. *Polyæn.* 2.

MAGELLA, a town of Sicily.

MAGETÆ, a people of Africa.

MAGI, a religious sect among the eastern nations of the world, and particularly in Persia. They had great influence in the political as well as religious affairs of the state, and a monarch seldom ascended the throne without their previous approbation. Zoroaster was founder of their sect. They paid particular homage to fire, which they deemed a deity, as pure in itself, and the purifier of all things. In their religious tenets they had two principles, one good, source of every thing good, and the other evil, from whence sprung all manner of ills. Their professional skill in the mathematics and philosophy rendered every thing familiar to them, and from their knowledge of the phænomena of the heavens, the word Magi was applied to all learned men, and in process of time, the Magi from their experience and profession were confounded with the magicians who impose upon the superstitious and credulous. Hence the word *Magi* and *magicians* became synonymous among the vulgar. Smerdis, one of the Magi, usurped the crown of Persia, after the death of Cambyses, and the fraud was not discovered till the seven noble Persians conspired against the usurper, and elected Darius king. There was a certain day on which none of the Magi were permitted to appear in public, as the populace had the privilege of murdering whomsoever of them they met. This proceeded from one of their number having usurped the crown. *Strab.*—*Cic. de Div.* 1.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 62, &c.

MAGIUS, a lieutenant of Piso, &c.—A man in the interest of Pompey, &c. *Paterc.* 2, c. 115.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, a part of Italy. *Vid.* Græcia Magna.

MAGNA MATER, a name given to Cybele.

MAGNENTIUS, an ambitious Roman who distinguished himself by his cruelty and

MAGNES, a young man who found himself detained by the iron nails which were under his shoes as he walked over a stone mine. This was no other than the magnet, which received its name from the person who had been first sensible of its power.——A son of Æolus and Anaretta, who married Nais, by whom he had Pierus, &c. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A poet and musician of Smyrna, in the age of Gyges king of Lydia.

MAGNĒSIA, a town of Asia Minor on the Mæander, about 15 miles from Ephesus. Themistocles died there. It is also celebrated for a battle which was fought there 190 years before the christian era, between the Romans and Antiochus king of Syria. The forces of Antiochus amounted to 70,000 men according to Appian, or 70,000 foot and 12,000 horse according to Livy, which has been exaggerated by Florus to 300,000 men; the Roman army consisted of about 28, or 30,000 men, 2000 of which were employed in guarding the camp. The Syrians lost 50,000 foot and 4000 horse, and the Romans only 300 killed with 25 horse. It was founded by a colony from Magnesia in Thessaly and was commonly called *Magnesia ad Mæandrum* to distinguish it from another called *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, in Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus. This last was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius.—A country on the eastern parts of Thessaly, at the south of Ossa. It was sometimes called Æmonia and Magnes Campus. The capital was also called Magnesia.—A promontory of Magnesia in Thessaly. *Liv.* 37.—*Flor.* 2.—*Appian.*

MAGO, a Carthaginian general sent as

tory of Cannæ, he emptied in house the three bushels of go which had been taken from t knights slain in battle. He was sent to Spain where he defeat Scipios, and was himself, in a gagement, totally ruined. He the Baleares which he conquere of whose cities still bears his n called Portus Magonis, *port Ma* this he landed in Italy with an took possession of part of Inf was defeated in a battle by Varus, and died of a mortal years before the christian era.— ginian more known by his writi his military exploits. He wr lumes upon husbandry; these served by Scipio at the taking o and presented to the Roman sen were translated into Latin, thoug already written so copiously up ject, and the Romans, as it ha served, consulted the writings of greater earnestness than the book bylline verses, *Columella*.—A C sent by his countrymen to assist t against Pyrrhus and the Tarenti fleet of 120 sail. This offer w refused by the Roman senate. ——The capital of the small Baleares.

MAGON, a river of India falli Ganges. *Arrian.*

MAGONTIACUM, a large city ny. *Tacit.* 4, *Hist.* 15.

MAGUS, an officer of Turnu Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 10. v. 522.

MAHERBAL, a Carthaginian

ne seven sisters, [*Vid.* Pleiades.]
. 10.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 301.——
f Cybele.
is, a goddess among the Ro-
nter of Honor and Reverence.
. 5, v. 25.
ÆNUS, Jul. Valerius, an empe-
estern Roman empire. He was
e imperial throne, A. D. 457.
d himself by his private as well
tues. He was massacred after
y years by one of his generals,
in his master the character of
irtuous and humane emperor.
A, the greatest of the islands
res, on the coast of Spain in the
an. *Strab.*
ORTUNA, the goddess of evil
worshipped among the Ro-
de Nat. D. 3.
promontory of Lesbos.—An-
OP innesus, at the south of La-
sea is so rough and boisterous
he dangers which attended a
d it gave rise to the proverb of
im deflex eris, obliviscere quæ sunt
. 8 & 9.—*Lucan* 6, v. 58 —*Plut.*
rg. Æn. 5, v. 193.—*Mela.* 2, c.
23.
a city of Phthiotis near mount
ermopylæ. There were in its
od some hot mineral waters
poet Catullus has mentioned.
a gulf or small bay in the
od, at the western extremities
of Eubœa, has received the
gulf of Malia, *Maliacum fretum*
sinus. Some call it the gulf of
its vicinity to Lamia. It is
or the *Sinus Pelasgicus* of the an-
f. 1, c. 4. *Herodot.*
a people of Mesopotamia.
a servant maid of Omphale,
Hercules.
or MALLIA AQUA. *Vid.*
, a Roman consul defeated by
ec.
, a town of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 3,
, a river of Peloponnesus.
us, a tyrant of Catana, who
to Timoleon. His attempts to
ublic assembly at Syracuse were
th groans and hisses, upon
shed his head against a wall,
ured to destroy himself. The
not fatal; and Mamercus was
ut to death as a robber. *Po-*
ness, a Corinthian who killed
his brother's son in hopes of reigning, upon which he was torn to pieces by his brother. *Ovid. in Ib.*

MAMERTINA, a town of Campania, famous for its wines.——A name of Messana in Sicily. *Martial*, 13, ep. 117.—*Strab.* 7.

MAMERTINI, a mercenary band of soldiers which passed from Campania into Sicily, at the request of Agathocles. When they were in the service of Agathocles, they claimed the privilege of voting at the election of magistrates at Syracuse, and had recourse to arms to support their unlawful demands. The sedition was appeased by the authority of some leading men, and the Campanians were ordered to leave Sicily. In their way to the coast they were received with great kindness by the people of Messana, and soon returned perfidy for hospitality. They conspired against the inhabitants, murdered all the males in the city, and married their wives and daughters, and rendered themselves masters of the place. After this violence they assumed the name of Mamertini, and called their city Mamertina, from a provincial word, which, in their language, signified *martial*, or *warlike*. The Mamertines were afterwards defeated by Hiero, and totally disabled to repair their ruined affairs. *Plut. in Pyrrh.* &c.

MAMILIA LEX *de limitibus*, by the tribune Mamilius. It ordained, that in the boundaries of the lands five or six feet of land should be left uncultivated, which no person could convert into private property. It also appointed commissioners to see it carried into execution.

MAMILII, a plebeian family at Rome, descended from the Aborigines. They first lived at Tusculum, from whence they came to Rome. *Liv.* 3, c. 29.

MAMILIUS, a son-in-law of Tarquin. He behaved with uncommon bravery at the battle of Regillæ. *Vid.* Manilius.

MAMURIUS VETURIUS, a worker in brass in Numa's reign. He was ordered by the monarch to make a number of ancylia or shields, like that one which had fallen from heaven, that it might be difficult to distinguish the true one from the others. He was very successful in his undertaking, and he asked for no other reward, but that his name might be frequently mentioned in the hymns which were sung by the Salii in the feast of the Ancylia. This request was granted. *Ovid. Fast.* 30, 392.

MAMURRA, a Roman knight born at Formiæ. He followed the fortune of J. Cæsar in Gaul, where he greatly enriched himself. He built a magnificent palace on mount

reduced Sardinia. He was afterwards made dictator.—— Another who was defeated by a rebel army of slaves in Sicily.—— A pretor in Gaul, who fought against the Boii, with very little success.— Another called Attilius, who defeated a Carthaginian fleet, &c.——Another who conspired with Catiline against the Roman republic. ——Another in whose consulship the temple of Janus was shut.——Another who was banished under Tiberius for his adultery.——A Roman appointed judge between his son Silanus and the province of Macedonia. When all the parties had been heard, the father said, "it is evident that my son has suffered himself to be bribed, therefore I deem unworthy of the republic and of my house, and I order him to depart from my presence." Silanus was so struck at the rigor of his father, that he hanged himself. *Val. Max.* 5, c. 5.——A learned man in the age of Cicero.

J. MANSUĒTUS, a friend of Vitellius, who entered the Roman armies, and left his son then very young at home. The son was promoted by Galba, and soon after met a detachment of the partizans of Vitellius in which his father was. A battle was fought and Mansuetus was wounded by the hand of his son, &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 25.

MANTINEA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. It is was taken by Aratus and Antigonus, and on account of the latter it was afterwards called Antigonia. The emperor Adrian built there a temple in honor of his favorite Alcinous. It is famous for the battle, which was fought there between Epaminondas at the head of the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens and Arcadia, about 363 years before Christ. The Theban general was killed in the engagement, and from that time Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states.

MANTINEUS, the father of Ocalea, who married Abas the son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

MANTIUS, a son of Melampus.

MANTO, a daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed with the gift of prophecy. She was made prisoner by the Argives when the city of Thebes fell into their hands, and as she was the worthiest part of the booty, the conquerors sent her to Apollo, the god of Delphi, as the most valuable present they could make. Manto, often called Daphne, remained for some time at Delphi, where she officiated as priestess, and where she gave oracles. From Delphi she came to Claros in Ionia, where she established an oracle of Apollo. Here she married Rhadius the sovereign of the country, by whom she had a son called Mopsus. Manto afterwards visited Italy, where she married Tiberinus the king of Alba, or, as the poets mention, the god of the river Tyber. From this marriage sprang Ocnus, who built a town in the neighbourhood, which, in honor of his mother, he called Mantua. Manto, according to a certain tradition, was so struck at the misfortunes which afflicted Thebes, her native country, that she gave way to sorrow, and was turned into a fountain. Some suppose her to be the same who conducted Æneas into hell, and who sold the Sibylline books to Tarquin the Proud. She received divine honors after death. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 199.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 157.—*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.—*Strab.* 14 & 15.—*Paus.* 9, c. 10.

MANTUA, a town of Italy beyond the Po, founded about 300 years before Rome by Bianor or Ocnus, the son of Manto. It was the antient capital of Etruria. When Cremona, which had followed the interest of Brutus, was given to the soldiers of Octavius, Mantua also, which was in the neighbourhood, shared the common calamity, and many of the inhabitants were tyrannically deprived of their possessions. Virgil, who was among them, and native of the town, applied for redress to Augustus, and obtained it by means of his poetical talents. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Ecl.* 9, &c. *G.* 3, v. 12.—*Ovid. Amor.* 3, el. 15.

MARACANDA, a town of Sogdiana.

MĂRĂTHA, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 28.

MĂRĂTHON, a village of Attica, celebrated for the victory which the 10,000 Athenians and 1000 Plataeans, under the command of Miltiades, gained over the Persian army, consisting of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, or, according to Val. Maximus, of 300,000, or, as Justin says, of 600,000, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes, A. U. C. 263. In this battle, according to Herodotus, the Athenians lost only 192 men, and the Persians 6,400. Justin has raised the loss of the Persians in this expedition and in the battle, to 200,000 men. It was also in the plains of Marathon that Theseus overcame a celebrated bull, which plundered the neighbouring country. *C. Nep. in Milt.*—*Herodot.* 6, &c.—*Justin.* 2, c. 9.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Plut. in parall.*——A king of Attica, who gave his name to a small village. *Paus.* 2, c. 1.——A king of Sicyon.

MARĂTHOS, a town of Phœnicia. *Mela.* 1, c. 12.

:ELLA, a daughter of Octavia the Augustus by Marcellus. She mar-rippa.

:ELLINUS AMMIANUS, a cele-istorian in the reign of Constantius, nd Valens, under whom he carried He wrote an history of Rome from n of Domitian, where Suetonius o the emperor Valens. His stile er elegant nor labored, but it is valuable for its veracity, and in the actions it mentions the author rly concerned. This history was ed at Rome, where Ammianus re-om the noise and troubles of the It was divided into thirty-one of which only the eighteen last re-eginning at the death of Magnen-Ammianus has been liberal in his ums upon Julian, whose favors he , and who so eminently patronized gion. The negligence with which ets are sometimes mentioned, has l many to believe that the history mianus has suffered much from the of time, and that it is descended to med and imperfect.——An officer Julian.

CELLUS, Marcus Claudius, a famous general, who, after the first Punic d the management of an expedition the Gauls. Here he obtained the *pina*, by killing with his own hand narus the king of the enemy. Such rendered him popular, and soon af-was entrusted to oppose Annibal in He was the first Roman who ob-some advantage over this celebrated ginian, and showed his countrymen nnibal was not invincible. The s which were raised in Sicily by the ginians at the death of Hieronymus, d the Romans, and Marcellus, in rd consulship, was sent with a pow-rce against Syracuse. He attacked sea and land, but his operations ineffectual, and the invention and y of a philosopher [*Vid. Archimedes.*] ble to baffle all the efforts, and to all the great and stupendous ma-and military engines of the Romans, three successive years. The perse-of Marcellus at last obtained the . The inattention of the inhabitants their nocturnal celebration of the a of Diana, favored his operations; cibly entered the town, and made f master of it. The conqueror enriched pital of Italy with the spoils of Sy-, and when he was accused of rapa-ess, for stripping the conquered city its paintings and ornaments, he confessed that he had done it to adorn the public buildings of Rome, and to introduce a taste for the fine arts and elegance of the Greeks among his countrymen. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon by his country to oppose a second time Annibal. In this campaign he behaved with greater vigor than before; the greatest part of the towns of the Samnites, which had revolted, were recovered by force of arms, and 3000 of the soldiers of Annibal made prisoners. Some time after an engagement with the Carthaginian general proved unfavorable; Marcellus had the disadvantage: but on the morrow a more successful skirmish vindicated his military character, and the honor of the Roman soldiers. Marcellus, however, was not sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently separated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade in the 60th year of his age, in his 5th consulship, A. U. C. 544. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the conqueror, and his ashes were conveyed in a silver urn to his son. Marcellus claims our commendation for his private as well as public virtues; and the humanity of a general will ever be remembered, who, at the surrender of Syracuse wept on the thought that many were going to be exposed to the avarice and rapaciousness of an incensed soldiery, which the policy of Rome and the laws of war rendered inevitable. *Plut. in vitâ*, &c.——One of his descendants, who bore the same name, signalized himself in the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, by his firm attachment to the latter. He was banished by Cæsar, but afterwards recalled at the request of the senate. Cicero undertook his defence in an oration which is still extant. The grandson of Pompey's friend rendered himself popular by his universal benevolence and affability. He was son of Marcellus by Octavia the sister of Augustus. He married Julia that emperor's daughter, and was publicly intended as his successor. The suddenness of his death, at an early age, was the cause of much lamentation at Rome, particularly in the family of Augustus, and Virgil procured himself great favors by celebrating the virtues of this amiable prince. [*Vid. Octavia.*] Marcellus was buried at the public expence. *Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Suet. in Aug.*—*Plut. in Marcell.*—*Senec. Consol. ad Marc.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 93.

MARCELLUS, the son of the great Marcellus who took Syracuse. He was caught in the ambuscade which proved fatal to his father, but he forced his way from the enemy and escaped. He received the ashes of

of his father from the conqueror. *Plut. in Marcell.* ——A man who conspired against Vespasian.——The husband of Octavia the sister of Augustus.——A conqueror of Britain.——An officer under the emperor Julian.——A man put to death by Galba.——A man who gave Cicero information of Catiline's conspiracy.——A colleague of Cato in the quæstorship.——A native of Pampiylia, who wrote an heroic poem on physic, divided into 42 books. He lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.——A Roman drowned in a storm, &c.

MARCIA LEX, by Marcius Censorinus. It forbad any man to be invested with the office of censor more than once.

MARCIA, the wife of Regulus, when she heard that her husband had been put to death at Carthage in the most excruciating manner, she retorted the punishment, and shut up some Carthaginian prisoners in a barrel, which she had previously filled with sharp nails. The senate were obliged to stop her wantonness and cruelty. *Diod.* 24.——A favorite of the emperor Commodus, whom he poisoned.——A vestal virgin, punished for her incontinence.——A daughter of Philip, who married Cato the censor. Her husband gave her to his friend Hortensius for the sake of procreating children, and after his death he took her again to his own house.——An antient name of the island of Rhodes.

MARCIANA, a sister of the emperor Trajan, who, on account of her amiable and private virtues and her agreeable disposition, was declared Augusta and empress by her brother. She died A. D. 113.

MARCIANOPOLIS, the capital of Lower Mœsia in Greece. It receives its name in honor of the empress Marciana.

MARCIANUS, a native of Thrace, born of an obscure family. After he had for some time served in the army as a common soldier, he was made private secretary to one of the officers of Theodosius. His winning address and uncommon talents raised him to higher stations, and on the death of Theodosius the 2d, A. D. 450, he was invested with the imperial purple in the east. The subjects of the Roman empire had reason to be satisfied with their choice. Marcianus showed himself active and resolute, and when Attila, the barbarous king of the Huns, asked of the emperor the annual tribute, which the indolence and cowardice of his predecessors had regularly paid, the successor of Theodosius firmly said, that he kept his gold for his friends, but that iron was the metal which he had prepared for his enemies. In the midst of universal popularity Marcianus died, after a reign of six years, in the 69th year of his age, as he was making warlike preparations against the barbarians that had invaded Africa. His death was long lamented, and indeed his merit was great, since his reign has been distinguished by the appellation of the golden age. Marcianus married Pulcheria the sister of his predecessor. It is said that in the years of his obscurity he found a man who had been murdered, and that he had the humanity to give him a private burial, for which circumstance he was accused of the homicide and imprisoned. He was condemned to lose his life, and the sentence would have been executed had not the real murderer been discovered and convinced the world of the innocence of Marcianus.——Another emperor of the east, A. D. 479, &c.

M. MARCIUS SABINUS, was the progenitor of the Marcian family at Rome. He came to Rome with Numa, and it was he who advised Numa to accept of the crown, which the Romans offered to him. He attempted to make himself king of Rome, in opposition to Tullus Hostilius, and when his efforts proved unsuccessful he killed himself. His son, who married a daughter of Numa, was made high priest by his father-in-law. He was father of Ancus Martius. *Plut. in Numa.*——A Roman who accused Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, of misdemeanor, in the Roman senate.——A Roman consul defeated by the Samnites. He was more successful against the Carthaginians, and obtained a victory, &c.——Another consul who obtained a victory over the Etrusians.——Another who defeated the Hernici.——A Roman who fought against Asdrubal.——A man whom Catiline hired to assassinate Cicero.

MARCIUS SALTUS, a place in Liguria, &c.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Germany who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. They proved powerful enemies to the Roman empire. Augustus granted them peace, and Trajan subdued them, &c. *Patere.*

MARCUS, a prænomen common to many of the Romans.——A son of Cato, who was killed at Philippi, &c. *Vid. Æmil. Lepidus*, &c.

MARDI, a people of Persia on the confines of Media. They were very poor, and generally lived upon the flesh of wild beasts. *Herodot.* 1 & 3.

MARDONIUS, a general of Xerxes when he invaded Greece. He was left in Greece with a large army, to subdue the country and reduce it under the power of Persia

:ations were rendered useless by
ıge and vigilance of the Greeks:
ı battle at Platæa Mardonius was
and left among the slain. He had
ımander of the armies of Darius
e, and it was chiefly by his ad-
Xerxes invaded Greece He was
w of Darius. *Plut. in Arist.*—*He-*
7 & 8.—*Diod.* 11.—*Justin.* 2, c.

us. a river of Media, falling into
an sea.

ōTIS, a lake in Egypt near Alex-
Its neighbourhood is famous for
ough some make the *Marcotian*
ow in Epirus, or in a certain part
called also Marcotis, near Egypt.
2, v. 91.—*Horat.* 1, od. 38. v. 14.
& 12.—*Strab.* 17.

INIA & MARGIANIA, a town
try near the river Oxus, at the east
ıia. It is celebrated for its wines.
s are so uncommonly large that
can scarce clasp the trunk of one
Curt. 7, c. 10.—*Ptol.* 5.

ITES, a man against whom, as
pole, Homer wrote a poem to ri-
superficial knowledge, and to ex-
affectation. When Demosthenes
o prove Alexander an inveterate
Athens, he called him *another*

ABA, a city of Arabia, near the

A LEX, by C. Marius the tribune.
634. It ordered the planks call-
on which the people stood up to
votes in the *comitia*, to be made
that no other might stand there
the proceedings of the assembly
or other disturbances.——Amo-
l also *Porcia*, by L. Marius and
ibones A. U. C. 691. It fined a cer-
of money such commanders, a,
e account to the Roman senate of
er of slain in a battle. It obliged
wear to the truth of their return
y entered the city according to
omputation.

AMNA, a Jewish woman who mar-
des, &c.

ANÆ ROSSÆ, a town of Gaul.

ANDYNUM, a place near Bithynia,
poets feign that Hercules drag-
rus out of hell. *Dionys.*

ANUS, a surname given to Jupiter.
mple built to his honor by Ma-
was in this temple that the Ro-
te assembled to recall Cicero, a
nce communicated to him in a

A, a nymph of the river Liris,
near Minturnæ. She married king Faunus, by whom she had king Latinus. She was afterwards called Fauna and Fatua, and honored as a goddess. A city of Campania, bore her name. Some suppose her to be the same as Circe. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 47.

MARICUS, a Gaul thrown to hobs, in the reign of Vitellius, who refused to devour him, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 61.

MARINA, a daughter of Arcadius, &c.

MARINUS, a friend of Tiberius, put to death, &c.

MARION, a king of Tyre, in the age of Alexander the Great.

MARISSA, an opulent town of Judæa.

MARITA LEX, *Vid.* Julia de Maritandis.

MARIS, a river of Scythia.

MARISUS, a river of Dacia.

C. MARIUS, a celebrated Roman, who from a peasant became one of the most powerful and cruel tyrants that Rome ever beheld during the consular government. He was born at Arpinum, of obscure and illiterate parents. His father bore the same name as himself, and his mother was called Fulcinia. He forsook the meaner occupations of the country for the camp, and signalized himself under Scipio, at the siege of Numantia. The Roman general saw the courage and intrepidity of young Marius, and foretold the era of his future greatness. By his seditions and intrigues at Rome, while he exercised the inferior offices of the state, he rendered himself known, and his marriage with Julia who was of the family of the Cæsars, contributed in some manner to raise him to consequence. He passed into Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus against Jugurtha, and after he had there ingratiated himself with the soldiers and raised enemies to his friend and benefactor, he returned to Rome, and canvassed for the consulship. The extravagant promises he made to the people, and his malevolent insinuations about the conduct of Metellus proved successful. He was elected and appointed to finish the war against Jugurtha. He showed himself capable in every degree to succeed to Metellus. Jugurtha was defeated and afterwards betrayed into the hands of the Romans by the perfidy of Bocchus. No sooner was Jugurtha conquered than new honors and triumphs awaited Marius. The provinces of Rome were suddenly invaded by an army of cimbro barbarians, and Marius was at early manhood activity and boldness could resist so powerful an enemy. He was elected consul, and sent against the Teutones. The war was prolonged and Marius was a third and

and fourth time invested with the consulship. A. last two engagements were fought, and not less than 200,000 of the Barbarian forces of the Ambrones and Teutones were slain in the field of battle, and 90,000 made prisoners. The following year, A. U. C. 651, was also marked by a total overthro of the Cimbri, another horde of barbarians in which 140,000 were slaughtered by the Romans and 60,000 taken prisoners. After such honorable victories, Marius with his colleague Catulus, entered Rome in triumph, and for his eminent services he deserved the appellation of the third founder of Rome. He was elected consul a sixth time, and as his intrepidity had delivered his country from its foreign enemies, he sought employment at home, and his restless ambition began to raise seditions, and to oppose the power of Sylla. This was the cause and the foundation of a civil war. Sylla refused to deliver up the command of his forces with which he was empowered to prosecute the Mithridatic war, and he resolved to oppose in person the authors of a demand which he considered as arbitrary and improper. He advanced to Rome, and Marius was obliged to save his life by flight. The unfavorable winds prevented him from seeking a safer retreat in Africa, and he was left on the coasts of Campania, where the emissaries of his enemy soon discovered him in a marsh, where he had plunged himself in the mud, and left only his mouth above the surface for respiration. He was violently dragged to the neighbouring town of Minturnæ, and the magistrates all devoted to the interest of Sylla passed sentence of immediate death on their magnanimous prisoner. A Gaul was commanded to cut off his head in the dungeon, but the stern countenance of Marius disarmed the courage of the executioner, and when he heard the exclamation of *Tune, homo, audes occidere Caium Marium*, the dagger dropped from his hand. Such an uncommon adventure moved the compassion of the inhabitants of Minturnæ. They released Marius from prison, and favored his escape to Africa, where he joined his son Marius, who had been arming the princes of the country in his cause. Marius landed near the walls of Carthage, and he received no small consolation at the sight of the venerable ruins of a once powerful city, which like himself had been exposed to calamity and felt the cruel vicissitude of fortune. This place of his retreat was soon known, and the governor of Africa to conciliate the favors of Sylla, compelled Marius to fly to a neighbouring island. He soon after learned that had embraced his cause at Rome, the Roman senate had stripped him consular dignity and bestowed it up of his enemies. This intelligence ed Marius, he set sail to assist his only in the head of a thousand men army, however, was soon encical he entered Rome like a conquero enemies were inhumanly sacrificed fury, Rome was filled with blood, who once had honored the father country, marched through the street city, attended by a numb of a fatal immediately slaughtered all those sa nations were not sparing to b leader. Such were the [illegible] fied. When Marius and [illegible] ficiently gratified their rel[illegible] made themselves consuls, but M ready worn out with old age and ties died sixteen days after he h honored with the consul[illegible] dignity seventh time, A. U. C. 668. His probably hastened by the quantities of wine which he drank laboring under a dangerous disea move by intoxication the stings o conscience. Such was the end o who rendered himself conspicuous victories, and by his cruelty. A brought up in poverty and am sants it will not appear wonderfu always betrayed rusticity in his b and despised in others those polis ners and that studied address wh cation had denied him. He h conversation of the learned, only he was illiterate, and if he appear ample of sobriety and temperance these advantages to the years of which he passed at Arpinum. H tenance was stern, his voice firm perious, and his disposition un He always betrayed the greatest in the public assemblies, as he had early taught to make eloquence tory his pursuit. He was in the of his age when he died, and Rome rejoice at the fall of a man whose had proved so fatal to many of her His only qualifications were th great general, and with these he himself the most illustrious and of the Romans, because he was the whose ferocity seemed capable pose the barbarians of the nor manner of his death according opinions remains doubtful, thou have charged him with the crim cide. Among the instances, w mentioned of his firmness, this m

d: a swelling in the leg obliged him ply to a physician, who urged the ity of cutting it off. Marius gave it aw the operation performed without tortion of the face, and without a . The physician, asked the other, Marius gave it with equal composure. *in vitâ.*—*Paterc.* 2, c 9, &c.—*Flor.* 3.—*Juv.* 8, v. 245, &c.—*Lucan.* 2 9.

MARIUS, the son of the great Marius, as cruel as his father, and shared his l and his adverse fortune. He made elf consul in the 25th year of his age, murdered all the senators, who oppos his ambitious views. He was defeated Sylla, and fled to Praeneste, where he ed himself. *Plut. in Mario.*

MARIUS, M. Aurelius, a native of Gaul s, from the mean employment of a kfmith, became one of the generals of lienus, and at last caused himself to be ed emperor. Three days after this ation a man who had shared his pove. vithout partaking of his more prospe fortune, publicly assassinated him, and ras killed by a sword, which he him had made in the time of his obscurity. jus has been oft n celebrated for his t strength, and it is confidently reported hat he could stop with one of his fingers the wheel of a chariot in its most d course.

MARIUS Maximus, a Latin writer, who ished an account of the Roman emper from Trajan to Alexander, now lost. compositions were entertaining, and ited wit. great exactness and fidelity he have accused him of inattention, and plain that his writings abounded with y fabulous and insignificant stories.

MARIUS CELSUS, a friend of Galba, &c. *it. Hist.* 1, c. 45.——A rich Spaniard own down from the Tarpeian rock, o unt of his riches, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6 9.

MARMĂCUS, the father of Pythagoras.

MARMARITESAE, a people of Lycia.

MARMĂRICA, a part of Africa.

MARMĂRIDÆ, the inhabitants of that t of Libya, which is between Cyrene d Egypt. *Lucan.* 9, v. 894.

MARMĂRION, a town of Euboea, whence ollo is call d Marmarinus.

MARO. *Vid.* Virgilius.

MARON, a high priest of Apollo, in frica, &c. *Homer.* od. 9, v. 179.——An gyptian, who accompanied Osiris in his nquests, and built a city in Thrace, call from him Maronea. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.

MARONĒA, a city of the Cicones in hrace, near the Hebrus. Bacchus is the chief deity of the place. The wine has always been reckoned excellent. *Herodot. Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Virgil* 4. *G.* 1.

MARPESIA, a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a successful war against the inhabitants of mount Caucasus. The mountain was called *Marpesius mons*, from its female conqueror. *Justin.* 2, c. 4. —*Virg. Æn.* 6.

MARPESSA, a daughter of the Evenus, who married Idas, by whom she had Cleopatra the wife of Meleager. Marpessa was tenderly loved by her husband, and when Apollo endeavoured to carry her away, Idas followed the ravisher with a bow and arrows, resolved on revenge. Apollo and Idas were separated by Jupiter, who permitted Marpessa to go with that of the two lovers whom she most approved of. She returned to her husband. *Homer. Il.* 9.—*Apolod.* 1. c. 7.—*Pausf.* 4, c. 2. *l.* 5, c. 18.

MARPESSUS, a town of Mysia.——A mountain of Paros abounding in white marble, whence *Marpesia cautes.* The quarries are still seen by modern travellers. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 471.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12, *l.* 36, 5.

MARES, a king of Egypt who had a crow which conveyed his letters wherever he pleased. He raised a celebrated monument to this faithful bird near the city of Cynopolis. *Ælian. An.* 6, c. 7.

MARRŬVIUM or MARRUBIUM, a place near the Liris in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 750

MARS, the god of war amongst the ancients, was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, according to Ovid. This goddess, as the poet mentions, wished to become a mother without the assistance of the other sex, like Jupiter who had produced Minerva all armed from his head, and she was shown a flower by Flora in the plains near Olenus, whose very touch made women pregnant. (*Vid. Jane.*) The education of Mars was entrusted by Juno to the god Priapus, who instructed him in dancing and every manly exercise. His trial before the celebrated court of the Areopagus, according to the authority of some authors, for the murder of Hallirhotius, forms an interesting epoch in history. (*Vid. Areopagus.*) The amours of Mars with Venus are greatly celebrated. The god of war gained the affections of Venus, and obtained the gratification of his desires, but Apollo who was conscious of their familiarities informed Vulcan of his wife's debaucheries and awakened his suspicions. Vulcan secretly laid a net around the bed, and the two lovers were exposed in each others arms to the ridicule and satyr

fatyr of all the gods, till Neptune prevailed upon the husband to set them at liberty. This unfortunate discovery so provoked Mars that he changed into a cock his favorite Alectryon, whom he had stationed at the door of the house to watch against the approach of the sun, (*Vid. Alectryon*) and Venus also showed her resentment by persecuting with the most inveterate fury the children of Apollo. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was seized by Otus and Ephialtes and confined for 15 months, till Mercury procured him his liberty. During the Trojan war Mars interested himself on the side of the Trojans, and defended the favorites of Venus with uncommon activity. The worship of Mars was not very universal among the antients his temples were not numerous in Greece, but in Rome he received the most unbounded honors, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they esteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the first of their monarchs. His most celebrated temple at Rome was built by Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. It was dedicated to Mars ultor or the *avenger*. His priests among the Romans were called Salii, they were first instituted by Numa, and their chief office was to guard the sacred Ancylia, one of which as was supposed had fallen down from heaven. Mars was generally represented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike and a shield. Sometimes he appeared in a military dress, and with a long flowing beard, and sometimes without. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horses, which the poets call Fright and Terror. His altars were stained with the blood of the horse, on account of his warlike spirits, and of the wolf, on account of his ferocity. Magpies and vultures were also offered to him on account of their greediness and voracity. The Scythians generally offered human sacrifices, and the people of Carthage. The weed called dog grass was sacred to him, because it grows, as it is commonly reported, in places which are fit for fields of battle, or where the ground has been stained with the effusion of human blood. The surnames of Mars are not numerous. He was called Gradivus, Mavors, Quirinus, Sanfelitulus, among the Romans. The Greeks called him Ares, and he was the Envalios of the Sabines, the Camulus of the Gauls, and the Mamers of Carthage. Mars was father of Cupid, Anteros and Harmonia by the goddess Venus. He had Ascalaphus and Ialmenus by Astyoche, Alcippe by Agraulos, Molus, Pylus, Evenus and Tnestius by Demonice the daughter of Agenor. Besides these, he was the reputed father of Romulus, Oenomaus, Bythis, Thrax, Diomedes of Thrace, &c. He presided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting, and of whatever exercises or amusements have something manly and warlike. Among the Romans it was usual for the consul before he went to visit the temple of Mars, where he offered his prayers, and in a solemn manner shook the spear which was in the hand of the statue of the god, at the same time exclaiming, "*Mars vigilet*, god of war, watch over the welfare and safety of this city." *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 231.—*Trist.* 2, v. 925.—*Hygin.* fab. 148.—*Virg. G.* 4. v. 346. *Æn.* 8, v. 701.—*Lucan.* in *Alectr.*—*Varro. de L. L.* 4. c. 10.—*Horat.* od. 8. *II.* 5.—*Flacc.* 6.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Pindar.* od. 4.—*Pseph.*—*Quint. Smyr.* 14.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 22 & 28.—*Juv.* 9. v. 102.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily.

MARSE, a daughter of Thespius. *Apollod.*

MARSI, a nation of Germany who afterwards came to settle in Italy. They at first proved very inimical to the Romans, but in process of time they became its firmest supporters. They are particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which from them has received the name of the Marsian war. The large contributions they made to support the interest of Rome, and the number of men which they continually supplied to the republic, rendered them bold and aspiring, and they claimed, with the rest of the Italian states, a share of the honor and privileges which were enjoyed by the citizens of Rome, A. U. C. 662. This petition, though supported by the interest, the eloquence, and the integrity of the tribune Drusus, was received with contempt by the Roman senate; and the Marsi with their allies showed their dissatisfaction by taking up arms. Their resentment was enkindled when Drusus their friend at Rome had been basely murdered by the means of the nobles, and they erected themselves into a republic, and Corfinium was made the capital of their new empire. A regular war was now begun, and the Romans led into the field an army of 105,000 men, and were opposed by a superior force. Some battles were fought in which the Roman generals were defeated, and the allies reaped no inconsiderable advantages from their victories. A battle, however, near Alcolum, proved fatal to their cause, 4000 of them were left dead on the spot, their general Trancus, a man of uncommon experience and abilities was slain, and such as escaped from the field

perished by hunger in the Appennines re they had sought a shelter. After y defeats, and the loss of Asculum, one heir principal cities, the allies grown ted and tired of war, sued for peace by one, and tranquility was at last re-shed in the republic, and all the states taly were made citizens of Rome. The ies of the allies consisted of the Marsi, Peligni, the Vestini, the Hirpini, Pomni, Marcini, Picentes, Venusini, Ferni, Apuli, Lucani and Samnites. *Appian. il. Max.* 8—*Pateic.* 2.—*Plut. in Sert. io, &c.*—*Cic. pro Balb.*—*Strab.*

MARSIGNI, a people of Germany. *Tacit.*

MARSYARA, a town of Arabia.

MARSYAS, a celebrated piper of Celænæ Phrygia, son of Olympus, or of Hyagnis, Œagrus. He was so skilful in playing the flute, that he is generally deemed inventor of it. According to the opi-n of some he found it when Minerva had wn it aside on account of the distortion er face when she played upon it. Mar-was enamoured of Cybele, and he tra-ed with her as far as Nysa, where he had imprudence to challenge Apollo to a of his skill as a musician. The god pted the challenge and it was mutually ed that he who was defeated should be l alive by the conqueror. The Muses, cording to Diodorus, the inhabitants of a were appointed umpires. Each ex-d his utmost skill and the victory with h difficulty was adjudged to Apollo. god upon this tied his antagonist to a and flayed him alive. The death of fyas was universally lamented; the s, Satyrs, and Dryads, wept at his fate, from their abundant tears arose a river Phrygia well known by the name of Mar-s. The unfortunate Marsyas is often ented on monuments as tied his s behind his back to a tree, while llo stands before him with his lyre in hands. In independent cities among ntients, the statue of Marsyas was ge-lly erected in the forum, to represent intimacy which subsisted between Bac-and Marsyas as the emblems of liberty. Celænæ, the skin of Marsyas was shown travellers for some time. It was sus-ded in the public place in the form of adder or a foot ball. *Hygin.* fab. 165. *rid Fast.* 6, v. 707. *Met.* 6, fab. 7.—*Diod. ibul.* 8, v. 503.—*Pausf.* 10, c. 30.—*Apol-s*, c. 4.——The sources of the Marsyas e near those of the Mæander, and those rivers had their confluence a little be-the town of Celænæ.——A writer who lished an history of Macedonia, from first origin and foundation of that em-pire, till the reign of Alexander in which he lived.——An Egyptian who commanded the armies of Cleopatra against her brother Ptolemy Physcon whom she attempted to dethrone.—A man put to death by Diony-sius the tyrant of Sicily.

MARTHA, a celebrated prophetess of Syria, whose artifice and fraud proved of the greatest service to C. Marius in the numerous expeditions he undertook. *Plut. in Mario.*

MARTIA, a vestal virgin put to death for her incontinence.—A daughter of Cato. *Vid.* Marcia.

MARTIA AQUA, water at Rome, cele-brated for its clearness and salubrity. It was conveyed to Rome from the lake Fucinus by Ancus Martius, whence it re-ceived its name. *Tibull.* 3, el. 7, v. 26.

MARTIALES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Mars.

MARTIALIS, Marcus Valerius, a native of Bilbilis in Spain. He came to Rome about the 20th year of his age, where he recommended himself to notice by his poetical genius. As he was the panegyrist of the emperors, he gained the greatest honors, and was rewarded in the most libe-ral manner. Domitian rewarded him with the tribuneship, but the poet unmindful of the favors he received after the death of his benefactor, exposed to ridicule the vices and cruelties of a monster, whom in his life time he had extolled as the pattern of vir-tue, goodness, and excellence. Trajan treat-ed the poet with coldness, and Martial, after he had passed 35 years in the capital of the world, in the greatest splendor and affluence, retired to his native country, where he had the mortification to be the object of malevolence, satyr, and ridicule. He received some favors from his friends, and his poverty was alleviated by the libe-rality of Pliny the younger, whom he had panegyrized in his poems. Martial died about the 100th year of the Christian era. He is now well known by the 14 books of epigrams which he wrote, and whose merit he himself candidly indicates in this line,

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura.

The genius which he displays in some of his epigrams deserves commendation, but many critics are liberal in their censure upon his style, his thoughts and particularly upon his puns, which are often low and despicable. In many of his epigrams the poet has shown himself a declared enemy to decency, and the book is to be read with caution which can corrupt the purity of morals, and initiate the votaries of virtue in the

the mysteries of sinful vice. It has been observed of Martial that his talent was epigrams. Every thing he did was the subject of an epigram. He wrote inscriptions upon monuments, in the epigrammatic stile, and even a new year's gift was accompanied with a distich, and his poetical pen was employed in begging a favor as well as satyrizing a fault.

MARTIALIS, a friend of Otho.—A man who conspired against Caracalla.

MARTIANUS. *Vid.* Marcianus.

MARTINA, a woman skilled in poisonous herbs, &c.

MARTINIANUS, an officer made Cæsar by Licinius, to oppose Constantine. He was put to death by order of Constantine.

MARTIUS, a Roman consul sent against Perseus, &c.—A consul against the Dalmatians, &c.—Another who defeated the Carthaginians in Spain.—Another who defeated the Privernates, &c.

MARULLUS, a tribune of the people who tore the garlands which had been placed upon Cæsar's statues, and who ordered those that had saluted him king to be imprisoned. He was deprived of his consulship by J. Cæsar. *Plut.*——A governor of Judæa.—A Latin poet in the age of M. Aurelius. He satyrized the emperor with great licentiousness, but his invectives were disregarded, and himself despised.

MASSYLII, a people of Libya.

MASINISSA, a king of a small part of Africa, who assisted the Carthaginians in their wars against Rome. He proved a most indefatigable and courageous ally, but an act of generosity rendered him amiable to the interests of Rome. After the defeat of Asdrubal, Scipio the first Africanus, who had obtained the victory, found among the prisoners of war, one of the nephews of Masinissa. He sent him back to his uncle loaded with presents, and conducted him with a detachment for the safety and protection of his person. Masinissa was struck with the generous action of the Roman general, he forgot all former hostilities, and joined his troops to those of Scipio. This change of sentiments was not the effect of a wavering or unsettled mind, but Masinissa shewed himself the most attached and the firmest ally the Romans ever had. It was to his exertions they owed many of their victories in Africa, and particularly in that battle which proved fatal to Asdrubal and Syphax. The Numidian conqueror, charmed with the beauty of Sophonisba, the captive wife of Syphax, carried her to his camp and married her, but when he perceived that this new connection displeased Scipio, he sent poison to his wife, and recommended her to destroy herself, as she could not preserve her life in a station which became her rank, her dignity or fortune, without offending his Roman friend. In the battle of Zama, Masinissa contributed to the defeat of the great Annibal, and the Romans, who had been spectators of his courage and rewarded his fidelity with the kingdom of Syphax, and some of the Carthaginian territories. At his death Masinissa, in the confidence he had in the Romans, and the esteem he entertained for the virtues of Scipio Æmilianus, by entrusting with the care of his kingdom, and empowering him to divide it among his sons. Masinissa died in the 90th year of his age, after a reign of above sixty years, 148 before the Christian era. He experienced adversity as well as prosperity, and in the first years of his reign he was exposed to greatest danger, and obliged often to risk his life, by seeking a retreat among the savage neighbours. But his alliance with the Romans was the beginning of his happiness, and he ever after lived in the affluence. He is remarkable for the long life he so long enjoyed. In the last years of his life he was seen at the head of armies, behaving with the most invincible activity, and he often remained whole together on horseback, without sleep, under him, or a covering upon his head, and without shewing the least marks of fatigue. This strength of mind and body he chiefly owed to the temperance he observed. He was seen eating bread at the door of his tent, like a soldier, the day after he had obtained an immortal victory over the armies of Syphax. He left 54 sons, three of whom were legitimate, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Manastabal. The kingdom was divided among them by Scipio, and the illegitimate children received as their share very valuable presents. The death of Micipsa and Manastabal soon after became the sole matter of the large possessions of Masinissa. *Strab.* 17.—*Polyb.*—*Appian.*—*Cic. de Senect.*—*Val. Max.* 8.—*Flor. in Fug.*—*Liv.* 25, *&c.*—*Ovid. Fast.*—*Justin.* 33, c. 1. l. 38, c. 6.

MASSAGA, a town of India taken by Alexander the Great.

MASSAGETÆ, a people of Scythia, lived at the east of the Caspian sea. They had their wives in common, and dwelt in tents. They had no temples, but worshipped the sun, to whom they offered horses on account of their swiftness. When their parents had come to a certain age they generally put them to death, and eat

mixed with that of cattle. *Herodot.* . 204.—*Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, c, 2.— *n.* 2. v. 50.

ASSĀNA. *Vid.* Messana.

ASSĀNI, a nation at the mouth of the is.

ASSĪCUS, a mountain of Campania, ous for its wine. It is near Minturnæ. *n.* 1, od. 1. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 143.

ASSILIA, a maritime town of Gaul Massiliensis, now called Marseilles, founded J. C. 148, by the people of Phocæa in , who quitted their country to avoid tyranny of the Persians. It is celebrated for its laws, its fidelity to the Romans, and for its being long the seat of ature. *Herodot.* 1, c. 164.—*Justin.* 37, —*Strab.* 1.—*Liv.* 5, c 3.—*Horat.* ep.— —*Flor.* 4, c. 2.

MASSYLA, an inland part of Mauritania. en the inhabitants go on horse back y never use saddles or bridles, but only ts. *Lucan.* 4, v. 682.

MATIĒNI, a people in the neighbourhood of Armenia.

MATĪNUS, a mountain of Apulia, adding in yew-tree. *Lucan.* 9, v. 184.

MATISCO, a town of the Ædui in Gaul.

MATRĀLIA, a festival at Rome in honor Matuta or Ino. Only matrons and free women were admitted. They made ings of flowers, and carried their relations' children in their arms, recommend them to the care and patronage of the dess, whom they worshipped. *Varro.* . *L.* 4, c. 22.—*Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 47.— . *in Cam.*

MATRŪNA, a river of Gaul.

MATRONĀLIA, festivals at Rome in ho of Mars, celebrated by married women, commemoration of the rape of the Sa s, and of the peace which their entreaties obtained between their fathers and husbands. Flowers were then offered in the ples of Juno. *Ovid Fast.* 3, v. 229.— . *in Pom.*

MĀTŪTA, a deity among the Romans, the e as the Leucothoe of the Greeks. She originally Ino, who was changed into a deity. [*Vid. Ino & Leucothoe.*] Only ried women and free born matrons were mitted to enter her temples at Rome, ere they generally brought the children their relations in their arms. *Liv.* 5, —*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, v. 19.

MAVORS, a name of Mars. *Vid.* Mars.

MAURI, the inhabitants of Mauritania. is name is derived from their black complexion, (μαυροι.) Everything among them grew in greater abundance, and greater perfection than in other countries. *Strab.* 17 *Mela.* 1, c. 5.—*Justin.* 19, c. 2.—*Sallust. Jug.*—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 206.—*Ital.* 10, v. 401.

MAURITĀNIA, a country on the western part of Africa. It was bounded on the west by the Atlantic, south by Gætulia, and north by the Mediterranean. It is sometimes called Maurusia. It became a Roman province in the reign of the emperor Claudius. *Vid.* Mauri.

MAURUS, a man who flourished in the reign of Trajan, or according to others of the Antonini. He was governor of Syene in Upper Egypt. He wrote a Latin poem, still extant, upon the rules of poetry and versification.

MAURŪSII, the people of Maurusia, a country near the columns of Hercules. It is also called Mauritania. *Vid.* Mauritania.

MAUSŌLUS, a king of Caria. His wife Artemisia was so disconsolate at his death, that she drank up his ashes, and resolved to erect one of the grandest and noblest monuments of antiquity to celebrate the memory of a husband whom she tenderly loved. This famous monument, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world, was called *Mausoleum*, and from it all other magnificent sepulchres and tombs have received the same name. It was built by four different architects. Scopas had the side which faced the east. Timotheus had the south, Leochares had the west, and Bruxis the north. Pithis was also employed in raising a pyramid over this stately monument, and the top was adorned by a chariot drawn by four horses. The expences of this edifice were immense, and this gave an occasion to the philosopher Anaxagoras to exclaim when he saw it, *how much money changed into stones!* [*Vid. Artemisia.*] *Herodot.* 7, v. 99.—*Strab.* 14.—*Diod.* 16.—*Pausf.* 8, c. 16.—*Flor.* 4, c. 11.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a son of the emperor Maximianus Hercules. Some suppose him to have been a supposititious child. The voluntary abdication of Diocletian, and of his father raised him to the state, and he declared himself independent emperor, or Augustus A. D. 306. He afterwards incited his father to reassume his imperial authority, and in a perfidious manner destroyed Severus, who had delivered himself into his hands, and relied upon his honor for the safety of his life. His victories and successes were impeded by Galerius Maximianus, who opposed him with a powerful force. The defeat and voluntary death of Galerius soon restored peace to Italy, and Maxentius passed into Africa, where he rendered himself odious by his cruelty and oppression. He soon after returned to Rome, and was informed

formed that Constantine was come to de-
throne him. He gave his adversary battle
near Rome, and after he had lost the victory
he fled back to the city. The bridge over
which he crossed the Tiber was in a de-
cayed situation, and he fell into the river
and was drowned A. D. 312. The cow-
ardice and luxuries of Maxentius are as con-
spicuous as his cruelties. He oppressed his
subjects with heavy taxes to gratify the
cravings of his pleasures, or the avarice of
his favorites. He was debauched in his
manners, and neither virtue nor innocence
were safe whenever he was inclined to volup-
tuous pursuits. He was naturally deformed,
and of an unwieldly body. To visit a pleasure
ground, or to exercise himself under a mar-
ble portico, or walk on a shady terrace,
was to him a Herculean labor, which re-
quired the greatest exertions of strength and
resolution.

MAXIMIANUS Herculius. Marcus Aure-
lius Valerius, a native of Sirmium in Pan-
nonia, who served as a common soldier in
the Roman armies. When Diocletian had
been raised to the imperial throne, he re-
membered the valor and courage of his
fellow soldier Maximianus, and rewarded
his fidelity by making him his colleague
in the empire, and by ceding to him the
command of the provinces of Italy, Africa
and Spain, and the rest of the western ter-
ritories of Rome. Maximianus showed
the justness of the choice of Diocletian by
his victories over the Barbarians. In Bri-
tain success did not attend his arms, but in
Africa he defeated and put to death Aure-
lius Julianus, who had proclaimed himself
emperor. Soon after Diocletian abdicated
the imperial purple and obliged Maximi-
anus to follow his example. Maximianus
reluctantly complied with the command of
a man to whom he owed his greatness, but
before the first year of his resignation had
elapsed, he was roused from his indolence
and retreat by the ambition of his son Max-
entius. He re-assumed the imperial digni-
ty, and showed his ingratitude to his son by
wishing him to resign the sovereignty, and
to sink into a private person. This propo-
sal was not only rejected with the contempt
it deserved, but the troops mutinied against
Maximianus, and he fled for safety to Gaul
to the court of Constantine, to whom he
gave his daughter Faustina in marriage.
Here he again acted a perfidious character,
and re-assumed the imperial power, which
his misfortunes had obliged him to relin-
quish. This offended Constantine. But
when open violence seemed to frustrate the
ambitious views of Maximianus, he had re-
course to artifice. He prevailed upon his
daughter Faustina, to leave the doors o
chamber open in the dead of nigh
when she had promised faithfully to
cute his commands, he secretly intro
himself to her bed, where he stabb
the heart the man who slept by the s
his daughter. This was not Consta
Faustina faithful to her husband, ha
prized him of her father's machin
and an eunuch had been placed in hi
Constantine watched the motions
father-in-law, and when he heard th
blow given to the eunuch, he rush
with a band of soldiers, and secured
sassin. Constantine resolved to des
man who was so inimical to his rela
lations, and nothing was left to Ma
mus, but to choose his own death
strangled himself at Marseilles, A. D
in the 60th year of his age. His bo
found fresh and entire in a leaden
about the middle of the eleventh cent

MAXIMIANUS, Galerius Valerius.
tive of Dacia, who in the first years
life was employed in keeping his
flocks. He entered the army wh
valor and bodily strength recom
him to the notice of his superiors, a
ticularly of Diocletian, who invest
with the imperial purple in the e
gave him his daughter Valeria in ma
Galerius deserved the confidence
benefactor. He conquered the Go
Dalmatians, and checked the insol
the Persians. In a battle, howeve
the king of Persia, Galerius was d
and to complete his ignominy and
him more sensible of his disgrace,
tian obliged him to walk behind h
riot arrayed in his imperial robes
humiliation stung Galerius to the
he assembled another army, and ga
to the Persians. He gained a c
victory, and took the wives and
of his enemy. This success elated
to such a degree, that he claimed t
dignified appellations, and ordered
to be called the son of Mars. Di
himself, dreaded his power, and
dicated the imperial dignity by
his threats. This resignation is attri
some to a voluntary act of the mind
the desire of enjoying solitude an
ment. As soon as Diocletian had
ed, Galerius was proclaimed A
A. D. 305, but his cruelty soon
him odious, and the Roman peopl
ed at his oppression, raised Max
the imperial dignity the followi
and Galerius was obliged to yiel
torrent of his unpopularity, and t
ore his more fortunate adversa

in the greatest agonies, A. D. 311. bodily pains and sufferings which pre- his death, were, according to the tian writers, the effects of the venge- of an offended providence for the ty which he had exercised against the wers of Christ. In his character rius was wanton and tyrannical, and ten scalded his eyes with the light of g wretches, whom his barbarity had ered to bears and wild beasts. His ion to learned men arose from his ig- ce of letters, and if he was deprived e benefits of education, he proved the tcruel and the more inexorable.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, the of a peasant of Thrace. He was ori- lly a shepherd, and by heading his tymen against the frequent attacks of neighbouring barbarians and robbers, tured himself to the labors and to the tes of a camp. He entered the Ro- armies, where he gradually rose to the ffices. On the death of Alexander tus, he caused himself to be proclaimed eror, A. D. 235. The popularity, h he had gained when general of the ts, was at an end when he ascended hrone. He was delighted with acts e greatest barbarity, and no less than persons lost their life on the false suspi- n of having conspired against the em- r's life. They expired in the greatest ents, and that the tyrant might the r entertain himself with their suffer- some were exposed to wild beasts, n expired by blows, some were nail- n crosses while others were shut up in bellies of animals just killed. The no- of the Roman citizens were the ob- of his cruelty, and as if they were s conscious than others of his mean gin he resolved to spare no pains to ove from his presence a number of whom he looked upon with an eye of , and who, as he imagined, hated him his oppression, and despised him for the tity and obscurity of his early years. his the character of the suspicious and nical Maximinus. In his military ca- ity he acted with the same ferocity, and n expedition in Germany, he not only down the corn, but he totally ruined l set fire to the whole country and ned about 450 miles. Such a monster tyranny, at last provoked the people of me. The Gordians were proclaimed perors, but their innocence and pacific nes were unable to resist the fury of ximinus After their fall the Roman te invested twenty men of their num- with the imperial dignity, and entrust- ed into their hands the care of the republic. These measures so highly irritated Maximinus that at the first intelligence he howled like a wild beast, and almost destroyed himself by knocking his head against the walls of his palace. When his fury was a little abated, he marched to Rome, resolved on slaughter. His bloody machinations were stopped, and his soldiers ashamed of accompanying a tyrant, whose cruelty had procured him the name of Busiris Cyclops and Phalaris, assassinated him in his tent before the walls of Aquileia, A. D. 238. He was then in the 65th year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest rejoicings at Rome, public thanksgivings were offered, and whole hecatombs flamed on the altars. Maximinus has been represented by historians as of a gigantic stature, he was eight feet high, and the bracelets of his wife served as rings to adorn the fingers of his hand. His voracity was as remarkable as his corpulence, he generally eat 40 pounds of flesh every day, and drank 18 bottles of wine. His strength was proportionable to his gigantic shape, he could alone draw a loaded waggon, and with a blow of his fist he often broke the teeth in a horse's mouth. He broke the hardest stones between his fingers, and cleft trees with his hand. *Herodianus.—Jornand. de reb. Get.—Capitol.* Maximinus made his son of the same name emperor, as soon as he was invested with the purple, and his choice was unanimously approved by the senate, by the people, and by the army.

MAXIMINUS, Galerius Valerius, a shepherd of Thrace who was raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, A. D. 305. He was nephew to Galerius Maximianus, by his mother's side, and to him he was indebted for his rise and consequence in the Roman armies. As Maximinus was ambitious and fond of power, he looked with an eye of jealousy upon those who shared the dignity of emperor with himself. He declared war against Licinius, his colleague on the throne, but a defeat which soon after followed A. D. 313. between Heraclea and Adrianopolis left him without resources, and without friends. His victorious enemy pursued him and he fled beyond mount Taurus, forsaken and almost unknown. He attempted to put an end to his miserable existence, but his efforts were ineffectual. He at last died in the greatest agonies, of a dreadful disorder which consumed him day and night with inexpressible pains, and reduced him to a mere skeleton. This miserable end according to the ecclesiastical writers was the visible punishment of heaven,

for the barbarities which Maximinus had exercised against the followers of Christianity, and for the many blasphemies which he had uttered. *Lactant.—Euseb.*

Maximus, Magnus, a native of Spain, who proclaimed himself emperor, A. D. 383. The unpopularity of Gratian favored his usurpation, and he was acknowledged by his troops. Gratian marched against him, but he was defeated, and soon after assassinated. Maximus refused the honors of a burial to the remains of Gratian, and when he had made himself master of Britain, Gaul and Spain, he sent ambassadors into the east, and demanded of the emperor Theodosius to acknowledge him as his associate on the throne. Theodosius endeavoured to amuse and delay him, but Maximus resolved to support his claim by arms, and crossed the Alps. Italy was laid desolate and Rome opened her gates to the conqueror. Theodosius now determined to revenge the audaciousness of Maximus, and had recourse to artifice. He began to make a naval armament, and Maximus not to appear inferior to his adversary had already embarked his troops, when Theodosius by secret and hastened marches fell upon him, and besieged him at Aquileia. Maximus was betrayed by his soldiers, and the conqueror moved with compassion at the sight of his fallen and dejected enemy, granted him life, but the multitude refused him mercy, and instantly struck off his head. A. D. 388. His son Victor who shared the imperial dignity with him, was soon after sacrificed to the fury of the soldiers.

Petronius Maximus, a Roman descended of an illustrious family. He caused Valentinian the 3d. to be assassinated, and ascended the throne, and to strengthen his usurpation he married the empress, to whom he had the weakness and imprudence to betray, that he had sacrificed her husband to his love for her person. This declaration irritated the empress, she had recourse to the barbarians to avenge the death of Valentinian, and Maximus was stoned to death by his soldiers, and his body thrown into the Tyber, A. D. 455. He reigned only 77 days.

Maximus Pupiānus. *Vid.* Pupianus

Maximus, a celebrated Cynic philosopher and magician of Ephesus. He instructed the emperor Julian in magic, and according to the opinion of some historians, it was in the conversation and company of Maximus that the apostacy of Julian originated. The emperor not only visited the philosopher, but he even submitted his writings to his inspection and censure. Maximus refused to live in the court of Julian, and the emperor not dissatisfied the refusal, appointed him high p the province of Lydia, an office w discharged with the greatest mod and justice. When Julian went i east the philosopher promised him and even said that his conquests w more numerous and extensive th of the son of Philip. He persu imperial pupil, that according to trine of Metempsychosis, his body mated by the soul, which once anim hero whose greatness and victories going to eclipse. After the death Maximus was almost sacrificed to of the soldiers, but the interpo his friends saved his life, and he Constantinople. He was soon acc of magical practices before the Valens, and beheaded at Ephesu 366. He wrote some philosoph rhetorical treatises, some of whi dedicated to Julian. They are lost. *Ammian.*

Maximus Tyrius, a Platonic pher, in the reign of M. Aurelio emperor, who was naturally fond became one of the pupils of A and paid great deference to his inst There are extant of Maximus forty sertations on moral and philosoph jects, written in Greek.

Maximus, an epithet applied ter, as being the greatest and mo ful of all the gods.——A native of in Pannonia. He was originally a but by enlisting in the Roman became one of the military tribu his marriage with a woman of opulence soon rendered him ind He was father to the emperor Pr A general of Trajan, killed in t provinces.——One of the mur Domitian, &c.——A philosoph of Byzantium, in the age of J emperor.

Mazăca, a large city of Ca the capital of the province. It Cæsarea by Tiberius, in honor of

Mazăces, a Persian, governor phis. He made a sally against th soldiers of Alexander, and kil numbers of them. *Curt.* 4, c. 1.

Mazæus, a satrap of Cilicia taxerxes Ochus.——A governor lon, son-in-law to Darius. He su to Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

Mazăres, a satrap of Media duced Priene under the power *Herodot.* 1, c. 161.

Mazeras, a river of Hyrca into the Caspian sea. *Plin.*

Massiceus and Mazyges, a people of Pannonia, very expert in the use of military weapons. The Romans made use of them as couriers, on account of their great swiftness. *Suet. in Ner.* 30.—*Lucan* 4, v. 684.

Mechanæus, a surname of Jupiter, from his patronizing undertakings.

Mecœnas or Mecenas, C. Cilnius, a celebrated Roman knight, descended from the kings of Etruria. He has rendered himself immortal by his liberal patronage of learned men and of letters, and to his prudence and advice Augustus acknowledged himself indebted for the security he enjoyed. His fondness for pleasure removed him from the reach of ambition, and he preferred to die, as he was born, a Roman knight, to all the honours and dignities which either the friendship of Augustus, or his own popularity, could heap upon him. It was from the result of his advice and of that of Agrippa, that Augustus resolved to keep the supreme power in his hands, and not by a voluntary resignation to plunge Rome into civil commotions. The emperor received the prudent admonitions of Mecœnas in the same friendly manner as they were given, and it was not displeased with the liberty of his friend, who gave a paper to him with these words, *Depend from the crowd, to be another!* while he sat in the judgment-seat, and betrayed revenge and impatience in his countenance. He was struck with the admonition, and left the tribunal without passing sentence of death upon the criminals. To the intercession of Mecœnas, Virgil owed the retribution of his lands, and Horace was proud to boast that his learned friend had obtained his forgiveness from the emperor, for joining the cause of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. Mecœnas was himself fond of literature, and according to the most received opinion, he wrote a history of animals, a journal of the life of Augustus, a treatise on the different names and kinds of precious stones, besides the two tragedies of Octavia and Prometheus, and other things all now lost. He died eight years before Christ, and on his death bed he particularly recommended his poetical friend Horace to the care and confidence of Augustus. Seneca, who has literally commended the genius and abilities of Mecœnas, has not withheld his censure from his dissipation, indolence and effeminate luxury. From the patronage and encouragement which the princes of heroic and lyric poetry, among the Latins, received from the favorite of Augustus, all patrons of literature have ever since been called *Mecænates*. Virgil dedicated to him his Georgics, and Horace his Odes. *Suet. in Aug.* 66. &c.—*Plut. in Aug.*—*Herodian.* 7.—*Senec.* ep. 19 & 92.

Mecisteus, one of the companions of Ajax. He was killed by Polydamas. *Homer. Il.* 6.——A son of Lycaon. *Apollod.*

Mecrida, the wife of Lysimachus. *Polyæn.* 6.

Medea, a celebrated magician, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Her mother's name, according to the more received opinion of Hesiod and Hygenus, was Idyia, or according to others, Euryhyre, Hecate, Asterodia, Antiope and Nycæra. She was the niece of Circe. When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her well directed labors, that the Argonauts owed their preservation. [*Vid. Jason & Argonautæ.*] Medea had an interview with her lover in the temple of Hecate, where they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths, and promised eternal fidelity. No sooner had Jason overcome all the difficulties which Æetes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerors for Greece. To stop the pursuit of her father she tore to pieces her brother Absyrtus, and left his mangled limbs in the way, through which Æetes was to pass. This act of barbarity, some have attributed to Jason and others to her. When Jason reached Iolchos, his native country, the return and victories of the Argonauts were celebrated with universal rejoicings, but Æson, the father of Jason, was unable to assist at the solemnity, on account of the infirmities of his age. Medea, at her husband's request, removed the weakness of Æson, and by drawing away the blood from his veins, and filling them again with the juice of certain herbs, she restored him to the vigor and sprightliness of youth. This golden change in Æson astonished the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias, were also desirous to see their father restored by the same power to the vigor of youth. Medea, willing to revenge the injuries, which her husband's family had suffered from Pelias, increased their curiosity, and by cutting to pieces an old ram and making it again in their presence, a young lamb, she totally determined them to try the same experiment upon their father's body. They accordingly killed him of their own accord, and boiled his flesh in a cauldron, but Medea refused to perform the same friendly offices to Pelias, which she had done to Æson, and he was consumed by the heat of the fire, and even deprived of a burial. This action greatly irritated the people of Iolchos, and Medea with her husband

bound fled to Corinth to avoid the resentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years with much conjugal tenderness, but the love of Jason for Glauce, the king's daughter, soon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jason by causing the death of Glauce, and the destruction of her family. (*Vid. Glauce.*) This action was followed by another still more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's presence, and, when Jason attempted to punish the barbarity of the mother, she fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons. From Corinth Medea came to Athens, where after she had undergone the necessary purification of her murder, she married king Ægeus, or according to others, lived in an adulterous manner with him. From her conduct with Ægeus, Medea had a son who was called Medus. Soon after, when Theseus wished to make himself known to his father (*Vid. Ægeus.*) Medea jealous of his fame, and fearful of his power, attempted to poison him at a feast which had been prepared for his entertainment. Her attempts, however, failed of success, and the sight of the sword which Theseus wore by his side convinced Ægeus that the stranger against whose life he had so basely conspired, was no less than his own son. The father and the son were reconciled, and Medea to avoid the punishment, which her wickedness deserved, mounted her fiery chariot and disappeared through the air. She came to Colchis, where, according to some, she was reconciled to Jason, who had sought her in her native country after her sudden departure from Corinth. She died at Colchis, as Justin mentions, when she had been restored to the confidence of her family. After death she married Achilles in the Elysian fields, according to the traditions mentioned by Simonides. The murder of Mermerus and Pheres the youngest of Jason's children by Medea is too attributed to the mother, according to Ælian, but the Corinthians, themselves, assassinated them in the temple of Juno Acræa. To avoid the resentment of the gods, and to deliver themselves from the pestilence which visited their country after so horrid a massacre, they engaged the poet Euripides for five talents to write a tragedy, which cleared them of the murder, and represented Medea as the cruel assassin of her own children. And besides, that this opinion might be the better credited, festivals were appointed in which the mother was represented with all the barbarity of a fury murdering her own sons. *Vid. Heræa.* *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* fab. 21, 22, 23, &c.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Dionys. Perieg.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 5, c. 21.—*Pans.* 2, c. 3. l. 8, c. 11.—*Euripid. in Med.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 7. fab. 1, *in Med.*—*Strab.* 7.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 19.—*Apollon. Arg.* 3, &c.—*Orpheus.*—*Flacc.*—*Lucan.* 4, v. 556.

Medesicaste, a daughter of Priam, who married Imbrius son of Mentor. *Homer. Il.* 3.—*Apollod.* 3.

Media, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania. It was originally called Aria till the age of Medus, the son of Medea, who gave it the name of Media. The province of Media was first raised into a kingdom by Arbaces, who revolted from the power of Assyria. His succession increased their dominions, till they were united with those of Persia under Cyrus the Great. The empire of Media lasted about 200, or according to the fabulous chronology of Ctesias, 352 years. The Medes were warlike in the primitive ages of their power. They encouraged polygamy, and were remarkable for the homage they paid to their sovereigns who were styled kings of kings. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Persians, and it was still in use in the age of the Roman emperors. *Justin.* 1, c. 5.—*Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Polyb.* 5 & 10.—*Curt.* 5, &c.—*Diod. Sic.* 13.—*Ctesias.*

Medias, a tyrant of Mysia, &c.

Medicus, a prince of Larissa in Thessaly, who made war against Lycophron, tyrant of Pheræ. *Diod.* 14.

Mediomatrices, a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine. *Strab.* 4.—*Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 10.

Mediterraneum mare, a sea which divides Europe and Asia minor from Africa. It receives its name from its situation *medio terræ*, situate in *the middle of the land*. It has a communication with the Atlantic, by the columns of Hercules, and with the Euxine through the Ægean. It is sometimes called *interanum*.

Meditrina, the goddess of medicines whose festivals called meditrinalia, were celebrated at Rome the last day of September, when they made offerings of fruits. *Varro de L. L.* 5, c. 3.

Medoacus or Meduacus, a river in the country of the Veneti, falling into the Adriatic sea. *Liv.* 10, c. 2.

Medobithyni, a people of Thrace.

Medobriga, a town of Lusitania.

Medon, son of Codrus the 17th and last king of Athens, was the first archon that was appointed with regal authority.

This

happened about 315 years before the
tution of Rome. In the election
n was preferred to his brother Nelcus,
he oracle of Delphi. He rendered
elf popular by the justice and modera-
of his administration. His successors
called from him Medontidæ, and the
e of archon remained for above 200
s in the family of Codrus under 12 per-
al archons. *Paus.* 7, c. 2.—*Pater.* 1,
——A son of Antenor killed in the
an war. Æneas met him in the infer-
regions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 483.——A
ary of Lacedæmon, who made a fa-
n statue of Minerva. *Paus.* 3, c. 27.
—One of the Centaurs, &c. *Ovid.*
. 12, v. 303.——One of the Tyrrhene
men, changed into dolphins by Bacchus.
Met. 3, v. 671.——A river of Peloponnesus.—An illegitimate son of Ajax Oileus.
Ibid.——One of Penelope's suitors.
Heroid. 1.——A man of Cyzicus,
ed by the Argonauts.

MEDONTIAS, a woman of Abydos,
whom Alcibiades cohabited as with a
. She had a daughter, &c.

MEDUANA, a river flowing into the
ris. *Lucan.* 1, v. 438.

MEDULLENA, a Roman virgin ravished
her father, &c. *Plut. in Parall.*

MEDUS, a river of Media, falling into
Araxes.——A son of Ægeus and Me-
who gave his name to a country of
. Medus when arrived to years of ma-
y, went to seek his mother, whom the
al of Theseus in Athens had driven a-
. (*Vid. Medea.*) He came to Colchis,
e he was seized by his uncle Perses,
usurped the throne of Æetes, his mo-
's father, because the oracle had declar-
that Perses should be murdered by one
e grand-sons of Æetes. Medus assum-
another name, and called himself Hip-
s, son of Creon. Mean while Medea
ed in Colchis disguised in the habit of
iestess of Diana, and when she heard
one of Creon's children was imprison-
he resolved to hasten the destruction of
son whose family she detested. To
t this with more certainty, she told the
per, that Hippotes was really a son of
es, sent by his mother to murder him.
begged Perses to give her Hippotes,
she might sacrifice him to her resent-
. Perses consented. Medea discover-
hat it was her own son, and she in-
ly armed him with the dagger which
had prepared against his life, and or-
d him to stab the usurper. He obey-
and Medea discovered who she was,
made her son Medus sit on his grand-
r's throne. *Hesiod. Theog. Paus.* 2.—
Apollod. 1.—*Justin.* 42.—*Senec. in Med.*—
Diod.

MEDUSA, one of the three Gorgons,
daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. She was
the only one of the Gorgons, who was subject to mortality. She is celebrated for her
personal charms and the beauty of her locks.
Neptune became enamoured of her, and
obtained her favors in the temple of Minerva. This violation of the sanctity of the
temple provoked Minerva, and she changed the beautiful locks of Medusa, which
had inspired Neptune's love into serpents.
According to Apollodorus and others, Medusa and her sisters came into the world
with snakes on their heads, instead of hair,
with yellow wings and brazen hands.
Their body was also covered with impenetrable scales, and their very looks had the
power of killing or turning to stones. Perseus rendered his name immortal by the conquest of Medusa. He cut off her head,
and the blood that dropped from the
wound produced the innumerable serpents
that infest Africa. The conqueror placed
Medusa's head on the ægis of Minerva,
which he had used in his expedition. The
head still retained the same petrifying power as before, as it was well known in the court
of Cepheus. (*Vid. Andromeda.*) Some suppose, that the Gorgons were a nation of
women, whom Perseus conquered. *Vid.*
Gorgones. *Apollod.* 2, c. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*
Ovid. Met. 4, v. 618.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 624.—
Apollon. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 151.——A daughter of Priam.——A daughter of Sthenelus.
Apollod.

MEGABIZI, certain priests in Diana's
temple at Ephesus. They were all eunuchs. *Quintil.* 5, c. 12.

MEGABYZUS, one of the noble Persians
who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.
He was set over an army in Europe by king
Darius, where he took Perinthus and conquered all Thrace. He was greatly esteemed by his sovereign. *Herodot.* 3, &c.
——A son of Zopyrus, satrap to Darius.
He conquered Egypt, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c.
160.——A satrap of Artaxerxes. He revolted from his king, and defeated two
large armies that had been sent against him.
The interference of his friends restored him
to the king's favor, and he shewed his attachment to Artaxerxes by killing a lion
which threatened his life in hunting. This
act of affection in Megabyzus was looked
upon with envy by the king. He was discarded, and afterwards reconciled to the
monarch by means of his mother. He
died in the 76th year of his age, greatly
regretted. *Ctesias.*

MEGACLES, an Athenian archon in the
age.

age of Sesostris. He involved the greatest part of the Athenians in the sacrilege which was committed in the conspiracy of Cylon. *Plut. in Sol.*——A brother of Dion, who assisted his brother against Dionysius, &c.——A son of Alcmæon, who revolted with some Athenians after the departure of Solon from Athens. He was ejected by Pisistratus.——A man who exchanged dress with Pyrrhus when assisting the Tarentines in Italy. He was killed in that disguise.——A native of Messana in Sicily, famous for his inveterate enmity to Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse.——A man who destroyed the leading men of Mitylene, because he had been punished.——A man who wrote an account of the lives of illustrious persons.——The maternal grandfather of Alcibiades.

Megacldes, a peripatetic philosopher in the age of Protagoras.

Megæra, one of the furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron. The word is derived from μεγαιρειν, *invidere, odisse. Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 846. *Vid.* Eumenides.

Megaleas, a seditious person of Corinth. He was seized for his treachery to king Philip of Macedonia, upon which he destroyed himself to avoid punishment.

Megalesia, games in honor of Cybele, instituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess was brought from Pessinus. *Liv.* 29, c. 14.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 337.

Megalia, a small island of Campania, near Neapolis. *Stat.* 2. *Sylv.* v. 80.

Megalopolis, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus, built by Epaminondas. It was taken and ruined by Cleomenes, king of Sparta. *Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 9, c. 14.

Megamede, the wife of Thestius. *Apollod.*

Meganira, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis in Attica. She was mother to Triptolemus, to whom Ceres, as she travelled over Attica, taught agriculture. She received divine honors after death, and she had an altar raised to her, near the fountain where Ceres had first been seen when she arrived in Attica. *Paus.* 1, c. 39.——The wife of Arcas. *Apollod.*

Megapenthes, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, who, after his father's return from the Trojan war, was married to a daughter of Alector, a native of Sparta. His mother's name was Teridae, a slave of Menelaus. *Homer. Od.* 4.—*Apollod.* 3.——A son of Prœtus, king of Argos. *Apollod.*

Megara, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, given in marriage to Hercules, because he had delivered the Thebans from the tyranny of the Orchomenians, *Erginus.* When Hercules went by order of Eurystheus, violence [illegible] ferred to Megara by Lycus, a Theb[illegible] and she would have yielded to her [illegible] had not Hercules returned that [illegible] and punished him with death. Th[illegible] der displeased Juno, and she render[illegible] cules so delirious, that he killed [illegible] and the three children he had by [illegible] fit of madness, thinking them to [illegible] beasts. Some say that Megara did [illegible] rish by the hand of her husband, [illegible] he afterwards married her to his fr[illegible] las. The names of Megara's chil[illegible] Hercules were Creontiades, Ther[illegible] and Deicoon. *Hygin.* fab. 82.—[illegible] *Herc.*—*Apollod.* 2, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4, [illegible]

Megara, a city of Achaia, th[illegible] of a country called Megaris. It [illegible] nearly at an equal distance from [illegible] and Athens, on the Sinus Saron[illegible] was built upon two rocks. It is [illegible] being, and still preserves the [illegible] It was founded about 1131 years b[illegible] Christian era. It received its [illegible] Megareus the son of Neptune, [illegible] buried there, or from Megaras [illegible] Apollo. It was originally gov[illegible] twelve kings. It became afterwa[illegible] public, and fell into the hands of [illegible] thenians, from whom it was [illegible] the Heraclidæ. There was there [illegible] philosophers called the Megaric, [illegible] the world to be eternal. *Paus.* 1, [illegible] *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A tow[illegible] city, founded by a colony from M[illegible] Attica, about 728 years before the [illegible] era. It was destroyed by Gelon, [illegible] Syracuse, 246 years after its fou[illegible] It was situate on the sea coast near [illegible] and before the arrival of the Meg[illegible] lony it was called Hybla. *Strab.* [illegible]

Megarus, the father of Hipp[illegible] was son of Onchestus. *Ovid. Met.* [illegible] 605.——A son of Apollo.

Megaris, a small country of [illegible] between Phocis on the west and At[illegible] the east. Its capital city was call[illegible] gara. *Vid.* Megara.

Megarsus, a town of Sicily [illegible] licia.——A river of India.

Megasthenes, a Greek histori[illegible] age of Seleucus Nicanor, about 3[illegible] before Christ. He wrote about the [illegible] tal nations, and particularly the [illegible] His history is often quoted by the [illegible] What now passes as his composition [illegible] rious.

Meges, one of Helen's suitors. [illegible] with forty ships to the Trojan war. [illegible]

MEDISTA, an island of Lycia, with an bour of the same name. *Liv.* 37, c. 22.

MEGISTIA, a soothsayer who told the rians that defended Thermopylæ, that r all should perish, &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. , &c.

MELA, POMPONIUS, a Spaniard in the of the emperor Claudius. He wrote a k on geography.

MELANÆ, a village of Attica. *Stat.* , 12, v. 619.

MELAMPUS, a celebrated soothsayer and cian of Argos, son of Amythaon and menea, or Dorippe. He lived at Pylos Peloponnesus. His servants once killed large serpents who had made their st the bottom of a large oak, and mpus paid so much regard to these reptiles, that he raised a burning pile burned them upon it. He also took icular care of their young ones, and them with milk. Some time after this, young serpents crept to Melampus as ept on the grass near the oak, and, as sible of the favors of their benefactor, wantonly played around him, and y licked his ears. This awoke Me- us, who was astonished at the sudden ge which his senses had undergone. found himself acquainted with the ing of the birds, and with all their notes, as they flew around him. took advantage of this supernatural and soon made himself perfect in the wledge of futurity, and Apollo also in- ted him in the art of medicine. He soon after the happiness of curing the sters of Prœtus, by giving them elle- , which from that circumstance has called *melampodium*, and as a reward his troubles he married the eldest of e princesses. [*Vid. Prœtides.*] The my of his uncle Neleus, king of Py- obliged him to leave his native coun- and Prœtus to shew himself more ble of his services gave him part of kingdom, over which he established self. About this time the personal ms of Pero, the daughter of Neleus, gained many admirers; but the father mised his daughter only to him who ught into his hands the oxen of Iphi- . This condition displeased many, but , who was also one of her admirers, aged his brother Melampus to steal the n, and deliver them to him. Melam- was caught in the attempt, and impri- ed, and nothing but his services as a ahlayer and physician to Iphiclus would ve saved him from death. All this plead- in the favor of Melampus, but when he d taught the childless Iphiclus how to become a father, he not only obtained his liberty, but also the oxen, and with them he compelled Neleus to give Pero in marriage to Bias. A severe distemper which had rendered the women of Argos insane, was totally removed by Melampus, and Anaxagoras, who then sat on the throne, rewarded his merit by giving him part of his kingdom, where he established himself, and where his posterity reigned during six successive generations. He received divine honors after death, and temples were raised to his memory.——*Homer. Od.* 11 —*Herodot.* 2 & 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.—*Paus.* 2, c. 18. l. 4, c. 3.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 550.—— The father of Cisseus and Gyas. *Virg. Æn.* 10.——A son of Priam. *Apollod* 3.—— One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

MELANCHLÆNI, a people near the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

MELANE, the same as Samothrace.

MELANEUS, a son of Eurytus, from whom Eretria has been called Melaneis. ——A centaur. *Ovid. Met.* 12.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Id.* 3.——An Æthiopian killed at the nuptials of Perseus. *Id.* 5.

MELANIDA, a surname of Venus.

MELANION, the same as Hippomenes, who married Atalanta according to some mythologists. *Apollod.* 3.

MELANIPPE, a daughter of Æolus who had two children by Neptune, for which her father put out both her eyes, and confined her in a prison. Her children, who had been exposed and preserved, delivered her from confinement, and Neptune restored her to her eyesight. She afterwards married Metapontus. *Hygin.* fab. 186.—— A nymph who married Itonus, son of Amphictyon, by whom she had Bœotus, who gave his name to Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 1.

MELANIPIDES, a Greek poet about 520 years before Christ. His grandson of the same name flourished about 60 years after at the court of Perdiccas the second, of Macedonia. Some fragments of their poetry are extant.

MELANIPPUS, a priest of Apollo, at Cyrene, killed by the tyrant Nicocrates. *Polyæn.* 8 ——A son of Astapus, one of the Theban chiefs who defended the gates of Thebes against the army of Adrastus king of Argos. He was opposed by Tydeus, whom he slightly wounded. He was killed by Amphiaraus, who carried his head to Tydeus. Tydeus to take revenge of the wound he had received, bit the head with such barbarity that he swallowed the brains, and Minerva, offended with his conduct, took away the herb which she had given him to cure his wound, and he died. *Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*

Theb.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 18.——A ſon of Mars, who became enamoured of Cometho, a prieſteſs of Diana Triclaria. He concealed himſelf in the temple, and raviſhed his miſtreſs, for which violation of the ſanctity of the place, the two lovers ſoon after periſhed by a ſudden death. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 19. ——A Trojan killed by Antilochus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 15.——Another killed by Patroclus.—Another killed by Teucer.—A ſon of Agrius.—Another of Priam.—A ſon of Theſeus.

Melanoſyri, a people of Syria.

Melanthii, rocks near the iſland of Samos.

Melanthius, a man who wrote an hiſtory of Attica.—A famous painter of Sicyon. *Plin.* 35 ——A tragic poet of a very malevolent diſpoſition. He lived in the age of Phocion. *Plut.*——A Trojan killed by Eurypylus in the Trojan war. *Homer. Od.*——A ſhepherd in *Theocrit. Idyll.*——A goatherd killed by Telemachus after the return of Ulyſſes. *Ovid.* 1 *Heroid* ——An elegiac poet. *Plut.*

Melantho, a daughter of Proteus, raviſhed by Neptune as ſhe rode upon a dolphin in the ſea. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 12.——One of Penelope's women. *Homer. Il.* 18, &c.

Melanthus, Melanthes or Melanthius, a ſon of Andropompus, whoſe anceſtors were kings of Pylos. He was driven from his paternal kingdom by the Heraclidæ, about 103 years after the Trojan war, and he came to Athens, where king Thymœtes reſigned the crown to him, provided he fought a battle againſt Xanthus, a general of the Bœotians, who made war againſt him. He fought and conquered, [*Vid. Apaturia*] and his family, ſurnamed the Neleidæ, ſat on the throne of Athens, till the age of Codrus. *Pauſ.* 2, c. 18.——A man of Cyzicus. *Flacc.*——A river of European Sarmatia falling into the Boryſthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, ep. 10, v. 55.

Melas, a river of Peloponneſus.—Of Thrace, at the weſt of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.—Another in Theſſaly.—in Achaia,—in Bœotia,—in Sicily,—in Ionia, —in Cappadocia.——A ſon of Neptune. —Another, ſon of Proteus.—A ſon of Phryxus.

Meleager, a celebrated hero of antiquity, ſon of Œneus, king of Ætolia by Althæa, daughter of Theſtius. The Parcæ were preſent at the moment of his birth, and predicted his future greatneſs. Clotho ſaid, that he would be brave and courageous. Lacheſis foretold his uncommon ſtrength and valor, and Atropos ſaid that he ſhould live as long as that fire brand which was on the fire, remain tire and unconſumed. Althæa, n heard this, than ſhe ſnatched the ſt the fire, and kept it with the mo care, as the life of her ſon totally d upon its preſervation. The fame ager increaſed with his years, he ſi himſelf in the Argonautic expedit afterwards delivered his country f neighbouring inhabitants, who n againſt his father at the inſtigation whoſe altars Œneus had neglected *Œneus.*] No ſooner were they d than Diana puniſhed the negli Œneus by a greater calamity. Sl huge wild boar, which laid waſte country, and ſeemed invincible on of its immenſe ſize. It became foc lic concern, and all the neigl princes aſſembled to deſtroy this animal, and nothing is more far mythological hiſtory, than the hu the Calydonian boar. The pri chiefs that aſſembled, and which ar oned by mythologiſts, are Meleage Œneus, Idas and Lynceus, ſons o reus, Dryas ſon of Mars, Caſtor lux, ſons of Jupiter and Leda, P ſon of Ixion, Theſeus ſon of Anceus and Cepheus, ſons of L Admetus ſon of Pheres, Jaſon ſono Peleus and Telamon, ſons of Æac cles, ſon of Amphitryon, Eurytrio Actor, Atalanta daughter of Sc Iolas the friend of Hercules, the Theſtius, Amphiaraus ſon of Oile theus, Cometes, the brothers of Hippothous ſon of Cercyon, Le Adraſtus, Cœneus, Phileus, Echio Phœnix ſon of Amyntor, Panop leus, Hippaſus Neſtor, Menœtius ther of Patroclus, Amphicides, La father of Ulyſſes, and the four Hippocoon. This troop of arme attacked the boar, with uncomm and it was at laſt killed by M The conqueror gave the ſkin and the Atalanta, who had firſt wounded the This partiality to a woman, irri others, and particularly Toxeus and pus, the brothers of Althæa, and deavoured to rob Atalanta of the h preſent. Meleager defended a wo whom he was enamoured, and killed cles in the attempt. Mean time th of this celebrated conqueſt had reached Calydon and Althæa wen temple of the gods to return thanks victory which her ſon had gaine ſhe went ſhe met the corpſes of thers that were brought from the and at this mournful ſpectacle ſhe

with her lamentations. She was informed that they had been eleager, and in the moment of to revenge the death of her e threw into the fire the fatal ich her son's life depended, and ied as soon as it was consumed. t not mention the fire brand, e have imagined that this fable to that poet's age. But, he e death of Toxeus and Plexipted Althæa, that she uttered the le curses and imprecations upon Meleager married Cleopatra, r of Idas and Marpessa, as also according to some accounts. :. 8.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Flacc.* 1 10, c. 31.—*Hygin.* 14.—*Ovid. mer. Il.* 9.——A general, who Aridæus when he had been after the death of his brother the Great.——A brolemy, made king of Mace- t 280 years before the Christian as but two months invested gal authority and deposed.—— et in the reign of Seleucus the Seleucidæ. He was born at ied at Cos. It is to his well ors, that we are indebted for ia, or collection of Greek epi- ch he selected from 46 of the st esteemed poets. The origin of Meleager has been greatly succeeding editors.

RIDES, the sisters of Meleager, of Œneus and Althæa. They consolate at the death of their leager, that they refused all d were at the point of death to birds called Meleagrides, ers and eggs, as it is supposed, ferent color. The youngest of Gorge and Dejanira, who had d escaped this metamorphosis. :. 8.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. v. 540.—

RTIS,) a river of Asia minor, in Smyrna. Some of the antients at Homer was born on the hat river, from which circum- call him *Melesigenes*, and his is *Meletæ charta*. It is even that he composed his poems in he source of that river. *Strab.* 12. 7, v. 34.—*Tibull.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 201. . 5.——A beautiful Athenian atly beloved by Timagoras, tions he repaid with the great- and indifference. He even or- gorias to leap down a precipice, p of the citadel of Athens, and Timagoras, not to disoblige him obeyed and was killed in the fall. This token of true friendship and affection had such an effect upon Meles, that he threw himself down from the place, to atone by his death for the ingratitude which he had shown to Timagoras. *Paus.* 1, c. 30.——A king of Lydia, who succeded his father Alyattes, about 747 years before Christ. He was father to Candaules.

MELESIGĒNES or MELESIGĒNA, a name given to Homer. *Vid.* Meles.

MELIA, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Inachus.——A nymph, &c. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Oceanus, sister to Caanthus. She became mother of Ismarus and Tenerus by Apollo. Tenerus was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and the river Ladon in Bœotia, assumed the name of Ismarus. *Paus.* 9, c. 10.——One of the Nereides.——A daughter of Agenor.

MĒLIBŒA, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Pelasgus.——A daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Apolled.*——A maritime town of Magnesia in Thessaly, at the foot of mount of Ossa. *Herodot.* 7, c. 188.

MELIBŒUS, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues.

MĒLICERTA, Melicertes or Melicertus, a son of Athamas and Ino. He was saved by his mother, from the fury of his father, who prepared to dash him against a wall, as he had done his brother Learchus. The mother was so terrified that she threw herself into the sea, with Melicerta in her arms. Neptune had compassion on the misfortunes of Ino and her son. He changed them both into sea deities. Ino was called Leucothoe or Matuta, and Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of Palæmon, and among the Latins by that of Portumnus. Some suppose that the Isthmian games, were instituted in honor of Melicerta. *Vid.* Isthmia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 4.—*Paus.* 1, c. 44.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 529, &c.—*Plut. de Symp.*

MELIGĒNIS, one of the Æolian islands near Sicily.

MELĪNA, a daughter of Thespius.

MELĪSA, a town of Magna Græcia.

MELISSA, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who with her sister Amalthæa, fed Jupiter with the milk of goats. She first found out the means of collecting honey, whence some have imagined that she was changed into a bee, as her name is the Greek word for that insect. *Columell.*——One of the Oceanides, who married Inachus by whom she had Phoroneus and Ægialus.——A daughter of Proclea, who married Periander, the son of Cypselus. *Paus.*

Pauf. 1, c. 28.——A woman of Corinth, who refused to initiate others in the festivals of Ceres, after she had received admission. She was torn to pieces upon this disobedience, and the goddess made a swarm of bees rise from her body.

Melissus, a king of Crete, father to Melissa and Amalthæa.——An admiral of the Samian fleet, defeated by Pericles, &c. *Plut. in Per.*——A philosopher of Samos. He maintained that the world was infinite immoveable and without a vacuum, and according to his doctrines, no one could advance any argument upon the power or attributes of providence, as all human knowledge was weak and imperfect. Themistocles was among his pupils. He flourished about 440 years before the Christian era. *Diog.*——A freed man of Mecænas, appointed librarian to Augustus. He wrote some comedies. *Ovid. Pont.* 4. ep. 16, v. 30.—*Sueton de Gram.*

Melita, an island in the Libyan sea, between Sicily and Africa. The soil was fertile, and the country famous for its wool. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Cic. in Ver.* 4, c. 46.——One of the Nereides. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 825.

Melitene, a province of Armenia.

Melitus, a poet and orator of Athens, who became one of the principal accusers of Socrates. After his eloquence had prevailed, and Socrates had been put ignominiously to death, the Athenians relented of their severity to the philosopher, and condemned his accusers. Melitus perished among them. His character was mean and insidious, and his poems had nothing great or sublime. *Diog.*

Sp. Melius, a Roman knight accused of aspiring to tyranny, on account of his uncommon liberality to the populace. He was summoned to appear by the dictator L. Q. Cincinnatus, and when he refused to obey, he was put to death by Ahala, the master of horse, A. U. C. 314.—*Varro. de L. L.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 6 c. 3.

Melixandrus, a Milesian, who wrote an account of the wars of the Lapithæ and Centaurs. *Ælian. V. H.* 11, c. 2.

Mella Annæus, the father of Lucan. He was accused of being privy to Piso's conspiracy against Nero, upon which he opened his veins. *Tacit.* 16. *Ann.* c. 17.

Melobosis, one of the Oceanides.

Melon, an astrologer, who feigned madness and burnt his house, that he might not go to an expedition, which he knew would be attended with great calamities. ——An interpreter of king Darius. *Curt.* 5. c. 13.

Melos, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus, about 24 miles from Sicilæum. It is about 60 miles in circumference and of an oblong figure. It enjoyed its independence for above 700 years before the time of the Peloponnesian war. This island was originally peopled by a Lacedæmonian colony, 1116 years before the Christian era. From this reason the inhabitants refused to join the rest of the islands and the Athenians against the Peloponnesians. This refusal was severely punished. The Athenians took Melos, and put to the sword all such as were able to bear arms. The women and children were made slaves and the island left desolate. The Athenian colony repeopled it, till Lysander reconquered it and re-established the original inhabitants in their possessions. &c. 7.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Thuc.* 2, &c.

Melpia, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 38.

Melpomene, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy. Horace has addressed the finest of his odes to her, as to the patroness of lyric poetry. She was generally represented as a young woman with a serious countenance. Her garments were splendid, she wore a buskin, and held a dagger in one hand and in the other a sceptre and crowns. *Horat.* 3. od. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*

Memaceni, a powerful nation of Asia, &c. *Curt.*

Memmia Sulpitia, a woman who married the emperor Alexander Severus. She died when young.

Memmia lex, ordained that no name should be entered on the calendar of criminals, who was absent on the public accounts.

Memmius, a Roman citizen, accused of ambitus. *Cic. ad fratrem.* 3.——A Roman knight, who rendered himself illustrious for his eloquence and poetical talents. He was made tribune prætor, and afterwards governor of Bithynia. He was accused of extortion in his province and banished by J. Cæsar, though Cicero undertook his defence. Lucretius dedicated his poem to him. *Cic. in Brut.*——A Roman, to whom Nero observed that he deserved to be invested with the imperial purple. *Tacit. ann.* 14, c. 47.——A Roman who accused Jugurtha before the Roman people.——A lieutenant of Pompey, &c.——The family of the Memmii were plebeians. They were descended, according to some accounts, from Mnestheus the friend of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 117.

Memnon, a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus

and Aurora. He came with a 10,000 men to assist his uncle during the Trojan war. He behaved with great courage and killed Antilochus, Nestor's son. The aged father of the Æthiopian monarch, but refused it on account of the venerable age of Nestor, and accepted that of Achilles. He was killed in the combat, in presence of the Grecian and Trojan armies. Aurora was so disconsolate at the death of her son, that she flew to Jupiter all bathed in tears, and begged the god to grant her son honours as might distinguish him from mortals. Jupiter consented, and instantly a numerous flight of birds arose from the burning pile on which the body was laid, and after they had flown three times round the flames, they divided themselves into two separate bodies, and fought with such acrimony, that above half of them fell down in the fire, as victims to the manes of Memnon. These birds were called *Memnonides*, and it has been believed by some of the antients, that they failed to return yearly to the tomb of Memnon in Troas, and repeat the bloody engagement, in honour of the hero from whom they received their name. The Ethiopians or Egyptians, over whom Memnon reigned, erected a celebrated statue in honour of their monarch. This statue had the wonderful property of uttering a sound every day, at sun rising, which is heard at the breaking of the string of a harp when it is wound up. This effected by the rays of the sun when they fell upon it. At the setting of the sun in the night the sound was lulled. This is supported by the testimony of the geographer Strabo, who confesses himself ignorant, whether it proceeded from the basis of the statue or the people, who stood around it. This celebrated statue was dismantled by order of Cambyses, when he conquered Egypt, and yet it still astonish modern travellers by its grandeur and beauty. *Mosch in Bion. Idyll.* 13, v. 578, &c.—*Ælian.* 5, c. 1, c. 42, l. 10, c. 31.—*Strab.* 13, p. 425, v. 5.—*Philostr. in Apollod.*—*Dict.* 7.—*Homer. Il.*——A general of the Persian forces, when Alexander invaded Persia. He distinguished himself for his attachment to the interest of Darius, his valour in the field, the soundness of his counsels, and his great sagacity. He defended Tyre against Alexander, and died in the midst of his successful enterprizes. His son, who was taken prisoner with the mother of Darius. *Diod.* 16.——A governor of Syria.——A man appointed governor of Thrace by Alexander.——A man who wrote an history of Heraclea in Pontus, in the age of Augustus.

MEMPHIS, a celebrated town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile above the Delta. It once contained many beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis, whose worship was observed with the greatest ceremonies. [*Vid. Apis.*] It was also in the neighbourhood of Memphis that these famous pyramids were built, whose grandeur and beauty still astonish the modern traveller. These noble monuments of Egyptian vanity, which pass for one of the wonders of the world, are about 20 in number, three of which by their superior size particularly claim attention. The largest of these is 481 feet in height measured perpendicularly, and the area of its basis is on 480,249 square feet or something more than 11 English acres of ground. It has steps all round with massy and polished stones, so large that the breadth and depth of every step is one single stone. The smallest stone according to an antient historian is not less than 30 feet. The number of steps according to modern observation amount to 208, a number which is not always adhered to by travellers. The place where Memphis formerly stood is not now known, the ruins of its fallen grandeur were conveyed to Alexandria to beautify its palaces, or to adorn the neighbouring cities. *Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 1.—*Plut. in Isid.*—*Herodot.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Joseph ant. Jud.* 8.——A nymph, daughter of the Nile, who married Ephesus, by whom she had Libya. She gave her name to the celebrated city of Memphis. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1.——The wife of Danaus. *Apolod.* 2, c. 1.

MEMPHITIS, a son of Ptolemy Physcon king of Egypt. He was put to death by his father.

MENA or MENES, the first king of Egypt according to some accounts.

MENALCAS, a shepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

MENALCĬDAS, an intriguing Lacedæmonian in the time of the famous Achæan league. He was accused before the Romans, and he killed himself.

MENALIPPE, a sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons. She was taken by Hercules when that hero made war against this celebrated nation. She was ransomed, and Hercules received in exchange the arms and belt of the queen. *Jun.* 8, v. 229.——A daughter of the Centaur Chiron, beloved and ravished by Æolus, son of Hellen. She retired into the woods to hide her disgrace from the eyes of her father, and when she

she had brought forth she entreated the gods to remove her totally from the pursuits of Chiron. She was changed into a mare, and called Ocyroe. Some suppose that she assumed the name of Menalippe, and lost that of Ocyroe. She became a constellation after death, called the horse. Some authors call her Hippe or Evippe. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 18.—*Pollux* 4.——Menalippe is a name common to other persons, but it is generally spelt *Melanippe* by the best authors. *Vid.* Melanippe.

MENALIPPUS. *Vid.* Melanippus.

MENANDER, a celebrated comic poet, born at Athens about 342 years before the Christian era. He was universally esteemed by the Greeks, and received the appellation of Prince of the New Comedy. He did not disgrace his compositions like Aristophanes, by mean and indecent reflections and illiberal satyr, but his writings were replete with elegance, refined wit, and judicious observations. Of 108 comedies which he wrote, nothing remains but a few fragments. It is said, that Terence translated all these, and indeed we have cause to lament the loss of such valuable writings when we are told by the antients that the elegant Terence, so much admired, was in the opinion of his countrymen reckoned inferior to Menander. It is said that Menander drowned himself in the 52d year of his age, because the compositions of his rival Philemon obtained more applause than his own. Only eight of his numerous comedies were rewarded with a poetical prize. The name of his father was Diopythus, and that of his mother Hegistrata. He was for some time disciple to Theophrastus. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 1, c. 16.——A man who wrote an account of embassies, &c.—A king of Bactria, whose ashes were divided among his subjects, &c.—An historian of Ephesus.—Another of Pergamus.—An Athenian general defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander.—An Athenian sent to Sicily with Nicias.—A man put to death by Alexander for deserting a fortress of which he had the command.—An officer of Antigonus, &c.—An officer under Mithridates, sent against Lucullus.

MENAPIS, a Persian exile made satrap of Hyrcania, by Alexander. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

MENCHERES, the 12th king of Memphis.

MENDES, a city of Egypt, near Lycopolis, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian mouth. Pan under the form of a goat was worshipped there with the greatest solemnity. It was unlawful to kill one of these animals, with which the Egyptians were not ashamed to have public commerce to the greatest disgrace of man nature, from the superstitious no that such embraces had given birth to greatest heroes of antiquity, as Alexan Scipio, &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 42 & 46.—*S* 17.—*Diod* 1.

MENECLES, an orator of Alabanda Caria, who settled at Rhodes.

MENECRATES, a physician of Syra famous for his vanity and arrogance. was generally accompanied by some o patients whose disorders he had cured. disguised one in the habit of Apollo, the other in that of Æsculapius, whi reserved for himself the title and na Jupiter, whose power was extended these inferior deities. He crowned his like the master of the gods, and in a which he wrote to Philip king of Mace he stiled himself, in these words, *Men Jupiter to king Philip, greeting.* The donian monarch answered, *Philip to crates, greeting, and better sense.* Phil invited him to one of his feasts, but the meats were served up, a table w separate for the physician, on which he served only with perfumes and fra cense, like the father of the gods. entertainment displeased Menecrates, h membered that he was a mortal, and ried away from the company. He about 360 years before the Christian The book which he wrote on cures is *Ælian V. H.* 10, c. 51.——One of the rals of Seleucus.—A physician under T rius.—A Greek historian of Nysa, dis to Aristarchus *Strab.* 16.——An Epi who wrote on agriculture. *Varro de* ——An historian.—A man appoint settle the disputes of the Athenians Lacedæmonians, in the 8th year of the loponnesian war.—An officer in the S Pompeius, the son of Pompey the G

MENEDEMUS, an officer of Alexa killed by the Dahæ. *Curt.* 7, c. 6.—Socratic philosopher of Eretria, who flo ed about 300 years before the Christian He was originally a tent-maker, an emp ment which he left for the professio arms. The persuasive eloquence and losophical lectures of Plato had such a fluence over him that he gave up his o in the state to cultivate literature. I said that he died thro' melancholy w Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals made himself master of his country. S attribute his death to a different cause, say that he was falsely accused of tre for which he became so desperate th died after he had passed seven days wit taking any aliments, in the 73d year of age. He was called the Eretrian Bull, acc

unt of his gravity. *Strab.* 9.—*Diog.* -A Cynic philosopher of Lampsacus said that he was come from hell to rve the sins and wickedness of man-l. His habit was that of the furies, and behaviour was a proof of his insanity. was disciple of Colotes of Lampsacus. r. 6.—— An officer of Lucullus.

MENEGETAS, a boxer or wrestler in ip of Macedon's army, &c. *Polyæn.*

MENELĀI PORTUS, an harbour of the l of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt. *Sep. in Ages.* 8.—*Strab.* 1.

MENELĀIA, a festival celebrated at Thesz in Laconia, in honor of Menelaus. had there a temple, where he was worpped with his wife Helen as one of the ome gods.

MENELĀUS, a king of Sparta brother to gamemnon. His father's name was A-s, according to Homer, or according to more probable opinion of Hesiod, Apollas, &c. he was the son of Plisthenes Europe. [*Vid. Plisthenes.*] He was edu-d with his brother Agamemnon in the se of Atreus, but soon after the death of monarch, Thyestes his brother usurped kingdom and banished the two chil-n of Plisthenes. Menelaus and Agamnon came to the court of Œneus king Calydonia who treated them with tenness and paternal care. From Calydo-they went to Sparta, where like the rest the Grecian princes they solicited the rriage of Helen the daughter of king ndarus. By the artifice and advice of ysses, Helen was permitted to choose a band, and she fixed her eyes upon Me-aus and married him, after her numerous ors had solemnly bound themselves by ath to defend her, and protect her per-l against the violence or assault of every ader. [*Vid. Helena.*] As soon as the ials were celebrated, Tyndarus resigned crown to his son in law, and their hap-ess was complete. This was however short duration; Helen was the fairest man of the age, and Venus had promised ris the son of Priam to reward him with ch a beauty. [*Vid. Paris.*] The arrival of ris in Sparta was the cause of great re-lutions. The absence of Menelaus in rte gave opportunities to the Trojan ince to corrupt the fidelity of Helen, and carry away home what the goddess of auty had promised to him as his due. his action was highly resented by Mene-us; he reminded the Greek princes of eir oath and solemn engagements when ey courted the daughter of Tyndarus, and mediately all Greece took up arms to fend his cause. The combined forces assembled at Aulis in Bœotia where they chose Agamemnon for their general, and Calchas for their high priest; and after their applications to the court of Priam for the recovery of Helen had proved fruitless, they marched to the war. During the Trojan war Menelaus behaved with great spirit and courage, and Paris must have fallen by his hand, had not Venus interposed and redeemed him from certain death. He also expressed his wish to engage Hector, but Agamemnon hindered him from fighting with so powerful an adversary. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, as it is reported, obtained the forgiveness and the good graces of Menelaus by introducing him with Ulysses the night that Troy was reduced to ashes, into the chamber of Deiphobus whom she had married after the death of Paris. This perfidious conduct totally reconciled her to her first husband, and she returned with him to Sparta, during a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return. He had had a daughter called Hermione, and Nicostratus according to some by Helen, and a son called Megapenthes by a concubine. Some say that Menelaus went to Egypt at his return from the Trojan war to obtain Helen who had been detained there by the king of the country. [*Vid. Helena.*] The palace which Menelaus once inhabited was still entire in the days of Pausanias as well as the temple which had been raised to his memory by the people of Sparta. *Homer Od.* 4, &c. *Il.* 1, &c.—*Apollod* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 3, c. 14 & 19.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Quintil. Smyrn.* 14.—*Ovid Heroid* 5 & 13.—*Hygin* fab. 79.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2. *Sophocles.*——A lieutenant of Ptolemy set over Salamis. *Polyæn.*—*Paus.* ——A city of Egypt. *Strab.* 14.——A mathematician in the age of the emperor Trajan.

MENĒNIUS AGRIPPA, a celebrated Roman who appeased the Roman populace in the infancy of the consular government by repeating the well known fable of the belly and limbs.——A Roman consul.

MENĒPHRON, a man who attempted to offer violence to his own mother. He was changed into a wild beast.

MENES, the first king of Egypt. He built the town of Memphis as it is generally supposed, and deserved, by his abilities and popularity, to be called a god after death. *Herodot.* 2, c. 1 & 90.—*Diod.* 1.

MENESTHEI PORTUS, a town of Hispania Bœtica.

MENESTEUS or MENESTHEUS or MNESTHEUS, a son of Perseus who so insinuated himself into the favor of the people of Athens

Athens, that during the long absence of Theseus, he was elected king. The lawful monarch at his return home was expelled, and Mnestheus established his usurpation by his popularity and great moderation. As he had been one of Helen's suitors, he went to the Trojan war at the head of the people of Athens, and died in his return in the island of Melos. He reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by Demophoon the son of Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

MENESTHIUS, a Greek killed by Paris in the Trojan war.

MENETAS, a man set governor over Babylon by Alexander. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MENIPPA, one of the Amazons who assisted Æetes, &c.

MENIPPIDES, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

MENIPPUS, a Cynic philosopher of Phœnicia. He was originally a slave and obtained his liberty with a sum of money, and became one of the greatest usurers at Thebes. He grew so desperate from the continual reproaches and insults to which he was daily exposed on account of his meanness, that he destroyed himself. He wrote 13 books of satyrs which have been lost.——A native of Stratonice who was preceptor to Cicero for some time.

MENIUS, a plebeian consul at Rome. He was the first who made the rostrum at Rome with the beaks (*rostra*) of the enemy's ships.

MENNIS, a town of Assyria abounding in bitumen. *Curt.* 5, c. 1.

MENODŌTUS, a physician——A Samian historian.

MENŒCEUS, a Theban, father of Hipponome, Jocasta and Creon.——A young Theban, son of Creon. He offered himself to death for the Di Manes, when an oracle had ordered the Thebans to sacrifice one of the descendants of those who sprang from the dragon's teeth, and he killed himself near the cave where the dragon of Mars had formerly resided. *Stat. Theb.*—*Eurip. Phœn.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 6—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 98.—*Sophocl. in Antig.*

MENŒTIUS, a son of Actor and Ægina after her amour with Jupiter. He left his mother and went to Opus, where he had by Sthenele, Patroclus often called from him Menœtiades. Menœtius was one of the Argonauts. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.—*Homer Il.* 16.—*Hygin* fab. 97.

MENON, a Thessalian commander in the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother Artaxerxes. He was dismissed on the suspicion that he had betrayed his fellow soldiers. *Diod.* 14.——A Thessalian refused the freedom of Athens, though he furnished a number auxiliaries to the people.——The husband of Semiramis. sophist in the age of Socrates.—the first kings of Phrygia. *Di*——A scholar of Phidias, &c.

MENOPHILUS, an eunuch to w thridates, when conquered by Po trusted the care of his daughter. his murdered the princess for fe falling into the enemy's hands *A*

MENTA, a concubine of Pluto by Proserpine into an herb comm ied mint. *Strab.* 8.

MENTES, a king of the Ta Ætolia in the time of the Trojan

MENTISSA, a town of Spain. c. 17.

MENTO, a Roman consul, &c.

MENTOR, a faithful friend of ——A son of Hercules. ——A ki donia who revolted against Artaxerx and afterwards was restored to fav treachery to his allies, &c. *Diod* An excellent artist in polishing engraving flowers on them. *Plin.* —*Mart.* 9, ep. 60, v. 16.

MENYLLUS, a Macedonian set garrison which Antipater had sta Athens. He attempted in vain to the innocence of Phocion. *Plut.*

MERA, a priest of Venus. *Stat.* v. 478.——A dog of Icarius, wh cries shewed Erigone where her n father had been thrown. Immedi ter this discovery, the daughter h self in despair, and the dog pined a was made a constellation in the known by the name of Canis. *Ovid* 363.—*Hygin.* fab. 130.—*Ælian.* 7, c. 28.

MERA or MŒRA, one of the A who married Tegeates son of *Paus.* 8, c. 48.

MERCŬRIUS, a celebrated god quity, called Hermes by the Greeks. were no less than five of this name ing to Cicero; a son of Cœlus and son of Valens and Coronis, a son Nile; a son of Jupiter and Maia, and called by the Egyptians Thaut. So a sixth, a son of Bacchus and Pro To the son of Jupiter and Maia, tions of all the others have been p attributed, as he is the most famo the best known. Mercury was the ger of the gods and of Jupiter in part he was the patron of travellers and o herds; he conducted the souls of th into the infernal regions, and not on presided over orators, merchants, decl but he was also the god of thieves, pockets, and all dishonest persons. name is derived *a mercibus*, because h

: merchandize among the Latin: ıorn, according to the more re- ıion in Arcadia, on mount Cyl- .in his infancy he was entrusted : of the Seasons. The day that he or more probably the following ave an early proof of his craftidishonesty, in stealing away the Admetus which Apollo tend.d. nother proof of his thievish pro- y taking also the quiver and ar- he divine shepherd, and he en- s fame by robbing Neptune of his enus of her girdle, Mars of his piter of his sceptre, and Vulcan of his mechanical instruments cimens of his art recommended e notice of the gods, and Jupiter as his messenger, interpreter, and r in the assembly of the gods: office he discharged till the pro- f Ganymede. He was presented ng of heaven with a winged cap *sus*, and with wings for his feet *via*. He had also a short sword *pe*, which he lent to Perseus. se he was enabled to go into part of the universe he pleased greatest celerity, and besides he nitted to make himself invisible, lume whatever shape he pleased. ger of Jupiter he was entrusted with rets. He was the ambassador and ntiary of the gods, and he was d in all alliances and treaties. He onfident of Jupiter's amours, and was set to watch over the jealousy gues of Juno. The invention of nd its seven strings is ascribed to ns he gave to Apollo, and received ge the celebrated caduceus with e god of poetry used to drive the king Admetus. [*Vid. Caduceus*] ırs of the giants against the gods, showed himself brave, spirited and He delivered Mars from the long ent which he suffered from the power of the Aloides. He puri- Danaides of the murder of their , he tied Ixion to his wheel in the regions, he destroyed the hundred ıus, he sold Hercules to Omphale ı of Lydia, he conducted Priam to of Achilles to redeem the body of Hector, and he carried the infant to the nymphs of Nysa. Mercury y surnames and epithets. He was Cyllenius, Caduceator, Acacetos, acus, an Arcadian; Acacesius, Tri- , Triplex, Chthonius, Camillus, ı, Delius, Arcas, &c. His children numerous as well as his amours. He was father of Autolycus, by Chione; Myrtillus, by Cleobula; Libys, by Libya; Echion and Eurytus, by Antianira; Cephalus by Creusa; Prylis, by Issa; and of Priapus, according to some. He was also father of Hermaphroditus, by Venus; of Eudorus, by Polimela; of Pan, by Dryope, or Penelope. His worship was well established, particularly in Greece, Egypt and Italy. He was worshipped at Tanagra in Bœotia, under the name of Criophorus, and represented as carrying a ram on his shoulders, because he delivered the inhabitants from a pestilence by telling them to carry a ram in that manner round the walls of their city. The Roman merchants yearly celebrated a festival on the 15th of May, in honor of Mercury in a temple near the Circus Maximus. A pregnant sow was then sacrificed and sometimes a calf, and particularly the tongues of animals were offered. After the votaries had sprinkled themselves with water with laurel leaves, they offered prayers to the divinity, and intreated him to be favorable to them, and to forgive whatever artful measures, false oaths, or falsehoods they had used or uttered in the pursuit of gain. Sometimes Mercury appears on monuments with a large cloak round his arm or tied under his chin. The chief ensigns of his power and offices are his *caduceus*, his *petasus*, and his *talaria*. Sometimes he is represented sitting upon a cray fish, holding in one hand his caduceus, and in the other the claws of the fish. At other times he is like a young man without a beard, holding in one hand a purse, as being the tutelary god of merchants, with a cock on his wrist, as an emblem of vigilance, and at his feet, a goat, a scorpion and a fly. Some of his statues represented him as a youth *fascino erecto*. Sometimes he rests his foot upon a tortoise. In Egypt his statues represented him with the head of a dog, whence he was often confounded with Anubis, and received the sacrifice of a stork. Offerings of milk and honey were made because he was the god of eloquence whose powers were sweet and persuasive. The Greeks and Romans offered tongues to him by throwing them into the fire, as he was the patron of speaking, of which the tongue is the organ. Sometimes his statues represent him as without arms, because, according to some, the power of speech can prevail over every thing even without the assistance of arms. *Homer Od.* 1, &c. *Il.* 1, &c. *Hymn in Merc.*—*Lucian in Mort. Dial.*—*Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 667. *Met.* 1, 4, 11, 14.—*Martial* 9, ep. 35.—*Stat. Theb.* 4.—*Paus.* 1, 7, 8 & 9.—*Orpheus.*—*Plut in Num.*—*Varro de L. L.* 6.—*Plato in Phæd.*—*Liv.* 36.—*Virg. G.* 1.

with daggers. This hostile preparation was to surprize some of the neighbouring inhabitants, and in a quarrel which soon after arose Teleclus and his associates were all killed. These quarrels were the c[illegible] of the first Messenian war, which began about 742 years before the Christian era. It was carried with vigour and spirit on both sides, and after many obstinate and bloody battles had been fought, during 20 years it was at last finished by the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, a place which had stood a siege of ten years, and been defended with all the power of the Messenians. The insults to which the conquered Messenians were continually exposed, at last excited their resentment, and they resolved to shake off the yoke. They suddenly revolted and the second Messenian war was begun 682 or 3 three years before the Christian era. This happened about 39 years after the taking of Ithome, according to Pausanias, a length of time which Justin has extended to 80 years. The Messenians at first gained some advantages, but a fatal battle in the third year of the war so totally disheartened them that they fled to Ira, where they resolved to maintain an obstinate siege against their victorious pursuers. The Spartans were assisted by the Samians in besieging Ira, and the Messenians were at last obliged to submit to the superior power of their adversaries. The taking of Ira, by the Lacedæmonians, 668 years before the Christian era, put an end to the second Messenian war. Peace was re-established for some time in Peloponnesus, but after the expiration of 200 years, the Messenians attempted a third time to free themselves

adversaries, and they contine[illegible] their native country, and total[illegible] from the Peloponnesus, fol[illegible] mising that if they ever returne[illegible] nia, they would suffer th[illegible] be sold as slaves. The Mess[illegible] miserably exiled, applied [illegible] mans for protection, and were [illegible] inhabit Naupactus, whence so[illegible] were afterwards removed to tak[illegible] of their antient territories in M[illegible] ing the Peloponnesian war. Th[illegible] sian war was productive of [illegible] tions in Greece, and though [illegible] quarrel, it soon engaged the a[illegible] the neighbouring states, and [illegible] flames of dissention every wi[illegible] state took up arms as if in [illegible] or to prevent additional pow[illegible] mission to be lodged in the ha[illegible] vals. *Paus. Mess.* &c.—*Justin.* [illegible] *Strab.* 6, &c.—*Thucyd.* 1, &c [illegible] &c.—*Plut. in Cim.* &c.—*Polyæ[illegible]* 4, &c.

MESSĒNIA, a province of P[illegible] situate between Laconia, Elis, [illegible] the sea. Its chief city is M[illegible] Messene.

MESTOR, a son of Perseus.—[illegible] laus.——Of Priam. *Apollod.*

MESŬLA, a town of Italy, i[illegible] of the Sabines.

METĀBUS, a tyrant of the [illegible] He was father of Camilla, whe[illegible] crated to the service of Diana, [illegible] been banished from his king[illegible] subjects. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 54[illegible]

METAGITNIA, a festival i[illegible] Apollo, celebrated by the in[illegible]

ion. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Jus-*
, c. 2.

TAPONTUS, a son of Sisyphus, who
'd Theana. *Vid.* Theana. *Hygin.*
36.

TAURUS, a town with a small river of
ne name in the country of the Brutii.
ver Metaurus falls into the Adriatic.
2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 495.

TELLA, the wife of Sylla.

TELLI, the surname of the family of
ecilii at Rome, the most known of
t were—A general, who defeated the
ans, took Thebes, and invaded Mace-
, &c.——Q. Cæcilius, who rendered
f illustrious by his successes against
the Numidian king, from which
surnamed Numidicus. He took in
expedition the celebrated Marius, as
utenant, and he had soon cause to re-
of the confidence he had placed in
Marius raised himself to power by
ing the character of his benefactor,
Metellus was recalled to Rome and ac-
of extortion and ill management.
s was appointed successor to finish
umidian war, and Metellus was ac-
d of the crimes laid to his charge be-
he tribunal of the Roman knights,
bserved that the probity of his whole
nd the greatness of his exploits were
r proofs of his innocence, than the
owerful arguments.——Another who
from the flames the Palladium, when
temple was on fire. He was then high
He lost his sight and one of his
n doing it, and the senate to reward
l and piety permitted him always to
ken to the senate house in a chariot,
or which no one had ever before en-
He also gained a great victory over
Carthaginians, &c.——Q. Cæcilius
another who distinguished himself
s spirited exertions against Catiline.
rried the sister of Clodius, who dis-
him by her incontinence and lascivi-
. He died 57 years before Christ.
s greatly lamented by Cicero, who
ars at the loss of one of his most
l and valuable friends.——L. Cæci-
tribune in the civil wars of J. Cæsar
ompey. He favored the cause of
y, and opposed Cæsar when he en-
Rome with a victorious army. He
to open the gates of Saturn's temple,
ich were deposited great treasures,
which they were broke open by
and Metellus retired, when threat-
with death.——Q. Cæcilius, a war-
neral who conquered Crete and Ma-
, and was surnamed Macedonicus.
l four sons, of which three were
consuls, and the other obtained a triumph,
all during their father's life time.——A
general of the Roman armies against the
Sicilians and Carthaginians. Before he
marched he offered sacrifices to all the gods,
except Vesta, for which neglect the god-
dess was so incensed that she demanded
the blood of his daughter Metella. When
Metella was going to be immolated the
goddess placed a heifer in her place and
carried her to a temple at Lanuvium, of
which she became the priestess.——Ano-
ther surnamed Dalmaticus from his con-
quest over Dalmatia, A. U. C. 634.——
Cimber, one of the conspirators against J.
Cæsar. It was he who gave the signal to
attack and murder the dictator in the se-
nate house.——Pius, a general in Spain,
against Sertorius on whose head he set a
price of 100 talents and 20.000 acres of
land.——A consul who commanded in
Africa, &c. *Val. Max. Plin. Plut. Liv.*
Pater. 2.—*Flor.* 3. c. 8.—*Paus.* 7, c. 8 &
13.—*Cic.* in *Tusc.* &c.—*Juv.* 3, v. 138.—
Appian Civ.—*Cæsar bell. Civ.*—*Sallust. in*
Jug.

METHARMIA, a daughter of Pygmalion,
king of Cyprus, and mother of Adonis by
Cinyras, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 14.

METHONE, a town of Peloponnesus.

METHYDRIUM, a town of Peloponnesus
near Megalopolis.

METHYMNA, a town of the island of
Lesbos. It receives its name from a daugh-
ter of Macareus. It is the second city of
the island in greatness, population and
opulence. Its territory was fruitful, and
the wines it produced excellent. It
was the native place of Arion. When the
whole island of Lesbos revolted from the
power of the Athenians, Methymna alone re-
mained firm to its antient allies. *Diod.* 5.
—*Thucyd.* 3.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 8, v. 5[illegible].—
Virg. G. 3, v. 9[illegible].

METIADUSA, a daughter of Eupalamus,
who married Cecrops, by whom she had
Pandion. *Apollod.* 3. c. 15.

METILIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C.
536, to settle the power of the dictator,
and of his master of horse within certain
bounds.

METILII, a Roman family brought
from Alba to Rome, by Tullus Hostilius.
Dionys. Hal.

METILIUS, a man who accused Fabius
Maximus, before the senate. [illegible]

METIOCHUS, a son of Miltiades, who
was taken by the Phœnicians, and given to
Darius king of Persia. He was tenderly
treated by the monarch, though his father
had conquered the Persian armies on the
plains of Marathon. *Plut. Herodot.* 6. c.
41.—

prudence and sagacity above the rest of the gods. Jupiter who was afraid lest she should bring forth into the world a child more cunning and greater than himself, devoured her in the first month of her pregnancy. Sometime after this adventure the god had his head opened, from which issued Minerva armed from head to foot. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Hygin.*

METISCUS, a charioteer to Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 469.

METIUS CURTIUS, one of the Sabines, who fought against the Romans on account of the stolen virgins.

METIUS CARUS, a celebrated informer under Domitian who enriched himself with the plunder of those who were sacrificed to the emperor's suspicion.

METIUS SUFFETIUS, a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. He fought against the Romans, and at last finally to settle their disputes, he proposed a single combat between the Horatii and Curiatii. The Albans were conquered, and Metius promised to assist the Romans against their enemies. In a battle against the Veientes and Fidenates, Metius showed his infidelity by forsaking the Romans at the first onset, and retired to a neighbouring eminence, to wait for the event of the battle, and to fall upon whatever side proved victorious. The Romans obtained the victory and Tullus ordered Metius to be tied between two chariots, which were drawn by four horses two different ways, and his limbs were torn away from his body, about 669 years before the Christian era. *Liv* 1, c. 23, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.*

Pyrrhus. *Plut. in Pyr.*

METŎPE, the wife of th
rius. She was mother of
The daughter of Ladon, wh
Asopus.——A river of Arca

METRA, a daughter of
Thessalian prince, beloved
When her father had spent a
to gratify the canine hunger
he labored, she prostituted
neighbours, and received for
goats and sheep, which she pr
sichthon. Some say that she
from Neptune the power of
self into whatever animal sh
that her father sold her conti
tify his hunger, and that sh
sumed a different shape and
his property. *Ovid. Met.* 8,

METROBIUS, a player g
by Sylla. *Plut.*

METRŎCLES, a pupil of
who had the care of the educ
ombrotus and Cleomenes.
himself when old and infirm

METRODŎRUS, a physici
He was disciple of Democr
Hippocrates among his pu
rished about 444 years befor
era. His compositions on
are lost. He supported that
eternal and infinite, and den
ence of motion. *Diog.*——
philosopher of Stratonice.
Paulus Æmylius, who after
Perseus demanded of the At
losopher and a painter, the
struct his children, and the
a painting of his triumphs.

METROPOLIS, a town of Phrygia on Mæander.—Another of Thessaly, near Ursalia.

METTIUS, a chief of the Gauls, imprisoned by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. G.*

MEVANIA, a town of Umbria. *Lucan.* v. 473.

MEVIUS, a wretched poet of the Antonian age. Virgil, *ecl.* 3, and Horace, *epod.* have immortalized his name by taking [illegible]ce of him, and directing their satyr against him.

MEZENTIUS, a king of the Tyrrhenians when Æneas came into Italy. He was remarkable for his cruelties, and put his subjects to death by slow tortures, or sometimes tied a man to a dead corpse face to face, and suffered him to die in that condition. He was expelled by his subjects and fled to Turnus, who employed him in war against the Trojans. He was killed by Ascanius. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 15.—*Justin.* [illegible] 1.—*Liv.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 881.

MICCA, a virgin of Elis, murdered by a soldier, &c.

MICIPSA, a king of Numidia, son of Masinissa. He left his kingdom between his sons Adherbal and Hyempsal, and his nephew Jugurtha. Jugurtha abused his uncle's favors by murdering his two sons. *Sallust. de Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut.*

MICYTHUS, a tyrant of Rhegium, who attempted to bribe Epaminondas.

MIDAS, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius or Gorgias. In the early part of his life, according to some traditions, he found large treasure, to which he owed his greatness and opulence. The hospitality he showed to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, who had been brought to him by some peasants, was liberally rewarded, and Midas, when he conducted back the old man to the god, was permitted to chuse whatever recompence he pleased. He had the imprudence and the avarice to demand of the god that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted, but he was soon convinced of his injudicious choice, and when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away the present which must prove so fatal to the receiver. He was ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Some time after this adventure Midas had the imprudence to support that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing upon the flute, for which rash opinion the offended god changed his ears into those of an ass, to shew his ignorance and stupidity. This Midas attempted to conceal from the knowledge of his subjects, but one of his servants saw the length of his ears, and being unable to keep the secret, and afraid to reveal it, apprehensive of the king's resentment, he opened a hole in the earth, and after he had whispered there that Midas had the ears of an ass, he covered the place as before, as if he had buried his words in the ground. On that place, as the poets mention, grew a number of reeds, which when agitated by the wind uttered the same sound that had been buried beneath, and published to the world that Midas had the ears of an ass. Some explain the fable of the ears of Midas, by the supposition that he kept a number of informers and spies, who were continually employed in gathering every seditious word that might drop from the mouths of his subjects. Midas, according to Strabo, died of drinking bull's hot blood. This he did, as Plutarch mentions, to free himself from the numerous ill-dreams which continually tormented him. Midas according to some was son of Cybele. He built a town which he called Ancyræ. *Ovid. Met.* 11, fab. 5.—*Plut. de Superst.*—*Strab.* 1—*Hygin.* fab. 191.—*Max. Tyr.* 30.—*Paus.* 1, c. 4.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 6.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 14.—*Ælian V. H.* 4 & 12.—*Cic. de Div.* 1, &c.

MIDEA, a town of Argolis. *Paus.* 6, c. 20.—of Lycia. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 45.—of Bœotia, drowned by the inundations of the lake Copais. *Strab.* 8.——A nymph who had Aspledon by Neptune. *Paus.* 9, c. 38.——A mistress of Electryon. *Apollod.*

MILANION, a youth who became enamoured of Atalanta. *Ovid. Art. Am.* 2. v. 188.——A son of Amphidamas.

MILESII, the inhabitants of Miletus. *Vid.* Miletus.

MILESIORUM MURUS, a place of Egypt at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile.

MILESIUS, a surname of Apollo.

MILETIA, one of the daughters of Scedasus, ravished with her sister by some young Thebans.

MILETIUM, a town of Calabria, built by the people of Miletus of Asia.——A town of Crete.

MILETUS, a son of Apollo, who fled from Crete to avoid the wrath of Minos, whom he meditated to dethrone. He came to Caria, where he built a city which he called by his own name. Some suppose that he only conquered a city there, which assumed his name. They farther say that he put the inhabitants to the sword, and divided the women among his soldiers. A woman called Cyanea fell to his share. *Strab.*

to give his father a decent burial. The crimes of Miltiades were probably aggravated in the eyes of his countrymen, when they remembered how he made himself absolute in Chersonesus, and in condemning the barbarity of the Athenians towards a general, who was the source of their military prosperity, we must remember the jealousy which ever reigns among a free and independent people, and how watchful they are in defence of the natural rights which they see wrested from others by violence and oppression. Cornelius Nepos has written the life of Miltiades the son of Cimon, but his history is incongruous and not authentic; and the author, by confounding the actions of the son of Cimon with those of the son of Cypselus, has made the whole dark and unintelligible. Greater reliance in reading the actions of both the Miltiades is to be placed on the narration of Herodotus, whose veracity is confirmed, and who was undisputedly more informed and more capable of giving an account of the life and exploits of men who florished in his age, and of which he could see the living monuments. Herodotus was born about six years after the famous battle of Marathon, and C. Nepos, as a writer of the Augustan age, florished about 450 years after the age of the father of history. *C. Nep. in vita.—Herodot.* 4, c. 133, &c. l. 6, c. 34, &c.—*Plut. in Cim.—Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Justin.* 2.—*Paus.*——An archon at Athens.

Milto, a favorite mistress of Cyrus the younger. *Vid.* Aspasia.

Milvius, a parasite at Rome, &c. *Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 7 ——A bridge at Rome.

Milyas, an inland town of Pamphylia.

Mimallones, the Bacchanals, who when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus put horns on their heads. They are also called Mimallonides. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 660.

Mimas, a giant whom Jupiter destroyed with thunder. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—A mountain of Thrace.

Mimnermus, a Greek poet and musician of Colophon in the age of Solon. He chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry, whence some have attributed the invention of it to him, and indeed he was the poet who made elegy an amorous poem, instead of a mournful and melancholy tale. In the expression of love Propertius prefers him to Homer, as this verse shows;

Plus in amore valet Mimnermi versus Homero.

In his old age Mimnermus became enamoured of a young girl called Nanno. Few fragments of his poetry remain, co by Stobæus. *Strab.* 1 & 14.—*Paus* 29.—*Diog.* 1.

Mincius, a river of Venetia, from the lake Benacus and falling i Po. Virgil was born on its banks. *Ecl.* 7. *G.* 3. *Æn.* 10.

Mindarus, a commander of th tan fleet during the Peloponnesian w was defeated by the Athenians, &c.

Minyides, the daughters of Mi Mineus, king of Orchomenos in They were three in number, Le Leucippe, and Alcithoe. Ovid c two first Clymene and Iris. They the orgies of Bacchus, for which i the god inspired them with an unc able desire of eating human flesh. drew lots which of them should her son as food to the rest. The upon Leucippe, and she gave up Hippasus, who was instantly devo the three sisters. They were chang bats. In commemoration of this crime, it was usual among the O nians for the high priest, as soon as crifice was finished, to pursue with sword all the women who had eat temple, and even to kill the first up to. *Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 12.—*Plu Gr.*

Minerva, the goddess of war and all the liberal arts, was p from Jupiter's brains without a The god, as it is reported, marrie whose superior prudence and above the rest of the gods made hi bend that the children of such a would be of a more exalted nat more intelligent than their father. vent this Jupiter devoured Meti pregnancy, and sometime after t the pains which he suffered in his ordered Vulcan to cleave it open, va came all armed and grown up f father's brain, and immediately was into the assembly of the gods, and n of the most faithful counsellors o ther. The power of Minerva was heaven, she could hurl the thunde piter, prolong the life of men, be gift of prophecy, and indeed she only one of all the divinities who rity and consequence were equal to Jupiter. The actions of Minerva merous, as well as the kindnesses b she endeared herself to mankin quarrel with Neptune concerning of giving a name to the capital of C deserves attention. The assembly gods settled the dispute by prom preference to whosoever of the two

nd necessary present to the in- the earth. Neptune upon this ound with his trident, and im- horse issued from the earth. oduced the olive and obtained y the unanimous voice of the bserved that the olive which is of peace, is far preferable to ho is the symbol of war and The victorious deity called Athenæ, and became the tute- of the place. Minerva was jealous of her power, and the which she punished the pre- Arachne, is well known. [*Vid.* The attempts of Vulcan to offer are strong marks of her virtue. sworn by the Styx to give to made him a complete suit of atever he desired. Vulcan de- nerva, and the father of the gods rmitted Minerva to live in per- acy, consented, but privately daughter to make all the resist- ld to frustrate the attempts of The prayers and the force of ed ineffectual, and her chastity ated, though the god left on her arks of his passion, and from y which proceeded from this which Minerva threw down wrapped up in wool, was born an uncommon monster. [*Vid.*] Minerva was the first who and it was her zeal for navigat- r care for the Argonauts, which prophetic tree of Dodona be- Argo, when going to Colchis, nown among the antients by es. She was called Athena. *Pallas.*] Parthenos from her re- perpetual celibacy, Tritonia shipped near the lake Triton's, rom the blueness of her eyes, n her presiding over markets, ause she first taught mankind age the horse, Stratea and Area artial character, Coryphagenes, n from Jupiter's brains, Sais shipped at Sais, &c. Some at- ter the invention of the flute, was surnamed Aulon, Lusonia, iga, &c. She, as it is reported, d herself in playing upon her fa- before Juno and Venus, but ses ridiculed the distortion of in blowing the instrument. onvinced of the justice of their looking at herself in a fountain Ida, threw away the musical and denounced a melancholy m who found it. Marsyas was was the miserable proof of the veracity of her expressions. The worship of Minerva, was universally established. She had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. Sais, Rhodes and Athens particularly claimed her attention, and it is even said, that Jupiter rained a shower of gold upon the island of Rhodes, which had paid so much veneration and such an early reverence to the divinity of his daughter. The festivals celebrated in her honor were solemn and magnificent. [*Vid. Panathenæa.*] She was invoked by every artist, and particularly such as worked in wool, embroidery, painting, and sculpture. It was the duty of almost every member of society to implore the assistance and patronage of a deity who presided over sense, taste and reason. Hence the poets have had occasion to say,

Tu nihil invitâ dices, faciesve Minervâ,

and

Qui bene placârit Palladi, doctus erit.

Minerva was represented in different ways, according to the different characters in which she appeared. She generally appeared with a countenance full more of masculine firmness and composure, than of softness and grace. Most usually she was represented with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand she held a spear, and in the other a shield with the dying head of Medusa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breast plate with living serpents writhing around it, as well as on her shield and helmet. In most of her statues she is represented as sitting and sometimes she holds in one hand a distaff, instead of a spear. When she appeared as the goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in a variegated veil which the antients called *peplum*. Sometimes Minerva's helmet was covered at the top with the figure of a cock, a bird who on account of his great courage is properly sacred to the goddess of war. Some of her statues represented her helmet with a sphinx in the middle supported on either side by griffins. In some medals a chariot drawn by four horses, or sometimes a dragon or a serpent, with winding spires appear at the top of her helmet. She was partial to the olive tree; the owl and the cock were her favorite birds, and the dragon among reptiles was sacred to her. The functions, offices and actions of Minerva, seem so numerous that they undoubtedly originate

originate in more than one person. Cicero speaks of five persons of this name; a Minerva, mother of Apollo; a daughter of the Nile, who was worshipped at Sais in Egypt; a third, born from Jupiter's brains; a fourth, daughter of Jupiter and Corvphe; and a fifth, daughter of Pallas, generally represented with winged shoes. This last put her father to death because he attempted her virtue. *Paus.* 1 2, 3, &c.—*Horat.* 1, od. 16, l. 3, od. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 2, &c.—*Strab.* 6, 9 & 13.—*Philostr. Icon.* 2.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3, &c. *Met.* 6.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 15, l. 3, c. 23, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, &c. *Pindar. Olymp.* 7.—*Lucan.* 9.—*Sophocl. OEdip.*—*Homer. Il.* &c. *Od. Hymn. ad Pall.*—*Diod.* 5.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Æschyl. in Eum.*—*Lucian. Dial.*—*Clem. Alex. Strom.* 2.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 31.—*Q. Smyrn.* 14.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 168.—*Stat. Theb.* 2. v. 721, l. 7, &c.—*Callim in Cerer.* *Ælian. V. H.* 12.—*C. Nep. in. Paus.*—*Plut. in Lyc.* &c.—*Thucyd.* 1.—*Herodot.* 5.

MINERVĀLIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Minerva, celebrated in the months of March and June. During the solemnity, scholars obtained some relaxation from their studious pursuits, and the present, which it was usual for them to offer to their masters was called *Minerval*, in honor of the goddess Minerva, who patronized over literature. *Varro. de R. R.* 3, c. 2.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, v. 809.

MĪNIO, a river of Etruria falling into the Tyrrhene sea. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 183.——One of the favorites of Antiochus, king of Syria.

MINNÆI, a people of Arabia.

MINOA, a town of Sicily built by Minos, when he was pursuing Dædalus.——A town of Peloponnesus.

MINOS, a king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa. He florished about 1432 years before the Christian era. He gave laws to his subjects which still remained in full force in the age of the philosopher Plato, about a thousand years after the death of the legislator. His justice and moderation procured him the appellation of the favorite of the gods, the confident of Jupiter, the wise legislator, in every city of Greece; and according to the poets he was rewarded for his equity after death with the office of supreme and absolute judge in the infernal regions. In this capacity he is represented sitting in the middle of the shades and holding a sceptre in his hand. The dead plead their different causes before him, and the impartial judge shakes the fatal urn, which is filled with the destinies of mankind. He married Ithona by whom he had Lycastes, who was the father of Minos the 2d. *Homer, Od.* 19.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 432.—*Ovid.* 3, c. 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 41.—*Dio Horat.* 1, od. 28.

MINOS 2d. was a son of Lycastes of Minos the first, and king of Cret married Pasiphae the daughter of Perseis, and by her he had many ch He encreased his paternal dominions conquest of the neighbouring islan he showed himself cruel in the war he carried against the Athenians, w put to death his son Androgeus. *Androgeus*] He took Megara treachery of Scylla, [*Vid. Scylla.*] satisfied with a victory, he obliged t quish, and to bring him yearly, to Cret chosen boys and the same number gin to be devoured by the mi [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] This bloody tribu at last, abolished when Theseus h stroyed the monster. [*Vid. Theseus.*] Dædalus whose industry and invent fabricated the labyrinth, and whose dence in assisting Pasiphae in the g tion of her unnatural desires, had o Minos, fled from the place of b ishment with wings, [*Vid. Dædalu* arrived safe in Sicily; the incensed n pursued the offender, resolved to pu infidelity. Cocalus, king of Sicil had hospitably received Dædalus tained his royal guest with dist friendship, and that he might not di him a man whose ingenuity and abi so well knew, he put Minos to Some say that it was the daughter calus, who put the king of Crete to d detaining him long in a bath till he after which they suffocated him. died, about 35 years before the war. He was father of Androgeu cus and Deucalion and two da Phædra and Ariadne. Many auth confounded the two Minos's the g ther and the grand-son, but Hom tarch and Diodorus prove plain they were two different persons *in Ach.* 4.—*Plut. in Thes.* *Hygin.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 141.—*Diod.* 4. *Æn.* 6, v. 21.—*Plut. in Min.*—*Elecc.* 14.

MINOTAURUS, a celebrated half a man and half a bull, accordin verse of Ovid,

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque

It was the fruit of Pasiphae's amour bull. Minos refused to sacrifice a bull to Neptune, an animal which received from the god for that p This offended Neptune and he mad

e wife of Minos enamoured of this ll which had been refused to his Dædalus prostituted his talents in ſubſervient to the queen's unnatural and by his means Paſiphae's horaſſi ns were gratified, and the Minotaur into the world. Minos confined abyrinth a monſter which convinced rld of his wife's laſciviouſneſs and acy, and reflected diſgrace upon his . The Minotaur uſually devoured ofen young men and maidens, which tanny of Minos yearly exacted from thenians. Theſeus delivered his y from this horrible tribute, when it llen to his lot to be ſacrificed to the ly of the Minotaur, by means of ge, the king's daughter, he deſtroyed onſter and made his eſcape from the ſes of the labyrinth. The fabulous on of the Minotaur, and of the infacommerce of Paſiphae with a favorite has been often explained. Some ſuppat Paſiphae was enamoured of one r huſband's courtiers, called Taurus, but Dædalus favored the paſſions of een by ſuffering his houſe to become treat of the two lovers. Paſiphae ime after brought twins into the , one of whom greatly reſembled s and the other Taurus. In the naturſemblance of their countenance with of their ſuppoſed fathers, originated name and conſequently the fable of inotaur. *Ovid. Met.* 8. fab. 2.—*Hyab.* 40.—*Plut. in Theſ.*—*Paſaphat.*—*Æn.* 6. v. 14.

ETHE, a daughter of Cocytus loved eo. Proſerpine diſcovered her huſs amour and changed his miſtreſs into rb called by the ſame name, *mint. Met.* 10. v. 729.

IETURNÆ, a town of Campania beSinueſſa and Formiæ. It was in the es in its neighbourhood that Marius aled himſelf in the mud to avoid the tans of Sylla. The people condemned to death, but when his voice alone had ied the executioner, they ſhowed themcompaſſionate and favored his eſcape. .2.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 8. &c.—*Pater.* 14.

ISUTIA, a veſtal virgin accuſed of dehery on account of the beauty and eleze of her dreſs. She was condemned to uried alive becauſe a female ſupported ſalſe accuſation, A. U. C. 418.. *Liv.* c. 15.

MINUTIUS Augurinus, a Roman conſlain in a battle againſt the Samnites.——ſus, a maſter of horſe to the dictator ius Maximus. His diſobedience to the commands of the dictator was productive of an extention of his prerogative, and the maſter of the horſe was declared equal in power to the dictator. Minutius ſoon after this fought with ill ſucceſs againſt Annibal and was ſaved by the interference of Fabius, which circumſtance had ſuch an effect upon him that he laid down his power at the feet of his deliverer, and ſwore that he would never act but by his directions. He was killed at the battle of Cannæ.——A Roman conſul who defended Coriolanus from the inſults of the people, &c.——Another defeated by the Æqui, and diſgraced by the dictator Cincinnatus.——A tribune who warmly oppoſed the views of C. Gracchus.——A Roman choſen dictator and obliged to lay down his office becauſe during the time of his election the ſudden cry of a rat was heard.——A Roman, one of the firſt who were choſen quæſtors.——A Roman orator in the beginning of the 3d. century. There remains of his compoſitions a dialogue called Octavius.

MINYÆ, a name given to the inhabitants of Orchomenos in Bœotia, from Minyas king of the country. Orchomenes the ſon of Minyas gave his name to the capital of the country, and the inhabitants ſtill retained their original appellation in contradiſtinction to the Orchomenians of Arcadia. A colony of Orchomenians paſſed into Theſſaly and ſettled in Iolchos, from which circumſtance the people of the place, and particularly the Argonauts, were called Minyæ. This name they received, according to the opinion of ſome, not becauſe a number of Orchomenians had ſettled among them, but becauſe the chief and nobleſt of them were deſcended from the daughters of Minyas. Part of the Orchomenians accompanied the ſons of Codrus, when they migrated to Ionia. The deſcendants of the Argonauts as well as the Argonauts themſelves, received the name of Minyæ. They firſt inhabited Lemnos, where they had been born from the Lemnian women who had murdered their huſbands. They were driven from Lemnos by the Pelaſgi, about 1160 years before the Chriſtian era, and came to ſettle in Laconia from whence they paſſed into Calliſte with a colony of Lacedæmonians. *Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Pauſ.* 9, c. 36.—*Apollon.* 1, *arg.*—*Herodot.* 4, c. 145.

MINYAS, a king of Bœotia, ſon of Neptune and Tritogenia, the daughter of Euryalus. Some make him ſon of Neptune and Callirhoe, or of Chryſes, Neptune's ſon, and Chryſogenia, the daughter of Halmus. He married Clytodora, by whom he had Preſbon, Periclymenus and Etcoclymenus,

He was father of Orchomenos, Diochthondes and Athamas, by a second marriage with Phanasoia, the daughter of Paon. According to Plutarch and Ovid he had three daughters, called Leuconoe, Alcithoe and Leucippe. They were changed into bats. [*Vid.* Mineides.] *Pausf.* 9, c. 36.—*Plut. Quæst. Græc.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 1, &c.

MINYCUS, a river of Thessaly, falling into the sea near Arene, called afterwards Orchomenus. *Homer. Il.* 11.—*Strab.* 8.

MINYIA, a festival observed at Orchomenos, in honor of Minyas, the king of the place. The Orchomenians were called Minyæ, and the river upon whose banks their town was built Minya.—A small island near Patmos.

MINYTUS, one of Niobe's sons. *Apolled.*

MIRACES, an eunuch of Parthia, &c. *Flacc.* 6, v. 690.

MISENUM or MISENUS. *Vid.* Misenus.

MISENUS, a son of Æolus who was piper to Hector. After Hector's death he followed Æneas to Italy, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, because he had challenged one of the Tritons. Æneas afterwards found his body on the sea shore, and buried it on a promontory which bears his name. There was also a town on the promontory, at the west of the bay of Naples, and it had also a capacious harbour, where Augustus and some of the Roman emperors kept one of their fleets. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 239. l. 6, v. 164.—*Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Liv.* 24, c. 12.

MISITHEUS, a Roman celebrated for his virtues and for his misfortunes. He was father-in-law to the emperor Gordian, whose counsels and actions he guided by his prudence and moderation. He was sacrificed to the ambition of Philip, a wicked senator, who succeeded him as prefect of the prætorian guards. He died A. D. 243, and left all his possessions to be appropriated for the good of the republic.

MITHRAS, a god of Persia, supposed to be the sun. His worship was introduced at Rome, and the Romans raised him altars, on which was this inscription, *Deo Soli Mithræ*, or *Soli Deo invicto Mithræ*. He is generally represented as a young man, whose head is covered with a turban, after the manner of the Persians. He supports his knee upon a bull that lies on the ground, and one of whose horns he holds in one hand, while with the other he plunges a dagger in his neck. *Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 720.

MITHRACENES, a Persian who fled to Alexander, after the murder of Darius by Bessus. *Curt.* 5.

MITHRENES, a Persian who betrayed Sardes, &c.

MITHRADATES, a herdsman of ges, ordered to put young Cyrus to He refused, and educated him at h his own son, &c. *Herodot.*—*Justin*

MITHRIDATES 1st, was the third Pontus. He was tributary to the cr Persia, and his attempts to make independent proved fruitless. He w quered in a battle, and obtained pea difficulty. Xenophon calls him n governor of Cappadocia. He w ceeded by Ariobarzanes. *Diod.*—*Xe*

MITHRIDATES 2d, king of was grandson to Mithridates 1st made himself master of Pontus, wh been conquered by Alexander, a been ceded to Antigonus at the gen vision of the Macedonian empire am conqueror's generals. He reigned 26 years, and died at the advanced 84 years. He was succeeded by Mithridates 3d. Some say that An put him to death, because he favo cause of Cassander. *Appian. Mith.*—

MITHRIDATES 3d, was son of t ceding monarch. He enlarged his p possessions by the conquest of Cap and Paphlagonia. He reigned ab years. *Diod.*

MITHRIDATES 4th succeeded hi Ariobarzanes, who was the son of dates 3d.

MITHRIDATES 5th succeeded hi Mithridates 4th. He strengthened on his throne by an alliance with chus the Great, whose daughter La married. He was succeeded by Pharnaces.

MITHRIDATES 6th succeeded hi Pharnaces. He was the first of th of Pontus who made alliance with mans. He furnished them with a the third Punic war, and assisted t gainst Aristonicus, who had laid c the kingdom of Pergamus. This was rewarded, he received from t man people the province of Phrygia and was called the friend and ally of He was murdered. *Appian. Mith.*—37, &c.

MITHRIDATES 7th, surnamed and *the Great*, succeeded his father dates 6th, though only at the age years, about 120 years before the C era. The beginning of his reig marked by ambition, cruelty and He murdered his own mother, w by a left by his father coheirs kingdom, and he fortified his cont by drinking antidotes against the with which his enemies at court att to destroy him. He early inured hi

, and employed himself in the
y exercises, often remaining
ths in the country, and making
now and the earth the place of
Naturally ambitious and cruel,
o pains to acquire himself power
: a He murdered the two sons
sister Laodice had had by Ari-
ng of Cappadocia, and placed
own children, only eight years
e vacant throne. These violent
s alarmed Nicomedes, king of
who had married Laodice the
Ariarathus. He suborned a
se king of Cappadocia, as the
of Ariarathus, and Laodice was
ne to impose upon the senate,
hem that her third son was now
that his pretensions to the king-
Cappadocia were just and well
Mithridates used the same arms
lation. He also sent to Rome
e governor of his son, who so-
lared before the Roman people,
oth who sat on the throne of
a was the third son and lawful
riarathus, and that he was sup-
such by Mithridates. This in-
ir displeased the Roman senate,
to settle the dispute between
monarchs, the powerful arbiters
y the kingdom of Cappadocia
ridates, and Paphlagonia from
s. These two kingdoms being
ted from their original possessors
ted with their freedom and in-
ce, but the Cappadocians refused
eceived Ariobarzanes for king.
the first seeds of enmity be-
ne and the king of Pontus. Mi-
ever lost an opportunity by which
essen the influence of his adver-
l the more effectually to destroy
er in Asia, he ordered all the Ro-
were in his dominions to be
. This was done in one night,
s than 150,000, according to Pli-
80,000 Romans, as Appian men-
re made the victims of his cruel-
universal massacre called aloud
e. Aquilius, and soon after Sylla,
against Mithridates with a large
he former was made prisoner, but
ned a victory over the king's ge-
nd another decisive engagement
him master of all Greece, Mace-
nia and Asia Minor. This ill for-
aggravated by the loss of about
men, who were killed in the se-
gements that had been fought;
ridates, weakened by repeated ill
y sea and land, sued for peace
from the conqueror, which he obtained on condition of defraying the expences which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining satisfied with the possessions which he had received from his ancestors. While these negociations of peace were carried on, Mithridates was not unmindful of his real interest. His poverty, and not his inclinations, obliged him to wish for peace. He immediately took the field, with an army of 140,000 infantry and 16,000 horses, which consisted of his own forces and those of his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. With such a numerous army, he soon made himself master of the Roman provinces in Asia; none dared to oppose his conquests, and the Romans, relying on his fidelity, had withdrawn the greatest part of their armies from the country. The news of his warlike preparations was no sooner heard, than Lucullus the consul marched into Asia, and without delay he blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then besieging Cyzicus. The Asiatic monarch escaped from him, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. Lucullus pursued him with the utmost celerity, and would have taken him prisoner after a battle, had not the avidity of his soldiers preferred the plundering of a mule loaded with gold, to the taking of a monarch who had exercised such cruelties against their countrymen, and shown himself so faithless to the most solemn engagements. After this escape Mithridates was more careful about the safety of his person, and he even ordered his wives and sisters to destroy themselves, fearful of their falling into the enemy's hands. The appointment of Glabrio to the command of the Roman forces, instead of Lucullus, was favorable to Mithridates, and he recovered the greatest part of his dominions. The sudden arrival of Pompey, however, soon put an end to his victories. A battle in the night was fought near the Euphrates, in which the troops of Pontus labored under every disadvantage. The engagement was by moon-light, and as the moon then shone in the face of the enemy, the lengthened shadows of the arms of the Romans having induced Mithridates to believe that the two armies were close together, the arrows of his soldiers were darted from a great distance, and their efforts rendered ineffectual. An universal overthrow ensued, and Mithridates, bold in his misfortunes, rushed through the thick ranks of the enemy, at the head of 800 horsemen, 500 of which perished in the attempt to follow him. He fled to Tigranes, but that monarch refused an asylum to his father-in-law,

law, whom he had before supported with all the collected forces of his kingdom. Mithridates found a safe retreat among the Scythians, and though destitute of power, friends and resources, yet he meditated the overthrow of the Roman empire, by penetrating into the heart of Italy by land. These wild projects were rejected by his followers, and he sued for peace. It was denied to his ambassadors, and the victorious Pompey declared, that, to obtain it, Mithridates must ask it in person. He scorned to trust himself into the hands of his enemy, and resolved to conquer or to die. His subjects refused to follow him any longer, and they revolted from him and made his son Pharnaces king. The son showed himself ungrateful to his father, and even, according to some writers, he ordered him to be put to death. This unnatural treatment broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poison herself, and attempted to do the same himself. It was in vain; the frequent antidotes he had taken in the early part of his life, strengthened his constitution against the poison, and when this was unavailing, he attempted to stab himself. The blow was not mortal, and a Gaul who was then present, at his own request, gave him the fatal stroke, about 64 years before the Christian era. Such were the misfortunes, abilities and miserable end of a man, who supported himself so long against the power of Rome, and who, according to the declarations of the Roman authors, proved a more powerful and indefatigable adversary to the capital of Italy, than the great Annibal, and Pyrrhus, Perseus, or Antiochus. Mithridates has been commended for his eminent virtues, and censured for his vices. As a commander he deserves the most unbounded applause, and it may create admiration to see him waging war, with such success during so many years, against the most powerful people on earth, led to the field by a Sylla, a Lucullus and a Pompey. He was the greatest monarch that ever sat on a throne, according to the opinion of Cicero, and indeed no greater proof of his military character can be brought, than the mention of the great rejoicings which happened in the Roman armies and in the capital, at the news of his death. No less than twelve days were appointed for public thanksgivings to the immortal gods, and Pompey, who had sent the first intelligence of his death to Rome, and who had partly hastened his fall, was rewarded with the most honorable honors. [*Vid. Arsinoe.*] It is said that Mithridates conquered 24 nations, whose different languages he kn spoke with the same ease and flue own. As a man of letters, he alse attention. He was acquainted Greek language, and even wrot dialect a treatise on botany. Hi psyche is well known, and even n is a celebrated antidote which name, and is called *Mithridate.* tion as well as nature had unite der him great, and if we rely authority of Justin, his birth wa pared by the appearance of t comets, which were seen for 70 cessively, and whose splendor ecli mid-day sun, and covered the fo of the heavens. *Justin.* 37, c. *Strab.*—*Diod.* 14.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5, & *in Syll. Luc. Mar. & Pomp.*—*Val.* c. 6, &c.—*Dio.* 30, &c.—*Appian.* —*Plin.* 33.—*Cic. pro Man.* &c.- 2, c. 18.—*Eutrop.* 5.—*Joseph.* 14 6, &c.

MITHRIDĀTES, a king of Part took Demetrius prisoner.——A m king of Armenia by Tiberius. He terwards imprisoned by Caligula a liberty by Claudius. He was murd one of his nephews, and his family volved in his ruin. *Tacit. Ann.*— ther, king of Armenia.——A king gamus, who warmly embraced the J. Cæsar, and was made king of Bosp him. Some supposed him to be the f great Mithridates by a concubine. murdered, &c.——A king of Ibe Another of Comagena.——A co king of Partina, who enlarged hi sions by the conquest of some of th bouring countries. He examined careful eye the constitution and regulations of the nations he had c and framed from them, for the f his own subjects, a code of laws. —*Josephus.*——Another who murd father and made himself master crown.——A king of Pontus, put by order of Galba, &c.——A ma armies of Artaxerxes. He was re by the monarch for having wounde the younger, but when he boasted killed him, he was cruelly put to *Plut. in Artax.*

MITHRIDATICUM BELLUM, wa the longest and most celebrated w carried on by the Romans against a power. The ambition of Mith from whom it receives its name, called the cause and origin of i rights upon the kingdom of Capp of which he was stripped by the R made him to take up arms

republic. Three Roman officers, L. lius the pro-conful, M. Aquilius, and Oppius, oppofed Mithridates with the ps of Bithynia, Cappadocia, Paphlaia and Gallogræcia. The army of thefe vinces together with the Roman folin Afia amounted to 70,000 men and o horfe. The forces of the king of tus, were greatly fuperior to thefe. He 250,000 foot, 40,000 horfe and 130 ed chariots into the field of battle under command of Neoptolemus and Archeus. His fleet confifted of 400 fhips of r, well manned and provifioned. In engagement, A. U. C. 664, the king of tus obtained the victory, and difperfed Roman forces in Afia. He became ter of the greateft part of Afia, and the ftpont fubmitted to his power. Two Roman generals were taken, and M. ius, who was the principal caufe of r, was carried about in Afia, and exd to the ridicule and infults of the pofe; and at laft put to death by Mithrida, who ordered melted gold to be pourown his throat, as a fnar upon the avidi the Romans. The conqueror took y poffible advantage, he conquered all ilands of the Ægean fea, and tho' Rhodes ifed to fubmit to his power, yet all ece was foon over run by his general thelaus, and made tributary to the king of Pontus. Mean while the Romans ifed againft Mithridates, on account of perfidy and of his cruelty in maffacro 80,000 of their countrymen in one day over Afia, appointed Sylla to march inhe eaft. Sylla landed in Greece, where inhabitants readily acknowledged his r, but Athens fhut her gates againft Roman commander, and Archelaus, defended it, defeated with the greateft age all the efforts and operations of enemy. This fpirited defence was of t duration. Archelaus retreated into otia where Sylla foon followed him. two hoftile armies drew up in a line ttle near Cheronea, and the Romans ined the victory, and of the almoft inesable forces of the Afiatics, no more 10,000 efcaped. Another battle in ffaly near Orchomenos proved equally l to the king of Pontus. Dorylaus, one his generals was defeated, and he foon ufed for peace. Sylla liftened to the s of accommodation, as his prefence Rome was now become neceffary to ll the commotions and cabals which his mies had raifed againft him. He dged himfelf to the king of Pontus, to firm him in the poffeffion of his dominns and to procure him the title of friend and ally of Rome, and Mithridates confented to relinquifh Afia and Paphlagonia, to deliver Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes and Bithynia to Nicomedes, and to pay to the Romans 2000 talents to defray the expences of the war; and to deliver into their hands 70 gallies with all their rigging. Though Mithridates feemed to have re-eftablifhed peace in his dominions, yet Fimbria, whofe fentiments were contrary to thofe of Sylla, and who made himfelf maffer of an army by intrigue and oppreffion, kept him under continual alarms, and rendered the exiftence of his power precarious: Sylla, who had returned from Greece to ratify the treaty, which had been made with Mithridates rid the world of the tyrannical Fimbria, and the king of Pontus awed by the refolution and determined firmnefs of his adverfary, agreed to the conditions, though with reluctance. The hoftile preparations of Mithridates which continued in the time of peace, became fufpected by the Romans, and Muræna, who was left as governor of Afia in Sylla's abfence, and who wifhed to make himfelf known by fome confpicuous action, began hoftilities by taking Comana and plundering the temple of Bellona. Mithridates did not oppofe him, but he complained of the breach of peace, before the Roman fenate. Muræna was publicly reprimanded, but as he did not ceafe from hoftilities, it was eafily underftood that he acted by the private directions of the Roman people. The king upon this marched againft him, and a battle was fought, in which both the adverfaries claimed the victory. This was the laft blow which the king of Pontus received in this war, which is called the fecond Mithridatic war, and which continued for about three years. Sylla, at that time was made perpetual dictator at Rome, and he commanded Muræna to retire from the kingdom of Mithridates. The death of Sylla changed the face of affairs, the treaty of peace between the king of Pontus and the Romans, which had never been committed to writing, demanded frequent explanations, and Mithridates at laft threw off the mask of friendfhip, and declared war. Nicomedes at his death left his kingdom to the Romans, but Mithridates difputed their right to the poffeffions of the deceafed monarch, and entered the field with 120,000 men befides a fleet of 400 fhips, in his ports, 16,000 horfemen to follow him and 100 chariots armed with fcythes. Lucullus was appointed over Afia, and entrufted with the care of the Mithridatic war. His valor and prudence fhowed his merit, and Mithridates in his vain attempt to take Cyzicum

Cyticum, lost no less than 300,000 men. Success continually attended the Roman arms. The king of Pontus was defeated in several bloody engagements, and with difficulty saved his life and retired to his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. Lucullus pursued him, and when his applications for the person of the fugitive monarch had been despised by Tigranes, he marched to the capital of Armenia, and terrified by his sudden approach, the numerous forces of the enemy. A battle ensued. The Romans obtained an easy victory, and no less than 100,000 foot of the Armenians perished, and only five men of the Romans were killed. Tigranocerta, the rich capital of the country, fell into the conqueror's hands. After such signal victories, Lucullus had the mortification to see his own troops mutiny and to be dispossessed of the command by the arrival of Pompey. The new general showed himself worthy to succeed Lucullus. He defeated Mithridates, and rendered his affairs so desperate, that the monarch fled for safety into the country of the Scythians, where for a while he meditated the ruin of the Roman empire, and with more wildness than prudence, secretly resolved to invade Italy by land, and march an army across the northern wilds of Asia and Europe to the Apennines. Not only the kingdom of Mithridates had fallen into the enemy's hands, but also all the neighbouring kings and princes were subdued; and Pompey saw prostrate at his feet Tigranes himself, that king of kings, who had lately treated the Romans with such contempt. Mean time the wild projects of Mithridates, terrified his subjects, and they, fearful to accompany him in a march of above 2000 miles across a barren and uncultivated country, revolted and made his son king. The monarch forsaken in his old age, even by his own children, put an end to his life, [*Vid. Mithridates* 7th.] and gave the Romans cause to rejoice, as the third Mithridatic war was ended in his fall. Such were the unsuccessful struggles of Mithridates against the power of Rome. He was always full of resources, and the Romans had never a greater or more dangerous war to sustain. The duration of the Mithridatic war is not precisely known. According to Justin, Orosius, Florus, and Eutropius, it lasted for forty years, but the opinion of others, who fix its duration to 30 years is far more credible, and, indeed, by proper calculation there elapsed no more than 26 years from the time that Mithridates first entered the field against the Romans, till the time of his death. *Appian. in Mithrid.—Justin.* 37, &c.—*Flor.* 2, &c.—*Liv.*—*Luc.* &c.—*Orosius.*—*Paterc.*—*Dion.*

MITHRIDATIS, a daughter of dates the Great. She was poisone father.

MITHROBARZĀNES, a king of &c.——An officer sent by Tigran Lucullus, &c. *Plut.*

MĬTȲLĒNE & MĬTȲLĒNÆ, th city of the island of Lesbos. It re name from Mitylene, the daughte careus, a king of the country. It i commended by the antients for th nesS of its buildings, and the fruit its soil, but more particularly for men it produced. Pittacus, Sappho, Terpander, Theophanes, cus, &c. were all natives of Mity was long a seat of learning, a Rhodes and Athens, it had the having educated many of the grea Rome and Greece. In the Pelo war the Mityleneans suffered g their revolt from the power of and in the Mithridatic wars they boldness to resist the Romans, an the treaties which had been made Mithridates and Sylla. *Cic. de l Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* —*Paterc.* 1, c. 4.—*Horat.* 1, od. *Thucyd.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp.* &c

MITYS, a man whose statue fell murderer and crushed him to d *Aristot.* 10, *de Poet.*——A river donia.

MIZAEI, a people of Elymais.

MNASALCES, a Greek poet w epigrams.

MNASIAS, an historian of Phoe Another of Colophon.——A Patræ in Achaia.

MNASICLES, a general of bro, &c,

MNASIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmoni imposed upon the credulity of th &c. *Polyæn.*

MNASIPPUS, a Lacedæmoni with a fleet to Corcyra, where he w &c. *Diod* 15.

MNASITHEUS, a friend of Ara

MNASON, a tyrant of Elatia 1200 pieces of gold for twelve p twelve gods. *Plin.* 35, c. 16.

MNASYRIUM, a place in Rhode

MNEMON, a surname given to erxes, on account of his retentive *C. Nep. in Reg.*——A Rhodian.

MNĒMŎSŸNE, a daughter of Co Terra. She married Jupiter by w had the nine muses. The word m signifies *memory*, and therefore th have rightly called memory the m

's, becauſe it is to that mental en-
: that mankind are indebted for
ogreſs in ſcience. *Pindar. Iſth.* 6.
Theog.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1. &c.——
in of Bœotia, whoſe waters were
drank by thoſe who conſulted the
Trophonius. *Pauſ.* 9, c. 39.

ARCHUS, a celebrated philoſopher
e, &c. *Cic.*

IDĀMUS, an officer who conſpired
the lieutenant of Demetrius.
i.

ILAUS, a ſon of Pollux and
Apollod.

IMĀCHE, a woman courted by
, &c. *Id.*

IMĀCHUS, a comic poet.

ITER, a freedman of Agrippina,
ndered himſelf at the death of his
Tacit. An. 14. c. 9.

THEUS, a Trojan deſcended from
. He obtained the prize given to
ailing veſſel by Æneas at the funeral
Anchiſes in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 4,
—A ſon of Peteus. In the ab-
Theſeus, king of Athens, he in-
himſelf in the minds of the people,
le himſelf abſolute. He became
by his juſtice and moderation, and
at his return was unable to drive the
rom his throne. Mneſtheus went
rojan war, and was ſucceeded on
e of Athens by Demophoon, the
heſeus and Phædra. *Plut. in Theſ.*
2, &c.—*Pauſ.* 2, c. 25, l. 3, c. 18.
reedman of Aurelian, &c.

ITIA, a daughter of Danaus.

TRA, a miſtreſs of Cimon.

IS, a celebrated bull ſacred to the
e town of Heliopolis. He was
ed with the ſame ſuperſtitious ce-
as Apis, and at his death he re-
e moſt magnificent funerals. He
emblem of Oſiris *Diod.* 1. *Plut.* &

HERNES, the uncle of Strabo's
&c. *Strab.* 12.

IA, one of the tribes at Rome.
. 17.

AGĒTES *ſatorum ductor*, a ſirname
r. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 15.

IS, a king of India, who fled at the
of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 8 ——
rd of the ſhepherd Menalcas in
Ed. 9.——A king of Egypt. He
laſt of the 300 kings from Menes
Iris. He reigned 68 years, about
ears before Chriſt. *Herodot.* 2.
—A celebrated lake in Egypt, ſup-
have been dug by the king of the
me. It is about 220 miles in cir-
cumference. It was made as a reſervoir
for the waters during the inundation of the
Nile. There were two pyramids in it,
600 feet high, half of which lay under the
water and the other appeared on the ſur-
face. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Mela.* 1, c. 6.
Plin. 36. c. 12.

MŒDI, a people of Thrace conquered by
Philip of Macedonia.

MŒON, a Sicilian who poiſoned Aga-
thocles, &c.

MŒSIA, a country of Europe bounded
on the ſouth by the mountains of Dalma-
tia, north by mount Hæmus, extending
from the confluence of the Savus and the
Danube to the ſhores of the Euxine. It was
divided into upper and lower Mœſia.
Lower Mœſia was on the borders of the
Euxine and contains that tract of country
which received the name of Pontus from
its vicinity to the ſea. Upper Mœſia lies
beyond the other in the inland country.
Plin. 3, c. 26.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 102.

MOLEIA, a feſtival in Arcadia in com-
memoration of a battle in which Lycurgus
obtained the victory.

MOLIŌNE, the wife of Actor, ſon of
Phorbas. She became mother of Cteatus and
Eurytus, who from her are called Molio-
nides. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 14.—*Apollod.* 2. c. 7.

MOLO, a philoſopher of Rhodes, called
alſo Apollonius. Some are of opinion that
Apollonius and Molo are two different per-
ſons, who were both natives of Alabanda,
and diſciples of Menecles of the ſame
place. They both viſited Rhodes, and there
opened a ſchool, but Molo came ſome time
after Apollonius. Molo had Cicero and J.
Cæſar among his pupils. *Vid.* Apollonius.
Cic. de Orat.——A prince of Syria, who re-
volted againſt Antiochus, and killed him-
ſelf when his revolution was attended with
ill ſucceſs.

MOLOEIS, a river of Bœotia near
Platæa.

MOLORCHUS, an old ſhepherd near
Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great
hoſpitality. The hero to repay the kind-
neſs he received deſtroyed the Nemæan
lion, which laid waſte the neighbouring
country. There were two feſtivals inſti-
tuted in his honor called Molorchæ.
Martial 9, *ep.* 43.—*Apollod.* 2. c. 5.

MOLOSSI, a people of Epirus, who in-
habited that part of the country which was
called Moloſſia or Moloſſis from king Mo-
loſſus. This country had the bay of Am-
bracia on the ſouth, and the country of the
Perrhæbeans on the eaſt. The dogs of the
place were famous and received the name
of *Moloſſi* among the Romans. Dodona
was the capital of the country according to
ſome

some writers. Others, however, reckon it as the chief city of Thesprotia. *Strab.* 7. —*Liv. Justin.* 7, c. 6.—*C. Nep.* 2, c. 8.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 405.—*Horat.* 2. *Sat.* 6, v. 114.

MŎLOSSIA or MOLOSSIS. *Vid.* Molossi.

MOLOSSUS, a son of Pyrrhus and Andromache. He reigned in Epirus after the death of Helenus, and part of his dominions received the name of Molossia from him. *Paus.* 1, c. 11.——A surname of Jupiter in Epirus.——An Athenian general, &c. *Plut.*

MOLPADIA, one of the Amazons, &c. *Id. in Thes.*

MOLPUS, an author who wrote an history of Lacedæmon.

MOLUS, a Cretan, father of Meriones. *Homer. Od.* 6.——A son of Deucalion.

MOLYCRION, a town of Ætolia between the Evenus and Naupactum. *Paus.* 5, c. 3.

MOMEMPHIS, a town of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

MOMUS, the god of pleasantry among the antients. He was son of Nox, according to Hesiod. He was continually employed in satyrizing the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned to ridicule. He blamed Vulcan, because in the human form which he had made of clay, he had not placed a window in his breast, by which whatever was done or thought there might be easily brought to light. He censured the house which Minerva had made, because the goddess had not made it moveable, by which means a bad neighbourhood might be avoided. In the bull which Neptune had produced, he observed that his blows might have been surer if his eyes had been placed nearer the horns. Venus herself, was exposed to his satyr, and when the sneering god had found no fault in the body of the naked goddess, he observed as she retired, that the noise of her feet was too loud and greatly improper in the goddess of beauty. These illiberal reflections upon the gods were the cause that Momus was driven from heaven. He is generally represented raising a mask from his face, and holding a small figure in his hand. *Hesiod. in Theog.*—*Lucian. in Herm.*

MŒRA, a dog. *Vid.* Mera.

MONA, an island between Britain and Hibernia, antiently inhabited by a number of Druids. It is supposed by some to be the modern island of Anglesey, and by others the island of Man. *Tacit.* 14. *Ann.* c. 29.

MONÆSES, a king of Parthia who favored the cause of M. Antony against Augustus. *Horat.* 3, od. 6, c. 9.——A Parthian in the age of Mithridates, &c.

MONĒSUS, a general killed by Colchis, &c.

MONĒTA, a surname of Juno am Romans. She received it becaus vised them to sacrifice a sow to avert an earthquake. *Cic. de Div.*

MONĬMA, a beautiful woman tus, whom Mithridates the Great When his affairs grew desperate dates ordered his wives to deste selves, Monima attempted to stra self, but when her efforts were u she ordered one of her attendant her.

MONĬMUS, a philosopher of S

MONŎDUS, a son of Prusias. one continued bone instead of teeth, whence his name (μον *Plin.* 7, c. 16.

MONŒCUS, a town and port ria, where Hercules had a temple he is called Monœcus. *Strab.* 4.

MONOLEUS, a lake of Æthiop

MONOPHĬLUS, an eunuch of Mi The king intrusted him with th one of his daughters, and the eun he saw the affairs of his master in rate situation, stabbed her left fall into the enemy's hands, &c.

MONS SACER, a mountain where the Roman populace re tumult, which was the cause of th of the tribunes.

MONS SEVĒRUS, a mountain &c.

MONTĀNUS, a poet who wro ameter and elegiac verses. *Ovid.* ——An orator under Vespasian. vorite of Messalina.

MONOPHĂGE, sacrifices in Æ

MONŸCHUS, a powerful giant, root up trees and hurl them like He receives his name from his h as the word implies. *Juv.* 1, v.

MONŸMUS, one of the followe genes the Cynic.

MOPHIS, an Indian prince com Alexander.

MOPSIUM, a hill and town of between Tempe and Larissa. *Liv*

MOPSUS, a celebrated proph Manto and Apollo during the T He was consulted by Amphima of Colophon, who wished to k success would attend his arms which he was going to undertake. dicted the greatest calamities, bu who had been a soothsayer of t during the Trojan war, prom greatest successes. Amphimachus the opinion of Calchas, but the of Mopsus was fully verified.

ffect upon Calchas that he died . His death is attributed by some mortification of the same nature. oothsayers jealous of each other's e to a trial of their skill in divi- Calchas first asked his antagonist y figs a neighbouring tree bore, nd except one, replied Mopsus; ingle vessel can contain them all. were gathered, and his conjectures . Mopsus, now to try his adver- d him how many young ones a regnant sow would bring forth. onfessed his ignorance, and Mop- diately said that the sow would th on the morrow ten young ones, only one should be a male, all d that the females should all be y their white streaks. The mor- ed the veracity of his prediction, has died by excess of the grief s defeat produced. Mopsus after s ranked among the gods, and had at Malia, celebrated for the true ive answers which it gave. *Strab.* 7, c. 3.—*Ammian.* 14, c. 8.—*Plut. defect.*——A son of Ampyx and born at Titaressa in Thessaly. He rophet and soothsayer of the Argo- d died at his return from Colchis te of a serpent in Libya. Jason erect- monument on the sea shore, where ds the Africans built him a temple gave oracles He has often been led with the son of Manto, as their ns and their names were alike. *Hy-* 14, 128, 173.—*Strab.* 9.——A of that name in *Virg. Ecl.*

ANTIUM, a town of Sicily.

NI, a people of Belgic Gaul, on s of the British ocean. The shortest n Britain is from their territories. *ell. G.*

TASIUS, a king of the Senones at al of Cæsar in Gaul.

US, a river of Bœotia.

HEUS, a minister of the god Som- o naturally imitated the grimaces, words and manners of mankind. ometimes called the god of sleep. enerally represented as a sleeping h a great corpulence, and with He holds a vase in one hand, and ther are some poppies. *Ovid. Met.* 10.

s, one of the infernal deities born it without a father. She was wor- l by the antients with great solem- She was not represented as an actu- isting power, but as an imaginary Euripides introduces her in one of gedies on the stage. The moderns represent her as a skeleton armed with a scythe and a scymetar.

MORYS, a Trojan killed by Meriones during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 13, *&c.*

MOSCHI. a people of Asia, at the west of the Caspian sea. *Mela.* 1, c. 2. l. 3, c. 5.

MOSCHUS, a Phœnician who wrote the history of his country in his own mother tongue.——A philosopher of Sidon. He is supposed to be the founder of anatomical philosophy. *Strab.*——A Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The sweetness and elegance of his eclogues, which are still extant, make the world regret the loss of poetical pieces no ways inferior to the productions of Theocritus.

MOSCHION, a name common to four different writers whose compositions, character, and native place are unknown. Some fragments of their writings remain, some few verses and a treatise *de mulierum affectibus.*

MOSELLA, a river of Belgic Gaul falling into the Rhine. *Flor.* 3, c. 10.

MOSES, a celebrated writer, legislator and general among the Jews, &c. *Diod.* 1.

MOSYCHLUS, a mountain of Lemnos.

MOSYNŒCI, a nation on the Euxine sea, in whose territories the 10,000 Greeks staid on their return from Cunaxa. *Xenoph.*

MOTHŌNE, a town of Magnesia, where Philip lost one of his eyes. *Justin* 7, c. 6.

MOTYA. a town of Sicily besieged and taken by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.

MUCIĀNUS. a facetious and intriguing general under Otho and Vitellius, &c.

MUCIUS. *Vid.* Mutius.

MUCRÆ, a village of Samnium. *Ital.* 8, v. 565.

MULCIBER, a surname of Vulcan. *Vid.* Vulcanus.

MULŬCHA, a river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.

MULVIUS PONS, a bridge on the Flaminian way, about one mile distant from Rome. *Mart.* 3, ep. 14.

L. MUMMIUS, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 606. He was sent against the Achæans whom he conquered. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, by order of the senate. He obtained the surname of Achaicus from his victories. He did not enrich himself with the spoils of the enemy, but returned home without any encrease of fortune. He was so unacquainted with the value of the paintings and works of the most celebrated artists of Greece which were found in the plunder of Corinth, that he said to those who conveyed them to Rome, that if they lost them or injured them, they should make others in their stead. *Paterc.* 1, c. 13.—*Strab.* 8.—*Plin.* 34. c. 7, l. 37, c. 1.—*Flor.*

1.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Pauſ.* 5, c. 24.——A lieutenant of Craſſus defeated, &c. *Plut. in Craſs.*——A prætor.——An orator.

Munatius Plancus, a conſul ſent to the rebellious army of Germanicus. He was almoſt killed by the incenſed ſoldiery who ſuſpected that it was through him that they had not all been pardoned and indemnified by a decree of the ſenate.——A cenſor.——An orator and diſciple of Cicero. His father, grandfather, and great grandfather bore the ſame name. He was with Cæſar in Gaul, and was made conſul with Brutus. He promiſed to favor the republican cauſe for ſome time, but he deſerted again to Cæſar. He was long Antony's favorite, but he left him at the battle of Actium to conciliate the favors of Auguſtus. The conqueror made him cenſor. *Suet in Aug.* 29.

Munda, a ſmall town of Hiſpania Bætica. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there A. U. C. 707, between Cæſar and the republican forces of Rome under young Pompey. Cæſar obtained the victory after an obſtinate and bloody battle, and by this blow put an end to the Roman republic. Pompey loſt 30,000 men, and Cæſar only 1000, and 500 wounded. *Hirt. bell Hiſp.* 27, &c.

Munĭtus, a ſon of Laodice the daughter of Priam by Acamas. He was entruſted to the care of Æthra as ſoon as born. *Parthen.* 16.

Munȳchia, a port of Attica, between the Piræus and the promontory of Sunium. It was called after king Munychus, who built there a temple to Diana, and in whoſe honor he inſtituted feſtivals called Munychia. The temple was held ſo ſacred that whatever criminals fled there for refuge were pardoned. During the feſtivals they offered ſmall cakes which they called *amphiphontes*, *απο του αμφιφαινειν*, *from ſhining all around*, becauſe there were lighted torches hung round when they were carried to the temple, or becauſe they were offered at the full moon at which time the ſolemnity was obſerved. It was particularly in honor of Diana who is the ſame as the moon, becauſe it was full moon when Themiſtocles conquered the Perſian fleet at Salamis. *Plut.*—*Ovid Met* 2, v. 709—*Strab.* 9, *Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.

Muræna, a celebrated Roman left at the head of the armies of the republic in Aſia by Sylla. He invaded the dominions of Mithridates with ſucceſs, but ſoon after met with a defeat. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome. He commanded one of the wings of Sylla's army at the battle againſt Archelaus near Cheronea. He was ably defended in an oration by Cicero, when his cha attacked and cenſured. *Cic. pro* *pian de Mithrid.*—— A man put to conſpiring againſt Auguſtus.

Murcus, an enemy of the tria J. Cæſar.

Murgentium, a town of Sicil

Murgantia, a town of Samn 24, c. 27.

Murrhēnus, a friend of Tur by Æneas, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v.

Murtia, a ſurname of Venus b preſided over the myrtle. Thi was the patron of idleneſs and o *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 32.

Mus, a Roman conſul. *Vid.* 1

Musa Antonius, a freedman a cian of Auguſtus. He cured his maſter of a dangerous diſeaſe und he labored, by recommending to uſe of the cold bath. He was g warded for this celebrated cure. honored with a brazen ſtatue by th ſenate, which was placed near that lapius, and Auguſtus permitted hi a golden ring and to be exempte taxes. He was not ſo ſucceſsful i mending the uſe of the cold bath t lus, as he had been to Auguſtus, illuſtrious patient died under his ca cold bath was for a long time diſc till Charmis of Marſeilles introdu gain, and convinced the world of benefits. Muſa was brother to E the phyſician of king Juba. T treatiſes, *de herbâ Botanicâ*, and *de* *letudina*, are ſuppoſed to be the pr of his pen.——A daughter of Ni king of Bithynia. She attempted ver her father's kingdom from the but to no purpoſe, though Cæſar her cauſe. *Paterc.* 2.—*Suet. in Ca*

Muse, certain goddeſſes who over poetry, muſic, dancing, and liberal arts. They were daughters ter and Mnemoſyne, and were nine ber, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Mel Terpſichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, and Urania. Some ſupport that th only three muſes, Melete, Mne Aœde; others four, Telxiope, A che, Melete. They were, accor others, daughters of Pierus and from which circumſtance they called Pierides. The name of might probably be derived from m erus where they were born. Th been ſeverally called Caſtalides, A des, Lebethrides, Aonides, Heli &c. from the places where they w ſhipped, or over which they Apollo who was the patron and

one of the muses has received the name *Musagetes*, or leader of the muses. The same surname was also given to Hercules. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c. were sacred to the muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful and modest virgins. They were fond of solitude, and commonly appeared in different dress according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. [*Vid. Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene*, &c.] Sometimes they were represented as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indissoluble connexion which exists between the liberal arts and sciences. The muses sometimes painted with wings, because by the assistance of wings they freed themselves from the rape of Pyrenæus. Their contest with the daughters of Pierus is well known. [*Vid. Pierides.*] The worship of the muses was universally established, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Thessaly and Italy. No sacrifices were ever offered to them, though no poets ever began a poem without a solemn invocation to the goddesses who presided over verse. There were festivals instituted in their honor in several cities of Greece, especially among the Thespians every fifth year. The Macedonians observed also a festival in honor of Jupiter and the muses. It had been instituted by king Archelaus, and it was celebrated with stage plays, games, and different exhibitions, which continued nine days according to the number of the muses. *Plut. Erot. Pollux. Æschin in Tim.—Pans.* 9, c. 29.—*Apollod.* c. 3.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 21.—*Hesiod. Theog.—Virg. Æn.—Ovid Met.* 5, v. 310.—*Orph. Hymn in Mus.—Juv.* 7.—*Diod.* 1.—*Martial* 4, ep. 14.

Musæus, an antient Greek poet, supposed to have been son or disciple of Linus or Orpheus, and to have lived about 1180 years before the christian era. None of his compositions are extant. The elegant poem of the loves of Leander and Hero was written by a Musæus who flourished in the fifth century, according to the more received opinions. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 667.—*Ovid.*——A Latin poet whose compositions were very obscene. *Martial.* 12, ep. 96.——A poet of Thebes who lived during the Trojan war.

Musonius Rufus, a philosopher of Etruria in the reign of Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 81.

Mustela, a man greatly esteemed by Cicero.——A gladiator. *Cic.*

Muthullus, a river of Numidia.

Mutia, a daughter of Q. Mutius Scævola and sister of Metellus Celer. She was Pompey's 3d wife. Her incontinent behaviour so disgusted her husband that at his return from the Mithridatic war, he divorced her, though she had already borne him three children. She afterwards married M. Scaurus. Augustus greatly esteemed her. *Plut. in Pomp.*——A wife of Junius Cæsar beloved by Clodius the tribune. *Suet. in Caes.* 50.——The mother of Augustus.

Mutia Lex, the same as that which was enacted by Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius, A. U. C. 657. *Vid.* Licinia Lex.

Mutilia, a woman intimate with Livia Augusta. *Tacit. Ann.* 4.

Mutina, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul, when M. Antony besieged D. Brutus whom the consuls Pansa and Hirtius delivered A. U. C. 709. Two battles were fought in which Antony was defeated, and at last obliged to retire. *Lucan* 1, v. 41. l. 7, v. 872.—*Sil.* 8, v. 592.—*Ovid Met.* 15, v. 822.

Mutines, one of Annibal's generals who became citizen of Rome. *Liv.* 25, c. 41. l. 27, c. 5.

Mutinus. *Vid* Mutunus.

Mutius, the father in law of C. Marius.—A Roman who saved the life of young Marius, by conveying him away from the pursuits of his enemies in a load of straw.——A friend of Tiberius Gracchus by whose means he was raised to the office of a tribune.

C. Mutius, surnamed Cordus and Scævola, became famous for his courage and intrepidity. When Porcenna, king of Etruria, had besieged Rome to reinstate Tarquin in all his rights and privileges, Mutius determined to deliver his country from so dangerous an enemy. He disguised himself in the habit of a Tuscan, and as he could fluently speak their language, he gained an easy introduction into the camp, and soon into the royal tent. Porsenna sat alone with his secretary, when Mutius entered. The Roman immediately rushed upon the secretary, and stabbed him to the heart, mistaking him for his royal master. This occasioned a noise, and Mutius, unable to escape, was seized and brought before the king. He gave no answer to the inquiries of the courtiers, and only told them that he was a Roman, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals, and sternly looking at the king, and without uttering a groan, he boldly told him, that 300 young Romans like himself had conspired against his life, and entered his camp in disguise, determined either to destroy him, or to perish in the attempt. This extraordinary

traordinary confession astonished Porsenna, he made peace with the Romans and retired from their city. Mutius obtained the surname of *Scævola*, because he had lost the use of his right hand by burning it in the presence of the Etrurian king. *Plut. in Por.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 10.—*Liv.* 2, c. 12.

Q. Mutius Scævola, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 635. He obtained a victory over the Dalmatians, and signalized himself greatly in the Marsian war. He is highly commended by Cicero, whom he instructed in the study of civil law. *Cic. Plut.*—Another consul A. U. C. 657. He was appointed proconsul of Asia, and governed his province with so much popularity, that he was generally proposed to others as a pattern of equity and moderation. Cicero speaks of him as eloquent, learned and ingenious. He was murdered in the temple of Vesta, during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, 82 years before Christ. *Plut.*—*Cic.*—*P. terc.* 2, c. 26.

Mutūnus or Mutīnus, a deity among the Romans, much the same as the Priapus of the Greeks. The Roman matrons, and particularly newly married women disgraced themselves by the obscene ceremonies which custom obliged them to observe before the statue of this impure deity.

Mutuscæ, a town of Umbria. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 711.

Myagrus or Myodes, a divinity among the Egyptians. He was entreated by the inhabitants to protect them from flies and serpents. *Paus.* 8, c. 26.

Mycale, a city and mountain of Caria.—A celebrated magician, who boasted that he could draw down the moon from her orb. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 263.—A promontory of Asia opposite Samos. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the Greeks and Persians about the year of Rome 275. The Persians were about 100,000 men, that had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece. They had drawn their ships to the shore and fortified themselves strongly, as if determined to support a siege. They suffered the Greeks to disembark from their fleet without the least molestation, and were soon obliged to give way before the cool and resolute intrepidity of an inferior number of men. The Greeks obtained a complete victory, slaughtered some thousands of the enemy, burned their camp and sailed back to Samos with an immense booty, in which were seventy chests of money among other very valuable things. *Herodot.*—*Diod.*

Mycalessus, an inland town of [illegible] where Ceres had a temple. *Paus.* 9 [illegible]

Mycenæ, a town of Argolis, [illegible] ponnesus, built by Perseus, son of [illegible] It was situate on a small river [illegible] east of the Inachus, about 50 stadi[illegible] Argos. It received its name from M[illegible] a nymph of Laconia. It was once [illegible] pital of a kingdom, of which the [illegible] was the first monarch, about 134[illegible] before the Christian era. His deso[illegible] reigned in the following order: [illegible] Sthenelus, Eurysthenus, Atreus and T[illegible] Agamemnon, Ægysthus, Orestes, Tisa[illegible] Penthius and Cometes, who were [illegible] from their possessions by the Her[illegible] about 1129 years before Christ. Th[illegible] of Mycenæ was taken and laid in [illegible] the Argives A. U. C. 185, and it [illegible] most unknown where it stood in the [illegible] the geographer Strabo. *Paus.* 2, c. [illegible] *Strab.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 839.—[illegible] c. 3.

Mycerīnus, a son of Cheop[illegible] of Egypt. After the death of his fa[illegible] reigned with great justice and mode[illegible] *Herodot.* 2, c. 129.

Myciberna, a town of the Hell[illegible] *Diod.* 14.

Mycithus, a servant of Anaxila[illegible] rant of Rhegium. He was entrusted [illegible] the care of the kingdom, and of th[illegible] dren of the deceased prince, and h[illegible] cised his power with such fidelity an[illegible] deration, that he acquired the esteem [illegible] the citizens, and at last restored the [illegible] dom to his master's children when [illegible] to years of maturity, and retired to [illegible] and solitude with a small portion. [illegible] called by some Micalus. *Justin.* 4, [illegible]

Mycon, a celebrated painter who [illegible] others assisted in making and per[illegible] the *Poecile* of Athens. *Plin.* 33 & 3[illegible] A youth of Athens changed into a [illegible] by Ceres.

Myconē, one of the Cylades, be[illegible] Delos and Icaria. It received its [illegible] from Myconus, an unknown person. [illegible] about three miles at the east of [illegible] los, and is 36 miles in circumference [illegible] remained long uninhabited on accou[illegible] the frequent earthquakes to which i[illegible] subject. Some suppose that the [illegible] whom Hercules killed were buried [illegible] that island, whence arose the prove[illegible] *every thing is under Mycone*, applied to [illegible] who treat of different subjects under [illegible] and the same title, as if none of th[illegible] feated giants had been buried unde[illegible] other island or mountain about My[illegible] Strabo observes, and his testimony is [illegible] ported by that of modern travellers,

nts of Mycone became bald
even at the age of 20 or 25,
:ircumstance they were called,
ntempt, *the bald heads of Mycone.*
that the children were always
it hair. The island was poor,
bitants very avaricious, whence
reproached a certain Pericles,
to a feast like a Myconian, that
previous invitation. *Strab.* 10.
7. l. 12, c. 7. l. 14, c. 1.—*Athen.*
3, c. 29.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid.*
3.
one of the Trojan chiefs who
Troy against the Greeks. He
y Antilochus. *Homer. Il.* 5.
, a mountain of Ætolia. *Plut.*

ŏris, a town in Egypt in a
near Bubastis.
, a brother of Amycus, killed
nust Hercules.
ia, a small province of Mace-
Thrace, between the rivers
strymon. The inhabitants call-
es migrated into Asia and set-
oas, where the country receiv-
e of their antient habitations.
called Mygdonia, from the wor-
she received in Mygdonia in
—A small province of Mesopo-
s also the name of Mygdonia,
obably peopled by a Macedo-
. *Flacc.* 3, &c.—*Plin.* 4, c. 10.
d. 20.—*Horat.* 2. od. 12.
tus, a brother of Hecuba,
wife. He reigned in part of
his son Corœbus was called Myg-
om him. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 341.
3.——A small river running
esopotamia.
ia, a town of Caria. *Pauf.*
, a son of Lelex.
r Mylas, a small river on the
ly, with a small town of the same
v. 42, c. 54.
ta, a surname of Venus among
ns, in whose temples all the wo-
obliged to prostitute themselves
s. *Herodot.* 1, c. 131 & 199.
s, a maritime town of Caria near
sus. *Mela.* 1, c. 16.
, a prince of Lyrnessus who mar-
s. He was killed by Achilles,
ife became the property of the
. *Homer. Il.* 3.
s. *Vid.* Minyæ.
a, a town of Phocis. *Pauf.*
a, a maritime town of Æolia.
o called Sebastopolis. A queen
mazons, &c.——A town of Lem-
a town of Asia, destroyed by an
earthquake in Trajan's reign.——The wife
of Thoas, king of Lemnos, by whom she
had Hypsipyle.

Myrinus, a surname of Apollo from
Myrina in Æolia, where he was worship-
ped.

Myrica, a town of Arcadia, called also
Megalopolis.

Myrmecides, a man's name mention-
ed by *Cic.* 4. *Acad.* *Ælian. V. H.* 1.

Myrmidones, a people on the southern
borders of Thessaly, who accompanied
Achilles to the Trojan war. They receiv-
ed their name from Myrmidon, a son of
Jupiter and Eurymedusa, who married one
of the daughters of Æolus, son of Helen.
His son Actor married Ægina the daughter
of the Asopus. He gave his name to his
subjects, who dwelt near the river Peneus
in Thessaly. According to some the Myr-
midons received their name from their hav-
ing been originally ants, μυρμηκες. [*Vid.*
Æacus.] According to Strabo, they receiv-
ed it from their industry, because they imi-
tated the diligence of the ants, and like
them were indefatigable, and were continu-
ally employed in cultivating the earth.
Ovid. Met. 7, v. 654. *Strab.* *Hygin.*
fab. 52.

Myron, a tyrant of Sicyon.——A man
of Priene who wrote an history of Messe-
nia. *Pauf.* 4, c. 6.——A celebrated statu-
ary of Greece. He was peculiarly happy
in imitating nature. He made a cow so
much resembling life, that even bulls were
deceived and approached her as if alive,
as is frequently mentioned by many epi-
grams in the Anthologia. He flourished
about 442 years before Christ. *Ovid.*
Art. Am. 3, v. 319.—*Pauf.*

Myronianus, an historian. *Diog.*

Myronides, an Athenian general, who
conquered the Thebans. *Polyæn.*

Myrrha, a daughter of Cinyras, king of
Cyprus. She became enamoured of her
father, and introduced herself into his bed
unknown. She had a son by him called
Adonis. When Cinyras was apprized of
the incest he had committed, he attempted
to stab his daughter, and Myrrha fled into
Arabia, where she was changed into a tree
called myrrh. *Hygin.* fab. 58 & 275.—
Ovid. Met. 10, v. 298.—*Plut. in Par.*

Myrsilus, a son of Myrsus, the last of
the Heraclidæ, who reigned in Lydia. He
is called Candaules. *Vid.* Candaules.

Myrsus, the father of Candaules. *He-*
rodot. 1, c. 7.——A Greek historian in the
age of Solon.

Myrtea, a surname of Venus, because
she presided over the myrtle.

Myrtilus, a son of Mercury and
Phaetusa

Phaetufa or Cleobule, arm bearer to Œnomaus, king of Pisa. He was so experienced in riding and in the management of horses, that he rendered those of Œnomaus the swiftest in all Greece. His infidelity proved at last fatal to him. Œnomaus had been informed by an oracle, that his daughter Hippodamia's husband should cause his death, and on that account he resolved to marry her only to him who could overcome him in a chariot race. This seemed totally impossible, and to render it more terrible Œnomaus declared that death would be the consequence of a defeat in the suitors. The charms of Hippodamia were so great that many sacrificed their life in the fruitless endeavour to obtain her hand. Pelops, at last presented himself undaunted at the face of those who had gone before him, but before he entered the course he bribed Myrtilus, and assured him that he should share Hippodamia's favors if he returned victorious from the race. Myrtilus, who was enamoured of Hippodamia, gave an old chariot to Œnomaus, which broke in the course and caused his death. Pelops gained the victory, and married Hippodamia, and when Myrtilus had the audacity of claiming the reward promised to his perfidy, Pelops threw him headlong into the sea, where he perished. The body of Myrtilus, according to some, was carried by the waves to the sea shore, where he received an honorable burial, and as he was the son of Mercury, he was made a constellation. *Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 84 & 224.—*Pausf* 8. c. 14.—*Apollod.* 1.

MYRTOUM MARE, a part of the Ægean sea, which lies between Euboea, Peloponnesus and Attica. It receives this name from Myrto a woman, or from Myrtos a small island in the neighbourhood, or from Myrtilus the son of Mercury who was drowned there, &c. *Pausf.* 8, c. 14.—*Hygin.* fab. 84.

MYRTUNTIUM, a name given to that part of the sea which lies on the coast of Etruria between the bay of Ambracia and Leucas.

MYRTUSA, a mountain of Libya.

MYSMYCES, an artist famous in working and polishing silver. *Propert.* 3, el. 9, v. 14.

MYSCELLUS or MISCELLUS, a native of Achaia, who founded Crotona in Italy according to an oracle, which told him to build a city where he found rain with fine weather. The meaning of the oracle long perplexed him till he found a beautiful woman all in tears in Italy, which circumstance he interpreted in his favor. According to some Myscellus, who was the son of Hercules, went out of Argos without the permission of the magistrates which he was condemned to death judges had put each a black ball as condemnation, but Hercules changed all and made them white, and had acquitted, upon this Myscellus left and came to Italy, where he built C *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 19.—*Strab.* 6 & 8.

MYRTIS, a Greek woman who guished herself by her poetical She flourished about 500 years be Christian era, and instructed the ce Corinna in the several rules of versi Pindar, himself, as some report, w one of her pupils.

MYSIA, a country of Asia mino rally divided into major and minor Mysia minor was bounded on the ne west by the Propontis and Bithyn Phrygia on the southern and easte dens. Mysia major had Æolia south, Ægean on the west, and Ph the north and east. Its chief cit Cyzicum, Lampsacus, &c. The tants were once very warlike, b greatly degenerated, and the wor *rum ultimus* were emphatically used by a person of no merit. The generally hired them to attend the rals as mourners, because they we rally melancholy and inclined tears. They were once governed narchs. They are supposed to be ed from the Mysian of Europe, which inhabited that part of Thrace was situate between mount Hæmus Danube. *Strab. Herodot.* 1, &c.—*Ver.*—*Flor.* 3. c. 5.—*Appian. in M* A festival in honor of Ceres, firnam from Mysius, an Argive who rai a temple near Pellene in Achaia. S rive the word *απο του μυσιαν*, *fitsfy*, because Ceres was the first tisfied the wants of men by givi corn. The festival continued duri days, &c.

MYSON, a native of Sparta, on seven wise men of Greece. Whe crates consulted the oracle of Ap know which was the wisest man in he received for answer, he who ploughing his fields. This was *Diog. in vit.*

MYTHECUS, a sophist of Syracu studied cookery, and when he thoug self sufficiently skilled in dressing went to Sparta where he gained mu tice, especially among the younger He was soon after expelled the city magistrates, who observed that the

was unnecessary, as hunger was
ısoning.

ENE. *Vid.* Mitylene.

Myuntus) a town of Ionia on the
f Caria. It is one of th 12 capi-
f Ionia, situate at the distance of
stadia from the mouth of the Mæander. It was founded by a Grecian colony. Artaxerxes, king of Persia, gave it to Themistocles to maintain him in meat. Magnesia was to support him in bread and Lampsacus in wine. *C. Nep. in Themist.* —*Strab.* 14.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 142.

AZANES, an officer of Darius
. at the battle of Issus. He con-
h Bessus to murder his royal mas-
to obtain the favor of Alexander,
: the kingdom. *Diod.* 17.

HÆA, a country of Arabia.
ıl was called Petra. The word
ıplied to any of the eastern coun-
e world by the poets. *Ovid. Met.*
l. 5, v. 163.—*Strab.* 16.—*Lucan.*

a celebrated tyrant of Lacedæ-
all acts of cruelty and oppression
ſed a Phalaris or a Dionysius.
was filled with flatterers and with
ɔ were continually employed in
the words and the actions of his
When he had exercised every
ıdering the citizens of Sparta, he
:atue, which in resemblance was
ife, and was cloathed in the most
it apparel, and whenever any one
ı deliver up his riches, the ty-
m to the statue, which immedi-
neans of secret springs, seized him
ı, and tormented him in the most
ıg manner with the bearded points
ıs, which were hid under the
To render his tyranny more po-
ıis made an alliance with Flami-
Roman general, and pursued with
inveterate enmity the war which
ndertaken against the Achæans
d Gythium, and defeated Philo-
a naval battle. His triumph was
general of the Achæans soon re-
losses, and Nabis was defeated in
nent, and treacherously murder-
:tempted to save his life by flight,
years before the Christian era.
—*Justin*, 30 & 31.—*Plut. in Phil.*
c. 8.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7.——A priest
r Ammon killed in the second Punic war, as he fought against the Romans. *Sil* 15, v. 672.

NACRI CAMPI, a place of Gallia Togata, near Mutina. *Liv.* 41, c. 18.

NADAGARA. *Vid.* Naigara.

NÆNIA, the goddess of funerals at Rome. Her temple was without the gates of the city. The songs which were sung at funerals were also called *nænia*. They were generally filled with the praises of the deceased, but sometimes they were so unmeaning and improper, that the word became proverbial to signify nonsense. *Varro.*

CN. NÆVIUS, a Latin poet in the first Punic war. He was originally in the Roman armies, but afterwards he applied himself to study, and wrote comedies. He wrote a poetical account of the first Punic war, in which he had served. His satyrical disposition displeased the consul Metellus, who drove him from Rome. He passed the rest of his life in Utica, where he died, about 203 years before the Christian era. Some fragments of his poetry are extant. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 1. *de Senect.*—*Horat* 2, ep. 1, c. 53.—— A tribune of the people at Rome, who accused Scipio Africanus of extortion.——An augur in the reign of Tarquin. To convince the king and the Romans of his power, as an augur, he cut a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the populace to admiration. Tarquin rewarded his merit by erecting him a statue in the *comitium*, which was still in being in the age of Augustus. The razor and flint were buried near it under an altar, and it was usual among the Romans to make witnesses in civil causes swear near it. This miraculous event of cutting a flint with a razor, though believed by some writers, is treated as fabulous and improbable by Cicero, who, himself, had been an augur.

augur. *Dionys. Hal. Liv.* 1, c. 36.—*Cic. de divin.* 1.

NAHARVALI, a people of Germany. *Tacit. Germ.* 43.

NĀĬĀDES, certain inferior deities who presided over rivers, springs, wells and fountains. The Naiades generally inhabited the country and resorted to the woods or meadows near the stream over which they presided. They are represented as young and beautiful virgins, often leaning upon an urn, from which flows a stream of water. Ægle was the fairest of the Naiades, according to Virgil. Their name seems to be derived from ναειν, *to flow.* They were held in great veneration among the antients, and often sacrifices of goats and lambs, were offered to them with libations of wine, honey and oil. Sometimes they received only offerings of milk, fruit and flowers. *Vid.* Nymphæ. *Virg. Ecl* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 328.—*Homer. Od.* 13.

NAIS, one of Oceanides, mother of Chiron or Glaucus by Magnes, *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A nymph, mother by Bucolion of Egepus and Pedasus. *Homer. Il.* 6.

NAPÆÆ, certain divinities among the antients who presided over the hills and woods of the country. Some suppose that they were the tutelary deities of the fountains, and the Naiads of the sea. Their name is derived from ναπη, *a grove. Virg. G.* 4, v. 535.

NAPHĬLUS, a river of Peloponnesus falling into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8.

NAR, a river of Umbria, whose waters are sulphureous. Its waters pass through the lake Velinus, and issuing from thence with great rapidity, they fall into the Tyber. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 330.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 517.—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 4.

NARBO, a town of Gaul founded by the consul Marcius, A. U. C. 634. It became the capital of a large province of Gaul, which obtained the name of Gallia Narbonensis. *Paterc.* 1, c. 15. l. 2, c. 8.—*Plin.* 3.

NARBONENSIS GALLIA, one of the four great divisions of antient Gaul. It was bounded by the Alps, the Pyrenean mountains, Aquitania, Belgicum and the Mediterranean, and contained the modern provinces of Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné and Savoy.

NARCÆUS, a son of Bacchus and Physcoa. *Paus.* 5, c. 15.

NARCISSUS, a beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. He was born at Thespis in Bœotia. He saw his own image reflected in a fountain, and became enamoured of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to approach this beautiful object so provoked him that he grew desperate and killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower, which still bears his name. The nymphs raised a funeral pile to burn his body, according to Ovid, but there was nothing but a beautiful flower. Pausanias says that Narcissus had a sister as beautiful as himself, of whom he became enamoured. He often hunted in the woods in her company, but his pleasure was interrupted by her death, and to keep afresh her memory, he frequented groves, where he had often attended, or reposed himself on the brim of a fountain, where the sight of his own image still awakened tender sentiments. *Paus.* 9, c. 31.—*Hygin.* fab. 271.—*Ovid.* 3, v. 346, &c.—*Philostrat.* 1.——A freedman and secretary of Claudius. He abused his trust and the infirmities of the imperial master, and plundered the city of Rome to enrich himself. Messalina, the emperor's wife endeavoured to remove him, but Narcissus sacrificed her to his hatred and resentment. Agrippina, who succeeded in the place of Messalina, was more successful. Narcissus was banished by her intrigues, and compelled to kill himself, A. D. 54. Nero greatly regretted his death, as he had found him subservient to his most criminal and extravagant passions. *Tacit.*—*Sueton.*——A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba, the wretch who strangled the emperor Commodus.

NARGARA, a town of Africa, where Hannibal and Scipio came to a battle. *Liv.* 30, c. 29.

NARNIA or NARNA, a town of Umbria, washed by the river Nar, from which it received its name. *Liv.* 10, c. 9.

NARTHĒCIS, a small island near Lesbos.

NARYCIA, a town of Magna Græcia. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 705.

NARSES, a king of Persia, A. D. He was defeated by Maximianus Galerius. He reigned seven years.

NASAMŌNES, a people of Libya near the Syrtes. They generally lived upon plunder, and were savage in their manners. *Curt.* 4, c. 7.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 439.—*Plin.* 2, c. 165.

NASCIO or NATIO, a goddess among the Romans, who presided over the birth of children. She had a temple at Ardea. *Cic. de leg.* 3, c. 18.

NASĪCA, the surname of Scipio Nasica, Scipio.

L. NASIDIUS, a man sent by Pompey to assist the people of Massilia. Af-

tle of Pharsalia, he followed the interest Pompey's children, and afterwards retired to Antony. *Appian.*

NASO, one of the murderers of J. Cæsar. —One of Ovid's names. *Vid.* Ovidius.

NASSUS or NASUS, a town of Acarnania, at the mouth of the Achelous.

NASUA, a general of the Suevi, when Cæsar was in Gaul.

NATĀLIS ANTONIUS, a Roman knight who conspired against Nero with Piso. He was pardoned for discovering the conspiracy, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 50.

NAVA, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 70.

NAUBOLUS, a charioteer of Laius, king of Thebes.——A Phocean, father of Iphitus. The sons of Iphitus were called Nauboli from their grandfather.——A son of Ægyptus, one of the Argonauts.

NAUCLES, a general of the mercenary troops of Lacedæmon against Thebes, &c.

NAUCRĀTES, a Greek poet, who was employed by Artemisia to write a panegyric upon Mausolus.——An orator who endeavoured to alienate the cities of Lycia from the interest of Brutus.

NAUCRĀTIS, a city of Egypt on the left side of the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It was celebrated for its commerce, and no ship was permitted to land at any other place, but was obliged to sail directly to the city, there to deposit its cargo. It gave birth to Athenæus. *Herodot.* 2, c. 97, & seq.

NAVIUS ACTIUS, a famous augur. *Vid.* Actius.

NAULŌCHUS, a maritime town of Sicily near Pelorum.——A town of Thrace on the Euxine sea.——A promontory of the island of Imbros.

NAUPACTUS or NAUPACTUM, a city of Ætolia, at the mouth of the Evenus. The word is derived from ναυς & πηγνυμι, because it was there that the Heraclidæ built the first *ship*, which carried them to Peloponnesus. It first belonged to the Locri Ozolæ, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Athenians, who gave it to the Messenians, who had been driven from Peloponnesus by the Lacedæmonians. It became the property of the Lacedæmonians, after the battle of Ægospotamos, and it was restored to the Locri. Philip of Macedonia afterwards took it and gave it to the Ætolians, from which circumstance, it has generally been called one of the chief cities of their country. *Strab.* 4.—*Paus.* 4, c. 25. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

NAUPLIA, a maritime city of Peloponnesus. It was the naval station of the Argives. The fountain Canathos was in its neighbourhood. *Paus.* 2, c. 38.—*Strab.* 8.

NAUPLIUS, a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to the celebrated Palamedes, who was so unjustly sacrificed to the artifice and resentment of Ulysses by the Greeks during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes highly irritated Nauplius, and to revenge the injustice of the Grecian princes, he attempted to debauch their wives and ruin their characters. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius saw them with pleasure distressed in a storm on the coasts of Eubœa, and to make their disaster still more universal, he lighted fires on such places as were surrounded with the most dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be shipwrecked upon the coast. This succeeded, but Nauplius was so disappointed when he saw Ulysses and Diomedes escape from the general calamity, that he threw himself into the sea. According to some mythologists there were two persons of this name, a native of Argos, who went to Colchis with Jason. He was son of Neptune and Amymone. The other was king of Eubœa, and lived during the Trojan war. He was, according to some, son of Clytonas, one of the descendants of Nauplius the Argonaut. The Argonaut was remarkable for his knowledge of sea affairs, and of astronomy. He built the town of Nauplia and sold Auge, daughter of Aleus, to king Teuthras to withdraw her from her father's resentment. *Orph. Argon.* —*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Apollon.* 1, &c.—*Flacc.* 1 & 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Paus.* 4, c. 35.—*Hygin.* fab. 116.

NAURA, a country of Scythia in Asia.

NASICAA, a daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæaceans. She met Ulysses shipwrecked on her father's coasts, and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he received from the king. *Homer. Od.* 6.—*Paus.* 5, c. 19.—*Hygin.* fab. 126.

NAUSICLES, an Athenian sent to assist the Phocians with 5000 foot, &c.

NAUSIMENES, an Athenian, whose wife lost her voice from the alarm she received in seeing her son guilty of incest.

NAUSITHOE, one of the Nereides.

NAUSITHOUS, a king of the Phæaceans, father to Alcinous. He was son of Neptune and Peribœa. Hesiod makes him son of Ulysses and Calypso.—The pilot of the vessel, which carried Theseus into Crete.

NAUTES, a Trojan soothsayer, who comforted Æneas when his fleet had been burnt in Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 704.

NAXOS, a celebrated island in the Ægean sea, the largest and most fertile of all the Cyclades,

Cyclades. It is about 105 miles in circumference, and 30 broad. It was formerly called Strongyle, Dia, Dionysias and Callipolis. It received the name of Naxos from Naxus, who was at the head of a Carian colony, which settled in the island. Naxos abounds with all sorts of fruits, and its wines are still in the same repute as formerly. The Naxians were antiently governed by kings, but they afterwards exchanged this form of government for a republic, and enjoyed their liberty, till the age of Pisistratus, who appointed a tyrant over them. They were reduced by the Persians, but in the expedition of Darius and Xerxes against Greece, they revolted and fought on the side of the Greeks. During the Peloponnesian war, they supported the interest of Athens. Bacchus was the chief deity of the island. The chief city was also called Naxos. *Thucyd.* 7, &c. *Herodot.*—*Diod.* 5, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 636.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.—*Paus.* 6, c. 16.—*Pindar.*——An antient town on the eastern side of Sicily, founded 759 years before the Christian era. There was also another town at the distance of five miles from Naxos, which bore the same name, and was often called by contradistinction Tauromínium. *Plin.* 3.—*Diod.* 13.

Naxus, a Carian who gave his name to the greatest of the Cyclades.

Nearra, a nymph, mother of Phaetusa and Lampetia by the sun. *Homer. Od.* 12.——A woman mentioned in Virgil's *Ecl.* 3.——A mistress of the poet Tibullus.——A favorite of Horace.——A daughter of Pereus, who married Aleus, by whom she had Cepheus, Lycurgus and Auge who was ravished by Hercules. *Apollod.* 3, c. 9.—*Paus.* 8, c. 4.——The wife of Antolycus. *Paus.*——A daughter of Niobe and Amphion.——The wife of the Strymon. *Apollod.*

Neæthus, a river of Magna Græcia near Crotona. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 51.

Nealices, a painter, &c.

Neapolis, a city of Campania, antiently called Parthenope. Augustus called it Neapolis. It now bears the name of Naples. *Suet. in Aug.* 98.——A town of Africa.——A city of Thrace.——A town of Egypt.——Of Palestine.——Of Ionia.——Also a part of Syracuse.

Nearchus, an officer of Alexander in his Indian expedition. He was ordered to sail upon the Indian ocean with Onesicritus, and to examine it. He wrote an account of this voyage and of the king's life. His veracity has been called in question by Arrian. After the king's death he was appointed over Lycia and Pamphylia. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.—*Polyæn.* 9.—*Justin.* 13, c. 4.—&c.——A beautiful youth, &c. Ovid. 20.——An old man mentioned Cicero de *Senect.*

Nebrodes, a mountain of Sicily 14. v. 237.

Nebrophonos, a son of Jason Hypsipyle.

Nechos, a king of Egypt, who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red seas. Nechos lost 12,000 men perished in the attempt was discovered in his reign that Africa circumnavigable. *Herodot.* 2, c. 15, c. 42.

Nectanebus & Nectanabis, king of Egypt, who defended his country against the Persians. His grand-son, of the same name, made an alliance with the king of Sparta, and with his aid quelled a rebellion of his subjects. time after he was joined by the Sidonians, Phœnicians and inhabitants of Cyprus had revolted from the king of Persia. powerful confederacy was soon attacked Darius the king of Persia, who marched the head of his troops. Nectanebus fend his frontiers against so dangerous my, levied 20,000 mercenary soldiers Greece, the same number in Libya 60,000 were furnished in Egypt. merous body was not equal to the sian forces, and Nectanebus, defeated a battle, gave up all hopes of re and fled into Æthiopia, where he safe asylum. His kingdom of Egypt came from that time tributary to the of Persia. *Plut. in Ages.*—*Diod.* 1 *Polyæn.* 2.—*C. Nep. in Ages.*

Negysia, a solemnity observed Greeks in memory of the dead.

Neis, the wife of Endymion.

Neleus, a son of Neptune and He was brother to Pelias, with whom exposed by his mother, who wished to ceal her infirmities from her father. were preserved and brought to Tyro had then married Cretheus king of Iolchos After the death of Cretheus, Pelias and leus seized the kingdom of Iolchos, belonged to Æson the lawful son of Tyro the deceased monarch. After they had ed for some time conjointly Pelias ex Neleus from Iolchos. Neleus came to reus, king of Messenia, who treated with kindness and permitted him to a city, which he called Pylos. married Chloris the daughter of Amphion by whom he had a daughter and sons, who were all, except Nestor, by Hercules, together with their Neleus promised his daughter in m

him who brought him the bulls of
s Bias was the successful lover.
elampus. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 418.—
, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9, l. 2, c. 6.
river o: Eubœa.

o, one of the Danaides. *Apollod.* 2.

ÆA, a town of Argolis between
and Phlius with a wood, where
s, in the 18th year of his age, killed
brated Nemæan lion. This animal
n of the hundred headed Typhon,
ested the neighbourhood of Nemæa,
pt the inhabitants under continual
It was the first labor of Hercules to
it, and the hero, when he found that
ows and his club were useless a-
n animal whose skin was hard and
trable, seized him in his arms and
d him to death. The conqueror
d himself in the skin, and games
nstituted to commemorate so great
n. The Nemæan games were ori-
instituted by the Argives in honor
hemorus, who died by the bite of a
, (*Vid. Archemorus.*) and Hercules
me after renewed them. They were
the four great and solemn games,
were observed in Greece. The
s, Corinthians and the inhabitants of
: generally presided by turns at the
tion, in which were exhibited foot,
aces, chariot races, boxing, wrestling
ntests of every kind, both gymnical
questrian. The conqueror was re-
l with a crown of olive, afterwards of
parsley, in memory of the adventure
hemorus, whom his nurse laid down
rig of that plant. They were cele-
every third, or according to others,
fifth year, on the 12th day of the
tian month *Panemos*, which corres-
to our August. They served as an
the Argives, and to the inhabitants
neighbouring country. It was al-
tual for an orator to pronounce a
oration in memory of the death of
norus, and those who distributed the
were always dressed in mourning.
n *Corinth.*—*Clem. Alexand.*—*Athen.*—
—*Strab.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 30 & 273.—
. 3, c. 6 ——A river of Peloponne-
ing into the bay of Corinth.

TESIANUS, a Latin poet, of no very
at talents, in the third century.
remain two fragments of a poem call-
tica, or *bird catching*.—Another born
hage. He flourished A. D. 281, in
gn of Numerian. Four of his eclogues
ent, as also a fragment of a poem en-
Cynegetica, or *on hunting*.

TESIS, one of the infernal deities,
er of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance always prepared to punish impiety, and at the same time liberally to reward the good and virtuous. She is made one of the Parcæ by some mythologists. She was represented with a helm and a wheel. The people of Smyrna were the first who made her statues with wings, to show with what celerity she is prepared to punish the crimes of the wicked both by sea and land, as the helm and the wheel in her hands intimate. Her power did not only exist in this life, but she was also employed after death to find out the most effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemesis was particularly worshipped at Rhamnus in Attica where she had a celebrated statue 10 cubits long, made of Parian marble by Phidias, or according to others, by one of his pupils. The Romans were also particularly attentive to the adoration of a deity whom they solemnly invoked, and to whom they offered sacrifices before they declared war against their enemies, to show the world that their wars were undertaken upon the most just grounds. Her statue at Rome was in the capitol. Some suppose that Nemesis was the person whom Jupiter deceived in the form of a swan, and that Leda was entrusted with the care of the children which sprung from the two eggs. Others observe that Leda obtained the name of Nemesis after death. According to Pausanias, there were more than one Nemesis. The goddess Nemesis was surnamed Rhamnusia, because worshipped at Rhamnus, and Adrastia from the temple which Adrastus king of Argos erected to her when he went against Thebes to revenge the indignities which his son in law Polynices had suffered in being unjustly driven from his kingdom by Eteocles. The Greeks celebrated a festival called Nemesia, in memory of deceased persons, as the goddess Nemesis was supposed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all insult. *Hygin P. A.* 2, c. 8.—*Paus.* 1, c. 33.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Hesiod. Theog.*——A mistress of Tibullus 2, el. 3. v. 55.

NEMORALIA, festivals observed in the woods of Aricia, in honor of Diana, who presided over the country and the forests.

NEOBŒE, a daughter of Lycambes, betrothed to the poet Archilochus. She was refused to Archilochus when she had been courted by a richer man, upon which the poet satyrized and lampooned the father so severely, that he, as well as his daughter, hanged themselves in despair. [*Vid Lycambes.*]——A mistress of Horace 3, *Od.* 12.

NEOCÆSARIA, a town of Pontus.

NEOCHARIS, a king of Egypt.

NEOCLES, an Athenian philosopher, father,

the r, or according to Cicero, brother to the philosopher Epicurus. *Cic.* 1, *de Nat. D.* c. 21.—*Diog.*——The father of Themistocles. *Ælian. V. H.* 2, *&c.*—*C. Nep. in Them.*

Neoclĕus, a man who made himself absolute, *&c.* *Diod.* 15.

Neomoris, one of the Nereides.

Neon, a town of Phocis.—There was also another of the same name in the same country on the top of Parnassus. It was afterwards called Tithorea. *Plut. in Syll.*—*Paus. Phoc.*—*Herodot.* 8, c. 32.——One of the commanders of the ten thousand Greeks who assisted Cyrus against Artaxerxes.

Neontĭchos, a town of Æolia near the Hermus.

Neŏptŏlĕmus, a king of Epirus, son of Achilles and Deidamia. He was also called *Pyrrhus*, from the *yellow* color of his hair. He was carefuly educated under the eye of his mother, and gave early proofs of his valor. After the death of Achilles, Calchas declared in the assembly of the Greeks that Troy could not be taken without the assistance of the son of the deceased hero. Immediately upon this Ulysses and Phœnix were commissioned to bring Pyrrhus to the war. He returned with them with pleasure, and received the name of Neoptolemus, *(new soldier)* because he had come late to the field. On his arrival before Troy he paid a visit to the tomb of his father, and wept over his ashes. He afterwards, according to some authors, accompanied Ulysses to Lemnos, to engage Philoctetes to come to the Trojan war. He greatly signalized himself during the remaining time of the siege, and he was the first who entered the wooden horse. He was inferior to none of the Grecian warriors in valor, and Ulysses and Nestor alone could claim a superiority over him in eloquence, wisdom, and address. His cruelty however was as great as that of his father. Not satisfied with breaking down the gates of Priam's palace, he exercised the greatest barbarity upon the remains of his family, and without any regard to the sanctity of the place where Priam had taken refuge, he slaughtered him without mercy; or, according to others, dragged him by the hair, to the tomb of his father, where he sacrificed him, and where he cut off his head, and carried it in exultation through the streets of Troy fixed on the point of a spear. He also sacrificed Astyanax to his fury, and immolated Polyxena on the tomb of Achilles according to those who deny that that sacrifice was voluntary. When Troy was taken the captives were divided among the conquerors, and Pyrrhus had for his share Andromache the widow of Hector, a[illegible] lenus the son of Priam. With these [illegible] parted for Greece, and he probably [illegible] from destruction by giving credit [illegible] words of Helenus, who foretold h[illegible] if he sailed with the rest of the Gre[illegible] voyage would be attended with fatal [illegible] quences, and perhaps with death. [illegible] obliged him to take a different cour[illegible] the rest of the Greeks, and he travell[illegible] the greatest part of Thrace, where h[illegible] severe encounter with queen Hec[illegible] [*Vid. Harpalyce.*] The place of his [illegible] ment after the Trojan war is not [illegible] Some maintain that he went to T[illegible] where his grandfather Peleus still [illegible] This is confuted by others who [illegible] perhaps with more reason, that he [illegible] Epirus, where he laid the foundati[illegible] new kingdom, because his grandfa[illegible] leus had been deprived of his king[illegible] Acastus the son of Pelias. Neop[illegible] lived with Andromache after his [illegible] Greece, but it is unknown wh[illegible] treated her as a lawful wife, or as a [illegible] bine. He had a son by this wo[illegible] princess called Molossus, and two [illegible] we rely on the authority of Pausan[illegible] sides Andromache he married [illegible] the daughter of Menelaus, as also [illegible] the daughter of Cleodæus, one of [illegible] cendants of Hercules. The caus[illegible] death was variously related. Mene[illegible] fore the Trojan war had promi[illegible] daughter Hermione to Orestes, but [illegible] vices he experienced from the w[illegible] the courage of Neoptolemus du[illegible] siege of Troy, induced him to re[illegible] merit by making him his son in la[illegible] nuptials were accordingly celebra[illegible] Hermione became jealous of Andr[illegible] and because she had no children, [illegible] solved to destroy her Trojan ri[illegible] seemed to steal away the affections [illegible] common husband. In the absence [illegible] optolemus at Delphi, Hermione at[illegible] to murder Andromache, but she [illegible] vented by the interference of Peleu[illegible] cording to others, of the populace. [illegible] she saw her schemes defeated, sh[illegible] mined to lay violent hands upon h[illegible] avoid the resentment of Neoptolem[illegible] sudden arrival of Orestes changed [illegible] solutions, and she consented to el[illegible] her lover to Sparta. Orestes at t[illegible] time to revenge and to punish th[illegible] caused him to be assassinated in the [illegible] of Delphi, and he was murdered at [illegible] of the altar by Machæreus the priest [illegible] the hand of Orestes himself accor[illegible] Virgil, Paterculus, and Hyginus. [illegible] say that he was murdered by the Del[illegible]

had been bribed by the presents of s. It is unknown why Neoptole- ent to Delphi. Some support that he l to consult the oracle to know how ght have children by the barren Her- , others say that he went thither to the , od of the place the spoils which obtained during the Trojan war, to e the resentment of Apollo whom he ovoked by calling him the cause of ath of Achilles. The plunder of the mple of Delphi, if we believe others, e object of the journey of Neoptole- nd it cannot be but observed, that he d the same death and the same bar- s which he had inflicted in the tem- Minerva upon the aged Priam nd tched family. From this circum the antients have made use of the b of *Neoptolemic revenge* when a per- d suffered the same savage treatment others had received from his hand. elphians celebrated a festival with omp and solemnity in memory of olemus who had been slain in his t to plunder their temple, because, said, Apollo the patron of the place en in some manner accessary to the f Achilles *Patere.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg.* & 3.—*Paus.* 10. c. 24.—*Ovid Met.* 34, 455, &c. *Hereid.* 8.—*Strab.* 9.— *em.* 7.—*Eurip. Androm. & Orest. &c. in Pyrr.*—*Justin* 17, c. 3.—*Dictys.* 5 & 6.—*Homer Od.* 11. *Il.*—*Sophocl.* —*Apollod* 3, c. 13.——*Hygin.* fab. 02.—*Philostr. Her.* 19, &c —*Dares* —*Q. Smyrn.* 14.——A king of the , father of Olympias the mother of der. *Justin* 17, c. 3.——Another Epirus.——An uncle of the cele- Pyrrhus who assisted the Tarentines. made king of Epirus by the Epi- o had revolted from their lawful so- . He was put to death when he ed to poison his nephew, &c. *Plut.* .—— A tragic poet of Athens greatly by Philip king of Macedonia.—— ion of Alexander. He was the first mbed the walls of Gaza when that s taken by Alexander. After the death he received Armenia as his e, and made war against Eumenes. supported by Craterus, but an en- nt with Eumenes proved fatal to his Craterus was killed and himself y wounded by Eumenes. *C. Nep.* n — -One of the officers of Mithri- e Great. He was beaten by Lucul- a naval battle. *Plut. in Luc.*——A writer.

RIS, a large country of Asia, near ia. It was almost destitute of wa- ters. The inhabitants were called Necritæ. It was usual among them to suspend their dead bodies on the boughs of trees. *Diod.* 17.

NEPE, a constellation of the heavens, the same as Scorpio.——An inland town of Etruria, whose inhabitants are called Nepesini. *Ital.* 8, v. 490.

NEPHALIA, festivals in Greece, in honor of Mnemosyne the mother of the Muses.

NEPHELE, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, was by him mother of Phryxus and Helle. She was repudiated on pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and Athamas married Ino the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had several children. Ino became jealous of Nephele, because her children would succeed to their father's throne before her's by right of seniority, and she resolved to destroy them. Nephele was apprized of her wicked intentions, and she removed her children from the reach of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram sprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane, on whose back they escaped to Colchis. [*Vid Phryxus.*] Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud, whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds. Some call her *Nebula*, which word is the latin translation of *Nephele*. The fleece of the ram, which saved the life of Nephele's children, is often called the *Nephelian fleece*. *Apollod* 1, c. 9.—*Hygin.* 2, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 195.—*Flacc.* 11, v. 56.——A mountain of Thessaly once the residence of the Centaurs.

NEPHERUS, a king of Egypt, who assisted the Spartans against Persia, when Agesilaus was in Asia. He sent them a fleet of 100 ships, which were intercepted by Conon, as they were sailing towards Rhodes, &c. *Diod.* 14.

NEPIUS, a son of Hercules.

NEPIA, a daughter of Jasus, who married Olympus king of Mysia, whence the plains of Mysia are sometimes called *Napæ campi*.

CORN. NEPOS, a celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus. He was born at Hostilia, and like the rest of his learned contemporaries, he shared the favors and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and of Atticus, and recommended himself to the notice of the great and opulent by delicacy of sentiment and a lively disposition. According to some writers he composed three books of chronicles, as also a biographical account of all the most celebrated kings, generals and authors of antiquity. Of all his valuable compositions, nothing remains but his lives of the illustrious Greek and Roman

Nerlphus, a defart island near the Thracian Chersonesus.

Neritos, a mountain in the island of Ithaca, as also a small island in the Ionian sea, according to Mela. The word Neritos is often applied to the whole island of Ithaca and Ulysses, the king of it is called *Neritius dux*, and his ship *Neritia navis*. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 271.—*Plin.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Nero Claudius Domitius Cæsar, a celebrated Roman emperor, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after he succeeded to him on the thron . The beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greatest kindness and condescension, by affability, complaisance and popularity. The object of his administration seemed to be the good of his people, and when he was desired to sign his name to a list of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, *I wish to heaven I could not write.* He was an enemy to flattery, and hen the senate had liberally commended the wisdom of his government, Nero desired them so keep their praises till he deserved them. These promising virtues were soon discovered to be artificial, Nero soon displayed the propensities of his nature. He delivered himself from the sway of his mother, and at last ordered her to be assassinated. This unnatural act of barbarity might astonish some of the Romans, but Nero had his devoted adherents, and when he declared that he had taken away his mother's life to save himself from ruin, the senate applauded his measures, and the people signified their approbation. Many of his courtiers shared the unhappy fate of Agrippina, and Nero sacrificed to his fury or caprice all such as obstructed his pleasure, or diverted his inclination. In the night he generally sallied out from his palace, to visit the meanest taverns, and all the scenes of debauchery which Rome contained. In this nocturnal riot he was fond of insulting the people in the streets, and his attempts to offer violence to the wife of a Roman senator, nearly cost him his li e. He also turned actor and publicly appeared on the Roman stage in the meanest characters. In his attempts to excel in music and to conquer the disadvantages of a hoarse rough voice, he moderated his meals, and often passed the day without eating. The celebrity of the Olympian games attracted his notice. He passed into Greece, and presented himself as a candidate for the public honor. He was defeated in wrestling, but the flattery of the spectators adjudged him the victory, and Nero returne Rome with all the pomp and splen an eastern conqueror drawn in the c of Augustus, and attended by a band c ficians, actors and stage dancers from part f the empire. These private an lic amusements of the emperor were innocent, his character was injured a the lives of the people. But his c soon became more abominable, he di himself in the habit of a woman, an publicly married to one of his c This violence to nature and decen soon exchanged for another, Nero r his sex and celebrated his nuptials w of his meanest catamites, and it was occasion that one of the Romans o that the world would have been h Nero's father had had such a wif now his cruelty was displayed in superlative degree, and he sacrificed wantonness his wife Octavia Popp the celebrated writers Seneca, Luc tronius, &c. The christians also escape his barbarity. He had heard burning of Troy, and as he wished t that dismal scene, he caused Rome t on fire in different places. The co tion became soon universal and dur successive days the fire was inextin All was desolation, nothing was he the lamentations of mothers whose c had perished in the flames, the groa dying, and the continual fall of pal buildings. Nero was the only one joyed the general conflagration. H himself on the top of a high tower sang on his lyre the destruction of dreadful scene which his barbarity alized before his eyes. He attemp vert the public odium from his he feigned commiseration of the mi his subjects. He began to repair t and the public buildings at his own He built himself a celebrated palac he called his golden house. It w fusely adorned with gold, with stones, and with whatever was rare quisite. It contained spacious fie ficial lakes, woods, gardens, orcha whatever exhibited a beautiful scen entrance of this edifice could admi colossus of the emperor 120 feet galleries were each a mile long, whole was covered with gold T of the dining halls represented th ment, in motion as well as in fig continually turned round night a showering down all sorts of perfu sweet waters. When this grand which, according to Pliny, exte round the city, was finished, Ne

r he could lodge like a man. His n was not less remarkable in all his tions. When he went a fishing his re made with gold and silk. He peared twice in the same garment, hen he undertook a voyage, there ousands of servants to take care of rdrobe. This continuation of de- y and extravagance, at last, roused atment of the people. Many con- s were formed against the emperor, ey were generally discovered, and were accessary suffered the greatest ments. The most dangerous con- against Nero's life was that of Piso, which he was delivered by the con- of a slave. The conspiracy of Galba l more successful, and the conspirator, he was informed that his plot was to Nero, declared himself emperor. mpopularity of Nero favored his he was acknowledged by all the Ro- mpire, and the senate condemned the that sat on the throne to be dragged through the streets of Rome, and ed to death, and afterwards to be n down from the Tarpeian rock like eanest malefactor. This, however, t executed, and Nero by a voluntary prevented the execution of the sen- He killed himself, A. D. 68, in d. year of his age, after a reign of 13 and eight months. Rome was filled eclamation at the intelligence, and the s more strongly to indicate their joy caps, such as were generally used by who had received their freedom. vengeance was not only exercised the statues of the deceased tyrant, any of his friends were the object of public resentment, and many were d to pieces in such a violent manner, ne of the senators, and the universal id that he was afraid they should soon cause to wish for Nero. The tyrant, expired, begged that his head might e cut off from his body, and exposed insolence of an enraged populace, but the whole might be burned on the fu- pile. His request was granted by one alba's freedmen and his obsequies were rmed with the usual ceremonies. gh his death seemed to be the source iversal gladness, yet many of his fa- es lamented his fall, and were grieved e that their pleasures and amusements stopped by the death of the patron of uchery and extravagance. Even the of Parthia sent ambassadors to Rome, ndole with the Romans, and to beg they would honor and revere the me- y of Nero. His statues were also crowned with garlands of flowers, and many believed that he was not dead, but that he would soon make his appearance and take a due vengeance upon his enemies. It will be sufficient to observe in finishing the character of this tyrannical emperor, that the name of *Nero* is even now used emphatically to express a barbarous and unfeeling oppressor. Pliny calls him the common enemy and the fury of mankind, and in this he has been followed by all writers who exhibit Nero as a pattern of the most execrable barbarity and unpardonable wantonness. *Plut. in Galb.—Suet. in vitâ.—Plin.* 7, c. 8, &c.—*Dio.* 64.—*Aurel. Victor.—Tacit. An.*

Claudius Nero, a Roman general sent in Spain to succeed the two Scipios. He suffered himself to be imposed upon by Asdrubal, and was soon after succeeded by young Scipio. He was afterwards made a consul and intercepted Asdrubal who was passing from Spain into Italy with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. An engagement was fought near the river Metaurus, in which 56,000 of the Carthaginians were left in the field of battle and great numbers taken prisoners, A. U. C. 545. Asdrubal the Carthaginian general was also killed, and his head was cut off and thrown into his brother's camp by the conquerors. *Appian in Han.—Oros.* 4.—*Liv.* 27, &c.—*Horat* 4, od. 4. v. 37.—*Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Val. Max.* 4, c. 1. ——Another who opposed Cicero when he wished to punish with death such as were accessary to Catiline's conspiracy.——A son of Germanicus who was ruined by Sejanus and banished from Rome by Tiberius. He died in the place of his exile. His death was voluntary according to some. *Sueton. in Tiber.*——The Neros were of the Claudian family, which, during the republican times of Rome, was honored with 28 consulships, five dictatorships, six triumphs, seven censorships, and two ovations. They assumed the surname of Nero, which in the language of the Sabines signifies *strong* and *warlike*.

Neronia, a name given to Artaxata by Tiridates who had been restored to his kingdom by Nero, whose favors he acknowledged by calling the capital of his dominions after the name of his benefactor.

Neroniānæ Thermæ, baths at Rome made by the emperor Nero.

Nertobrigia, a town of Spain.

Nerva Cocceius, a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96. He rendered himself popular by his mildness, his generosity, and the active part he took in the management of affairs. He suffered no statues to be raised to his honor, and he applied

applied to the use of the government all the gold and silver statues which flattery and hatred had erected to his predecessor. In his civil character he was the patron of good manners, of sobriety and temperance. He forbad the mutilation of male children, and gave no countenance to the law which permitted the marriage of an uncle with his niece. He made a solemn declaration that no senator should suffer death during his reign, and this he observed with such sanctity that when two members of the senate had conspired against his life, he was satisfied to tell them that he was informed of their wicked machinations. He also conducted them to the public spectacles and sat himself between them, and when a sword was offered him according to the usual custom, he desired the conspirators to try it upon his body. Such goodness of heart, such confidence in the self conviction of the human mind, and such reliance upon the consequence of his lenity and indulgence, conciliated the minds of all his subjects. Yet as envy and danger are the constant companions of greatness, the prætorian guards at last mutinied, and Nerva nearly yielded to their fury. He uncovered his aged neck in the presence of the incensed soldiery, and bade them to seek their vengeance upon him, provided they spared the life of those to whom he was indebted for the empire, and whom his honor commanded him to defend. His seeming submission was unavailing, and he was at last obliged to surrender, to the fury of the soldiers, some of his friends and supporters. The infirmities of his age, and his natural timidity at last obliged him to provide himself against any future mutiny or tumult, by chusing a worthy successor. He had many friends and relations, but he did not consider the aggrandizement of his family, and he chose for his son and successor, Trajan, a man of whose virtues and greatness of mind he was fully convinced. This voluntary choice was approved by the acclamations of the people, and the wisdom and prudence which marked the reign of Trajan, showed how discerning was the judgment and how affectionate were the intentions of Nerva for the good of Rome. He died A. D. 98, and his successor showed his respect for his merit and for his character by raising him altars and temples in Rome, and in the provinces, and by ranking him in the number of the gods. Nerva was the first Roman emperor who was of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete. *Plin. paneg.*—*Diod.* 69.

Nerva M. Coccius, a consul in the reign of Tiberius. He starved himself because he would not be concerned in the exts of the emperor.——A celebrated consul with the emperor Vespas was father to the emperor of that

Nervii, a warlike people o Gaul who continually upbraided t bouring nations for submitting to t of the Romans. They attacked and were totally defeated. *Lucan* *Caes. bell G.*

Nerulum, an inland town of *Liv.* 9, c. 20.

Nesæa, one of the Nereides. 4, v. 338.

Nesimachus, the father of H don a native of Argos.

Nesis, an island on the coast of nia, famous for asparagus. *Plin.* *Lucan* 6, v. 90.

Nessus, a celebrated centaur Ixion and the Cloud. He offered to Dejanira whom Hercules had to his care with orders to carry h the river Evenus. [*Vid. Dejanira.*] les saw the distress of his wife from posite shore of the river, and imm he let fly one of his poisoned arrow struck the centaur to the heart. he expired gave the tunic he than Dejanira, assuring her that from the ed blood which had flowed from hi it had received the power of callin band away from unlawful loves. received it with pleasure, and this present caused the death of Hercul Hercules.] *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid* *Senec. in Herc. fur.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 18 4.——A river which separates Thr Macedonia. It is also called Nesus and Nestus.

Nestocles, a famous statuary of rival to Phidias.

Nestor, a son of Neleus and nephew to Pelias and grandson to N He had eleven brothers who were a with his father by Hercules. His age detained him at home and was t of his preservation. The conquero his life and placed him on the th Pylos. He married Eurydice the d of Clymenus, or according to other ibia the daughter of Atreus. He e tinguished himself in the field of bat was present at the nuptials of Pir when a bloody battle was fought b the Lapithæ and Centauts. As king los and Messenia he led his subjects Trojan war, where he distinguished h among the rest of the Grecian chie eloquence, address, wisdom, justice, uncommon prudence of mind. displays his character in the most

is heroes, and Agamemnon exclaims if he had 10 generals like Nestor, he d soon see the walls of Troy reduced hes. After the Trojan war Nestor re- to Greece, where he enjoyed in the m of his family, the peace and tranqui- which were due to his wisdom and to ld age. The manner and the time of leath are unknown; the autiens are all ed that he lived three generations of , which length of time some suppose e 300 years, though more probably on- , allowing 30 years for each generation. n that circumstance therefore, it was l among the Greeks and the Latins n they wished a long and happy life to r friends, to wish them to see the years Nestor. He had many children, two ghters, Pisidice and Polycaste; and seven , Perseus, Straticus, Aretus, Echephron, Istus, Antilochus, and Trasimedes. hor was one of the Argonauts according Valerius Flaccus 1, v. 380, &c. *Dictys.* rs, c. 13. &c.—*Homer Il.* 1, &c. *Od.* 3 1.—*Hygin.* fab 10 & 273.—*Pausf.* 3. c. l. 4. c 3 & 31.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 169, &c.—*Horat.* 1, 15.——A poet of Lycaonia in the age he emperor Severus. He was father to nder, who under the emperor Alex- r wrote some fabulous stories.——One he body guards of Alexander. *Polyæn.*

NESTUS or NESSUS, a river which sepa- Thrace from Macedonia. It falls in- he Ægean sea near the island Thasos. sometimes called Nesus & Nessus.

NETUM, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, 69.

NEURI, a people of Sarmatia. *Mela.* 1.

NICÆA, a widow of Alexander who ried Demetrius.——A daughter of An- ter who married Perdiccas.——A city ndia. It was built by Alexander on the spot where he had obtained a victory king Porus.——A town of Bithynia t by Antigonus the son of Philip king Macedonia. It was originally called igonia, and afterwards Nicæa by Lysi- chus, who gave it the name of his wife was daughter of Antipater.——A town Liguria built by the people of Massilia.

NICAGORAS, a sophist of Athens in the n of the emperor Philip He wrote lives of illustrious men, and was reck- d one of the greatest and most learned n of his age.

NICANDER, a king of Sparta who made r against the Messenians and Rhodians, l encouraged the Ætolians to take up ns against the Romans. He was of the mily of the Proclidæ. He had an inter- view with Philip king of Macedonia, who incited him to make war against Rome.——A writer of Chalcedon.——A Greek grammarian, poet and physician of Ionia. He rendered himself known by his writings. Two of his poems entitled *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca* are still extant. *Cic.* 1, *de Orat.*

NICANOR, a man who conspired against the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 6.——A son of Parmenio who died in Hyrcania, &c. ——A surname of Demetrius. [*Vid. Demetrius 2d.*]——An unskilful pilot of Antigonus, *Polyæn.*——A servant of Atticus. *Cic.* 5, ep. 3.——A Samian who wrote a treatise on rivers.——A governor of Media conquered by Seleucus. He had been governor over the Athenians under Cassander, by whose orders he was put to death.——A general of the emperor Titus wounded at the siege of Jerusalem.——A governor of Munychia who seized the Piræus, and assisted Antigonus with a fleet. *Diod.* 18. ——A brother of Cassander destroyed by Olympias. *Id.* 19.——A general of Antiochus king of Syria. He made war against the Jews and showed himself uncommonly cruel.

NICARCHUS, a Corinthian philosopher in the age of Periander. *Plut.*——An Arcadian chief who deserted to the Persians at the return of the ten thousand Greeks.

NICARTHIDES, a man set over Persepolis by Alexander.

NICATOR, a surname of Seleucus king of Syria, from his having been conquered.

NICE, a daughter of Thestius. *Apollod.*

NICEPHORIUS, a river which flowed by the walls of Tigranocerta. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 4.

NICEPHORIUM, a town of Mesopotamia where Venus had a temple. *Liv.* 32, c. 33.

NICERATUS, a poet who wrote a poem in praise of Lysander.——The father of Nicias.

NICETERIA, a festival at Athens in memory of the victory which Minerva obtained over Neptune in their dispute about giving a name to the capital of the country.

NICIA, a city. *Vid.* Nicæa.

NICIAS, an Athenian general, celebrated for his valor and for his misfortunes. He early conciliated the good will of the people by his liberality, and he established his military character by taking the island of Cythera from the power of Lacedæmon. When Athens determined to make war against Sicily, Nicias was appointed with Alcibiades and Lamachus to conduct the expedition which he reprobated as impolitic, and as the future cause of calamities to the

the Athenian power. In Sicily he behaved with great firmness, but he often blamed the quick and inconsiderate measures of his colleagues. The success of the Athenians remained long doubtful. Alcibiades was recalled by his enemies to take his trial, and Nicias was left at the head of affairs. Syracuse was surrounded by a wall, and tho' the operations were carried on slowly, yet the city would have surrendered, had not the sudden appearance of Gylippus the Corinthian ally of the Sicilians cheered up the courage of the besieged at the critical moment. Gylippus proposed terms of accommodation to the Athenians which were refused. Some battles were fought in which the Sicilians obtained the advantage, and Nicias at last tired of his ill success and grown desponding, demanded of the Athenians a reinforcement or a successor. Demosthenes upon this was sent with a powerful fleet, but the advice of Nicias was despised, and the admiral by his eagerness to come to a decisive engagement, ruined his fleet and the interest of Athens. The fear of his enemies at home prevented Nicias from leaving Sicily, and when at last a continued series of ill success obliged him to comply, he found himself surrounded on every side by the enemy without hope of escaping. He gave himself up to the conquerors with all his army, but the assurances of safety which he had received soon proved vain and false, and he was no sooner in the hands of the enemy than he was shamefully put to death with Demosthenes. His troops were sent to quarries where the plague, and hard labor diminished their numbers and aggravated their misfortunes. The manner in which Nicias died is unknown according to some writers. He perished about 413 years before Christ, and the Athenians lamented in him a great and valiant but unfortunate general. *Plut. in vita.—C. Nep. in Alcib.—Thucyd.* 4, &c.—*Diod.* 15.——A grammarian of Rome intimate with Cicero.——A man of Nicæa who wrote an history of philosophers.——A physician of Pyrrhus king of Epirus who made an offer to the Romans of poisoning his master for a sum of money. The Roman general disdained his offers and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery. He is often called Cineas.——A painter in the age of Alexander. *Ælian V. H.* 3. c. 31.

NICIPPE, a daughter of Pelops who married Sthenelus.——A daughter of Thespius. *Apolled.*

NICIPPUS, a tyrant of Cos, one of whose sheep brought forth a lion. *Ælian V. H.* 1, c 29.

NICO, one of the Tarentine chiefs who conspired against the life of Annib 30.——A celebrated architect an trician. He was father to the celeb len, the prince of physicians.——O slaves of Craterus.——The name which Augustus met before the Actium, a circumstance which he c as a favorable omen.——The na elephant remarkable for his fidelit Pyrrhus.

NICOCHARES, a Greek comic po age of Aristophanes.

NICOCLES, a familiar friend of condemned to death. *Plut.*——A Salamis celebrated for his contest king of Phœnicia to prove which two was most effeminate.——A Paphos who reigned under the pr of Ptolemy king of Egypt. He from his friend to the king of Pers which Ptolemy ordered one of his to put him to death to strike terr other dependant princes. The serv willing to murder the monarch, him to kill himself. Nicocles obey all his family followed his exam years before the Christian era.—— tient Greek poet who called phy happy race of men, because light p their good deeds to the world, earth hid all their faults and imperf ——A king of Cyprus who succeed goras on the throne 374 years befor It was with him that the philosop crates corresponded.——A tyrant cyon deposed by means of Ara Achæan.

NICOCRATES, a tyrant of Cyre An author at Athens, about the 111 piad.——A king of Salamis in Cypr made himself known by the valua lection of books which he had. *A*

NICOCREON, a tyrant of Salamis age of Alexander the Great. He the philosopher Anaxarchus to be to pieces in a mortar.

NICODEMUS, an Athenian appoi Conon over the fleet, which was the assistance of Artaxerxes.——A of Italy, &c.——An ambassador Pompey by Ariistobulus.

NICODORUS, a wrestler of M who studied philosophy in his o *Ælian. V. H.* 2.——An Athenian ar

NICODROMUS, a son of Hercul Nice.——An Athenian who invade na. &c.

NICOLAUS, a philosopher.——A brated Syracusan, who endeavoured patetic speech to dissuade his count from offering violence to the Athenia soners, who had been taken with

general. His eloquence was unavail-
——An officer of Ptolemy against An-
ıs.

COMĂCHA, a daughter of Themisto-

COMĂCHUS, the father of the philoso-
Aristotle.——One of Alexander's
ds.——An excellent painter.——A
agorean philosopher.——A Lacedæ-
an general conquered by Timotheus.
A writer in the fifth century, &c.

COMĒDES 1st. a king of Bithynia,
: 278 years before the Christian era.
as by his exertions that this part of
became a monarchy. He behaved with
: cruelty to his brothers, and built a
a which he called by his own name,
ıicedia. *Justin.—Pauf.* &c

COMĒDES, 2d. was ironically surnamed
ator, because he drove his father
s from the kingdom of Bithynia, and
d him to be assassinated. He reigned
ars. Mithridates laid claim to his
dom, but all their disputes were decid-
the Romans who deprived Nicome-
f the province of Paphlagonia, and his
tious rival of Cappadocia. He gained
fection of his subjects by a courteous
viour, and by a mild and peaceful go-
ment. *Justin.*

COMĒDES, 3d. son and successor of
preceding, was dethroned by his bro-
Socrates, and afterwards by the ambi-
Mithridates. The Romans re-established
him on his throne and encouraged
to make reprisals upon the king of
ıs. He followed their advice, and he
at last, expelled another time from his
nions, till Sylla came into Asia, who re-
d him to his former power and abili-
Strab. Appian.

COMĒDES 4th. was son and successor
Nicomedes 3d. He passed his life in an
and tranquil manner, and enjoyed the
which his alliance with the Romans
procured him. He died without issue,
eft his kingdom and all his possessions
e Roman people. *Strab.* 12.—*Appian.*
id.—Justin. 38, c. 2, &c.—*Flor.* 3, c.
—A celebrated geometrician in the age
e philosopher Eratosthenes. He made
elf known by his useful machines, &c.
n engineer in the army of Mithridates.
One of the preceptors of the emperor
Antoninus.

COMĒDIA, a town of Bithynia. It
the capital of the country, and it has
compared for its beauty and greatness
Rome, Antioch or Alexandria. It be-
e celebrated for being the residence of
emperor Constantine and most of his
erial successors. It had been founded
by Nicomedes the king of the country.
Some supposed that it was originally called
Astacus and Olbia, though it is generally
believed that they were all different cities.
Ammian. 17.—*Pauf. Eliac.—Plin.* 5, &c.
—*Strab.* 12, &c.

NICON, a pirate of Pheræ in Peloponne-
sus, &c. *Pelop.*——A native of Taren-
tum. *Vid* Nico.

NICONIA, a town of Pontus.

NICŎPHRON, a comic poet of Athens,
sometime after the age of Aristophanes.

NICOPŎLIS, a city of lower Egypt.——
A town of Armenia, built by Pompey the
Great in memory of a victory, which he
had there obtained over the forces of
Mithridates.——Another in Thrace, built
on the banks of the Nestus by Trajan, in
memory of a victory, which he obtained
there over the barbarians.——A town of
Epirus, built by Augustus after the battle of
Actium.——Another near Jerusalem
founded by the emperor Vespasian.——A-
nother in Mœsia.——Another in Dacia,
built by Trajan to perpetuate the memory
of a celebrated battle.——Another near the
bay of Issus, built by Alexander.

NICOSTRĂTA, a courtezan who left all
her possessions to Sylla.——The same as
Carmente.

NICOSTRĂTUS, a man of Argos of great
strength. He was fond of imitating Her-
cules by cloathing himself in a lion's skin.
——One of Alexander's soldiers. He con-
spired against the king's life.——A drama-
tic actor of Ionia.——A comic poet of Ar-
gos.——An orator of Macedonia, in the
reign of the emperor M. Antoninus.——A
son of Menelaus and Helen.——A general
of the Achæans who defeated the Mace-
donians.

NICOTELĒA, a celebrated woman of
Messenia, who said that she became preg-
nant of Aristomenes, by a serpent. *Pauf.*
4, c. 14.

NICOTELES, a Corinthian drunkard,
&c.

NIGER, a friend of M. Antony. He was
sent to him by Octavia, whom Antony had
repudiated.——A surname of Clitus, whom
Alexander killed in a fit of drunkenness.—
A river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic
ocean

NIGER C. Pescennius Justus, a celebrat-
ed governor in Syria, well known by his
valor in the Roman armies, while yet a pri-
vate man. At the death of Pertinax he
was declared emperor of Rome, and his
claims to that elevated situation were sup-
ported by a sound understanding, prudence
of mind, moderation, courage, and virtue.
He proposed to imitate the actions of the
venerable

venerable Antoninus, of Trajan, of Titus and M. Aurelius. He was remarkable for his fondness of antient discipline. He never suffered his soldiers to drink wine, but obliged them to quench their thirst with water and vinegar. He forbad the use of silver or gold utensils in his camp. All the bakers and cooks were driven away and the soldiers were ordered to live, during the expedition they undertook, merely upon biskets. In his punishments Niger was inexorable, he condemned ten of his soldiers to be beheaded in the presence of the army, because they had stolen and eaten a fowl. The sentence was heard with groans. The army interfered, and when Niger consented to diminish the punishment for fear of kindling rebellion, he yet ordered the criminals to make each a restoration of ten fowls to the person whose property they had stolen. They were besides ordered not to light a fire the rest of the campaign, but to live upon cold aliments and to drink nothing but water. Such great qualifications in a general seemed to promise the restoration of antient discipline in the Roman armies, but the death of Niger frustrated every hope of reform. Severus who had also been invested with the imperial purple marched against him; some battles were fought, and Niger was, at last, defeated, A. D. 195. His head was cut off and fixed to a long spear and carried in triumph through the streets of Rome. He reigned about one year. *Herodian.*

P. Nigidius Figulus, a celebrated philosopher and astrologer at Rome. He was one of the most learned men of his age. He was intimate with Cicero, and gave him his most unbiassed opinions concerning the conspirators who had leagued to destroy Rome with Catiline. He was made pretor and honored with a seat in the senate. In the civil wars he followed the interest of Pompey, for which he was banished by the conqueror. He died in the place of his banishment 47 years before Christ. *Cic. ad. fam.* 4.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 639.

Nigritæ, a people of Africa, who dwelt on the banks of the Niger.

Nileus, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Myus, Teos, Lebedos, Clazomenæ, &c. *Paus.* 7, c. 2, &c.——A philosopher who had in his possession all the writings of Aristotle.

Nilus, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt and falls into the mediterranean sea. It was before called Ægyptus. The river Nile is one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. Its were unknown to the antients, and derns are equally ignorant of their whence an impossibility is generall by the proverb of *Nili caput quer* flows through the middle of Egypt in thern direction, and when it comes town of Cercasorum, it then divi into several streams, and falls into diterranean by seven mouths. T eastern canal is called the Pelusia most western is called the Canopi The other canals are the Sebenny of Sais, the Mendesian, Bolbitine colic. They have all been forme ture, except the two last, which dug by the labors of men. T which the Nile forms by its di several streams is called Delta, fo semblance to the fourth letter of alphabet. The Nile yearly ove country, and it is to those regula tions that the Egyptians are ind the fertile produce of their lands gins to rise in the month of May successive days, and then decreases the same number of days. If higher than 16 cubits a famine is expected, but if it exceeds this by bits it is of the most dangerou quences: houses are overturned, are drowned, and a great numbe are produced from the mud whi the fruits of the earth. The over the Nile which remained unknow antients, though searched with th application, are owing to the h which regularly fall in Æthiop months of April and May, and w down like torrents upon the co lay it all under water. These some people suppose, were well Homer, as he seems to show it that the Nile flowed down fro *Strab.* 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 9 *quæst. Nat.* 4.—*Lucan.* 1, 2, &c.— *ep. de Nilo.*—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 31 &c.—*Herodot.* 2.—*Lucret.* 6, v. 7 *mian.* 22.—*Paus.* 10, c. 32.—*Plin*

Ninnius, a tribune who op dius the enemy of Cicero.

Ninias. *Vid.* Ninyas.

Ninus, a son of Belus who fo Assyrian monarchy of which h first sovereign. This monarchy suppose, subsisted for 920 years. very warlike, and extended his from Egypt to the extremities of Bactriana. He built a celebra which he gave his own name. enamoured of Semiramis the wi his officers, and he married he

destroyed himself through fear rful rival. Ninus reigned 52 his death, 1817 years before era, he left his kingdom to the wife Semiramis, by whom he The history of Ninus is very even fabulous according to the some. Ctesias is the historian it is derived, but little reliance ced upon him, when Aristotle unworthy to be believed. Nideath, received divine honors, the Jupiter of the Assyrians and s of the Chaldæans. *Ctesias.*—*Justin* 1, c. 2.—*Herodot* 2.——A city, the capital of Assyria, built ks of the Tigris by Ninus. It ding to the relation of Diodorus ifteen miles long, nine broad, eight in circumference. It was d by large walls 100 feet high, on f which three chariots could pass a-breast. It was defended by ers, which were each 200 feet t is called Nineveh in scripture *Strab.* 1.—*Diod.* 2.—*Herodot.* 1, c.—*Paus.* 8. c. 33.—*Lucian.*

ss, a son of Ninus and Semiramis Assyria. He succeeded his mother voluntarily abdicated the crown. ppose that Semiramis was put to her own son, because she had enhim to commit incest. The reign s is remarkable for its luxury and nce. The prince left the care of rnment to his favorites and minis- gave himself up to pleasure, riot uchery, and never appeared in pub- s successors imitated the example of uptuousness. Their name is little ill the age of Sardanapalus. *Justin* —*Diod* 1 &c.

IE, a daughter of Tantalus king of y Euryanassa or Dione. She marphion the son of Jasus, by whom ten sons and ten daughters accordHesiod, or two sons and three daughording to Herodotus. Homer and ius say that she had six daughters many sons, and Ovid, Apollodorus, ording to the more received opinion that she had seven sons and seven rs. The sons were Sipylus, Minyntalus, Agenor, Phædimus, Damas and Ismenus. The daughters were xa, Ethodæa or Thera, Astyoche, Pelopia or Chloris, Asticratea and . The number of her children enher pride, and she had the imprunot only to prefer herself to Latona d only two children, but she even insulted her, and ridiculed the worship which was paid to her, observing that she had a better claim to altars and sacrifices than the mother of Apollo and Diana. This insolence provoked Latona. She entreated her children to punish the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters except Chloris were equally destroyed by Diana, and Niobe, struck at the suddenness of her misfortunes, was changed into a stone. The carcases of Niobe's children, according to Homer, were left unburied in the plains for nine successive days, because Jupiter changed into stones all such as attempted to bury them. On the tenth day they were honored with a funeral by the gods. *Homer Il.* 24.—*Elian V. H.* 12, c. 36.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, fab. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 9.—*Horat.* 4. *od.* 6.—*Propert.* 2, el 6.——A daughter of Phoroneus, king of Peloponnesus, by Laodice. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom she had a son called Argus, who gave his name to Argia or Argolis, a country of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 22.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1. l. 3, c. 8.

NIPHÆUS, a man killed by horses, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 570.

NIPHATES, a mountain of Asia, which divides Armenia from Assyria. The sources of the Tigris were in its neighbourhood. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 15.——A river of Armenia, falling into the Tigris. *Horat.* 2, od. 9.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 245.

NIPHE, one of Diana's companions. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 245.

NIREUS, a king of Naxos, son of Charops and Aglaia. He was celebrated for his beauty. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Horat.* 2, od 20.

NISA, a town of Greece. *Homer Il.* 2.——A country woman. *Virg. Ecl.* 8.——A place. *Vid.* Nysa.——A celebrated plain of Media, near the Caspian sea, famous for its horses.

NISÆA, a naval station on the coasts of Megaris. *Strab.* 9.

NISÆI, a sea nymph. *Virg. G.* 4.

NISIBIS, a town of Mesopotamia on the Tigris, celebrated as being a barrier between the provinces of Rome and the Persian empire, during the reign of the Roman emperors. It was sometimes called Antiochia Mygdonica. It was built by a colony of Macedonians. *Joseph.* 20, c. 2.—*Strab.* 11.—*Ammian.* 25, &c.

NISUS, a son of Hyrtacus, born on mount Ida near Troy. He came to Italy with Æneas, and signalized himself by his valor

valor against the Rutulians. He was joined in the closest friendship with Euryalus, a young Trojan, and with him he entered in the dead of night the enemy's camp. As they were returning victorious, after much bloodshed, they were perceived by the Rutulians; who attacked Euryalus. Nisus in endeavouring to rescue his friend from the enemy's darts, perished himself with him, and their heads were cut off and fixed on a spear, and carried in triumph to the camp. Their death was greatly lamented by all the Trojans, and their great friendship, like that of a Pylades and an Orestes, or of a Theseus and Pirithous, is become proverbial. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 176, &c.——A king of Dulichium, remarkable for his probity and virtue. *Homer Od.* 18.——A king of Megara. He was son of Mars, or more probably of Pandion. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, and received as his portion the country of Megaris. The peace of the brothers was interrupted by the hostilities of Minos, who wished to avenge the death of his son Androgeus, who had been murdered by the Athenians. Megara was besieged, and Attica laid waste. The fate of Nisus depended totally upon a yellow lock, which, as long as it continued on his head, according to the words of an oracle, promised him life, and success to his affairs. His daughter Scylla saw from the walls of Megara the royal besieger, and she became desperately enamoured of him. To obtain a more immediate interview with this object of her passion, she stole away the fatal hair from her father's head as he was asleep: the town was immediately taken, but Minos disregarded the services of Scylla, and she threw herself into the sea. The gods changed her into a lark, and Nisus assumed the nature of the hawk, at the very moment that he gave himself death not to fall into the enemy's hands. These two birds have continually been at variance with one another, and Scylla, by her apprehensions at the sight of her father, seems to suffer the punishment which her perfidy deserves. *Apollod.* 3. c. 15.—*Pans.* 1, c. 19.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 6, &c.

NISYROS, an island in the Ægean sea, at the west of Rhodes. Its capital town bore the same name. It was originally joined to the island of Cos, according to Pliny, and it bore the name of Porphyris. Neptune, who was supposed to have separated them with a blow of his trident, was worshipped there, and called Nisyreus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 6.—*Strab.* 10.

NITETIS, a daughter of Apries, king of Egypt, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

NITOCRIS, a celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates, in the middle of that city, and a number of reservoirs for the superfluous waters of that river. She ordered herself buried over one of the gates of the city, and placed an inscription on her tomb, signified that her successors would find great treasures within, if ever they stood in need of money, but that their labour would be but ill repaid if ever they venture to open it without necessity. Cyrus, overcome thro' curiosity, and was struck to find in these words, *If thy avarice had not been insatiable thou never wouldst have ransacked the monuments of the dead.* *Herodot.* 1, c. 185. Another queen of Egypt who built a third pyramid.

NITRIA, a country of Egypt with several towns of the same name, above Memphis.

NOAS, a river of Thrace falling into the Ister. *Herodot.* 4. c. 49.

NOCTILUCA, a surname of Diana, who had a temple at Rome, on mount Palatine. *Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Horat.* 4, od. 6.

NOLA, an antient town of Campania, which became a Roman colony before the first Punic war. It was founded by the Ausonians, or according to others by an Etrurian colony. It is said that Virgil has introduced the name of Nola in his Georgics, but that when he was refused a glass of water by the inhabitants as he passed through the city, he totally blotted it out of his poem, and substituted the word *Sarno* in the 225th line of the 2d book of his Georgics. Nola was besieged by Annibal, and bravely defended by Marcellus. Augustus died there on his return from Neapolis to Rome. It is said that bells were first invented there in the beginning of the fifth century, which reasons they have been called *Nolæ* or *Campanæ*, in Latin. *Pater.* 1. *Suet. in Aug.*—*Sil.* 12, v. 161.—*Ammian.* 7, c. 20,

NOMADES, a name given to all the uncivilized people who had no fixed habitation, and who continually changed the place of their residence, to go in quest of pasture, for the numerous cattle which they tended. There were Nomades in Asia, India, Arabia, Africa. Those of Africa were afterwards called Numidians, by a small change of the letters which compose their name. *Herodot.* 1, c. 15. l. 4, c. 186.—*Strab.* 7.—*Mela.* 2. c. 1. l. 3.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 343.—*Pans.* 8. c. 43.

NOMÆ, a town of Sicily.

NOMENTUM, a town of the Sabines in Italy. The dictator Q. Servilius Priscus gave the Veientes and Fidenates to them there A. U. C. 312, and totally ruined them. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 905.

MII, mountains of Arcadia.

MIUS, a surname given to Apollo, be-
he fed the flocks of king Admetus
essaly. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.

NACRIS, a town of Arcadia, which
ed its name from a wife of Lycaon.
was a mountain of the same name in
eighbourhood. Evander is sometimes
l *Nonacrius heros*, as being an Arca-
by birth. *Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 97.—*Paus.*
17, &c.

NIUS, a Roman soldier imprisoned
aying respect to Galba's statues, &c.
. *Hist.* 1, c. 56.

OPIA or CNOPIA, a town of Bœotia,
re Amphiaraus had a temple.

ORA, a place of Asia, where Eumenes
ed for some time, &c.

ORAX, a son of Mercury and Fry-
who led a colony of Iberians into
ia. *Paus.* 10, c. 17.

RBA, a town of the Volsci. *Liv.*
44.

NORBANUS, a young and ambitious
an who opposed Sylla, and joined his
ft to that of young Marius. In his
ship he marched against Sylla, by
m he was defeated, &c. *Plut.*——A
d and general of Augustus, who em-
ed him in Macedonia against the re-
cans. He was defeated by Brutus, &c.

RICUM, a country of antient Illyri-
It was formerly a kingdom, but it
wards became a Roman province. It
ded between the Danube, and part of
Alps and Vindelicia. One of its chief
bore same name. Its savage inhabi-
made many incursions upon the Ro-
and were at last conquered under Ti-
. In the reign of Diocletian Nori-
was divided into two parts, Ripense
Mediterraneum. *Dionys. Perieg.*—*Strab.*
Plin. 34, c. 14.—*Tacit. Hist.* 3, c. 5.—
. 14, od. 4.

ORTHIPPUS, a Greek tragic poet.

ORTIA, a name given to the goddess
rtune among the Etrurians. *Liv* 7, c. 3.

ORTHUS, a son of Deucalion.——A first
of Darius, king of Persia, from his
timacy.

OTIUM, a town of Æolia near the
er. It was peopled by the inhabitants
colophon, who left their antient habi-
ns because Notium was more conven-
y situated in being on the sea shore.

OTUS, the south wind, called also
ter.

OVATUS, a man who severely attacked
character of Augustus, under a fictitious
e. The emperor discovered him, and
fined him a small sum of money.

OVIODUNUM, a town of the Ædui in
Gaul. It was taken by J. Cæsar. It is
pleasantly situated on the Ligeris, and now
called Noyon. *Cæs bell. G.* 2, c. 12.

NOVIUS PRISCUS, a man banished from
Rome by Nero, on suspicion that he was
accessary to Piso's conspiracy. *Tacit. Ann.*
15 c. 71 ——A man who attempted to
assassinate the emperor Claudius.

NOX, one of the most antient deities
among the heathens, daughter of Chaos.
From her union with her brother Erebus,
she gave birth to the Day and the Light.
She was also the mother of the Parcæ,
Hesperides, Dreams, of Discord, Death,
Momus, Fraud, &c. She is called by some
of the poets the mother of all things, of
gods as well as of men, and she was wor-
shipped with great solemnity by the anti-
ents. She had a famous statue in Diana's
temple at Ephesus. It was usual to offer
her a black sheep, as she was the mother
of the Furies. The cock was also offered
to her, as that bird proclaims the approach
of day, during the darkness of the night.
She is represented as mounted on a chariot
and covered with a veil bespangled with
stars. The constellations generally went
before her, as her constant messengers.
Sometimes she is seen holding two children
under her arms, one of which is black, re-
presenting death, and the other white re-
presenting sleep. Some of the moderns
have described her as a woman veiled in
mourning, and crowned with poppies, and
carried on a chariot drawn by owls and
bats. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 250.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1,
v. 445 — *Paus* 10, c. 38. —*Hesiod. Theog.*

NUCERIA, a town of Campania taken by
Annibal. It became a Roman colony un-
der Augustus. *Lucan* 2, v. 472.—*Liv.* 27,
c. 3.——A town of Umbria.

NUITHONES, a people of Germany.

NUMA MARCIUS, a man made governor
of Rome by Tullus Hostilius.

NUMA POMPILIUS, a celebrated philo-
sopher of Cures. He married Tatia the
daughter of Tatius the king of the Sabines,
and at her death he retired into the coun-
try to devote himself more freely to literary
pursuits. At the death of Romulus, the
Romans fixed upon him to be their new
king, and two senators were sent to acquaint
him with the decisions of the senate and
of the people. Numa refused their offers, and
it was not but at the repeated solicitations
and prayers of his friends that he was pre-
vailed upon to accept the royalty. The be-
ginning of his reign was popular, and he
dismissed the 300 body guards which his
predecessor had kept around his person,
and observed that he did not distrust a peo-
ple who had compelled him to reign over
them.

them. He was not, like Romulus, fond of war and military expeditions, but he applied himself to tame the ferocity of his subjects, to inculcate in their minds a reverence for the deity, and to quell their dissensions by dividing all the citizens into different classes. He established different orders of priests, and taught the Romans not to worship the deity by images, and from his example no graven or painted statues appeared in the temples or sanctuaries of Rome for the space of 160 years. He encouraged the report which was spread of his paying regular visits to the nymph Egeria, and made use of her name to give sanction to the laws and institutions which he had introduced. He established the college of the vestals, and told the Romans that the safety of the empire depended upon the preservation of the sacred *ancyle* or *shield* which, as was generally believed, had dropped from heaven. He dedicated a temple to Janus, which, during his whole reign, remained shut as a mark of peace and tranquility at Rome. After a reign of 42 years, in which he had given every possible encouragement to the useful arts, and in which he had cultivated peace, Numa died in the year of Rome 82. Not only the Romans, but also the neighbouring nations were eager to pay their last offices to a monarch whom they revered for his abilities, moderation and humanity. He forbad his body to be burnt according to the custom of the Romans, but he ordered it to be buried near mount Janiculum, with many of the books which he had written. These books were accidentally found by one of the Romans about 400 years after his death, and as they contained nothing new or interesting, but merely the reasons why he had made innovations in the form of worship and in the religion of the Romans, they were burnt by order of the senate. He left behind one daughter called Pompilia, who married Numa Marcius, and became the mother of Ancus Martius the fourth king of Rome. Some say that he had also four sons, but this opinion is ill founded. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Varro*—*Liv.* 1—*Plin.* 13, 14, &c.—*Flor.* 1, c. 2.—*Virg. Æn.* 6 & 9.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 2 & 17.—*Val. Max.* 1. c. 2.—*Dionys. Hal.* 2, c. 59.—*Ovid Fast.* 3, &c.

NUMĀNA, a town of Picenum in Italy. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.

NUMANTIA, a town of Spain celebrated for the long war of 20 years which it maintained against the Romans. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war and to see the destruction of Numantia. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men, bravely opposed by the besieged no more than 4000 men able to Both armies behaved with valor, and the courage of the Numa soon changed into despair and provisions began to fail, and the flesh of their horses, and that of their dead companions, were necessitated to draw lots devour one another. The melan ation of their affairs obliged render to the Roman general, manded them to deliver themse the morrow; they refused, longer time had been granted tions, they retired and set houses and all destroyed themselves not even one remained to adorn umph of the conqueror. Some however deny that, and support her of Numantines delivered them to Scipio's hands, and that 50 of drawn in triumph at Rome sold as slaves. The fall of Numa more glorious than that of Carthe rinth, though inferior to them, taken by the Romans, A. U. C. the conqueror obtained the surna manticus. *Flor.* 2, c. 18—*Appian* *Paterc.* 2, c. 3.—*Cic.* 1. *off.*—*Strab.* 2, c. 6.—*Plut.*

NUMANTĪNA, a woman accu Tiberius of making her husband enchantments, &c. *Tacit.* 4, c. 21

NUMĀNUS REMŬLUS, a Rutu accused the Trojans of effeminac *Æn.* 9, v. 592.

NUMĒNES, a follower of the of Plato and Pythagoras, born in Syria. He flourished in the re Antoninus.

NUMENIA or NEOMENIA, a fe served by the Greeks at the be every lunar month, in honor of all but especially of Apollo, or the su justly deemed the author of light whatever distinction is made in the seasons, days and nights. It was with games and public enter which were provided at the expen citizens, and which were always fr by the poor. Solemn prayers were at Athens during the solemnity for perity of the republic. The dei well as the heroes of the antients nored and invoked in the festival.

NUMENIUS, a philosopher who that the chaos from which the w created, was animated by an evil m ficent soul. He lived in the second

NUMENTĀNA *via*, a road fr

led to mount Sacer through one of tes called Viminalis porta. *Liv.* 3, c. 52.

IMERIĀNUS M. Aurelius, a son of the ror Carus. He accompanied his fa into the east with the title of Cæsar, t his death he succeeded him with his er Carinus. His reign was short. months after his father's death, he murdered in his litter by his father in Arrius Aper, who accompanied him in pedition. The murderer who hoped scend the vacant throne, continued to the litter as if the emperor was alive, he found a proper opportunity to de his sentiments. The stench of the bo discovered his perfidy, and he was to the fury of the soldiers. Nu has been admired for his learning as his moderation. He was natu eloquent speaker, and in poetry he inferior to no writer of his age.——A of the emperor Severus.

UMERIUS, a man who favored the of Marius to Africa, &c.——A friend mpey taken by J. Cæsar's adherents, *Plut.*

ŪMICUS, a small river of Latium near nium, where the dead body of Æneas found, and where Anna, Dido's sister, ned herself. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 150, &c. *il.* 8, v. 359.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 328, &c. 3, v. 643.

ŬMIDIA, an inland county of Africa. was bounded on the north by the Medi ranean sea, south by Gætulia, west by uritania, and east by a part of Libya ich was called Africa propria. The in itants were called Nomades and after ds Numidæ. It was the kingdom of nissa, who was the occasion of the third ic war, on account of the offence he had ived from the Carthaginians. Jugurtha ned there, as also Juba the father and . It was conquered and became a Ro n province, of which Sallust was the first vernor. The Numidians were excellent riors. In their expeditions they always deavoured to engage with the enemy in e night time. They rode without saddles bridles, whence they have been called *Ipsani*. They had their wives in common the rest of the barbarian nations of an quity. *Sallust in Jug.*—*Flor* 2, c. 15.—*rab.* 2 & 17.—*Mela.* 1, c. 4, &c.—*Ovid. let.* 15, v. 754.

NUMIDIUS, a governor of Syria under laudius. *Tacit. Ann.* 12.

ŬMITOR, a son of Procas, king of Al a. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brother Amulius, and began to eign conjointly with him. Amulius was so avaritious to bear a colleague on the throne; he expelled his brother, and that he might more safely secure himself, he put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated the daughter Ilia to the service of the goddess Vesta, which demanded perpetual celibacy. These great precautions were rendered abortive. Ilia became pregnant and tho' the two children whom she brought forth were exposed in the river by order of the tyrant, yet their life was preserved, and Numitor was restored to his throne by his grandsons, and the tyrannical usurper was put to death. *Dionys. Hal.*—*Liv.* 1, c. 3.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 55, &c.

NUMITŌRIUS, a Roman who defended Virginia, to whom Appius wished to offer violence. He was made military tribune.

NUNCOREUS, a son of Sesostris king of Egypt. He made an obelisk which was brought to Rome. *Plin.* 36, c. 11.——He is called Pheron by Herodotus.

NUNDĪNA, a goddess whom the Romans invoked when they named their children. This happened the ninth day of their birth, whence the name of the goddess, *Nona dies*.

NUNDĪNÆ. *Vid.* Feriæ.

NURSÆ, a town of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 744.

NURTIA, a town of Picenum, whose inhabitants are called Nursini. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 716.—*Martial* 13. ep 20.

NUTRIA, a town of Illyricum. *Polyb.* 2.

NYCTEIS, a daughter of Nycteus who was mother of Labdacus. Some suppose it to be a patronymic of Antiope the daughter of Nycteus. *Ovid Met.* 6, v. 110.

NYCTETIUS, a surname of Bacchus. *Paus.* 1, c. 40.

NYCTEUS, a son of Hyrieus and Clonia. ——A son of Chthonius.——A son of Neptune, by Celene, a daughter of Atlas. He was king of Lesbos, or of Thebes according to the more received opinion. He married a nymph of Crete called Polyxo, or Amalthæa, by whom he had two daughters, Nyctimene and Antiope. The first of these disgraced herself by her criminal amours with her father, into whose bed she introduced herself by means of her nurse. When the father knew the incest he had committed he attempted to stab his daughter, who was immediately changed by Minerva into an owl. Nycteus made war against Epopeus, who had carried away Antiope, and died of a wound which he had received in an engagement, leaving his kingdom to his brother Lycus, whom he intreated to continue the war and punish Antiope for her immodest conduct. [*Vid.* Antiope.] *Paus.* 2, c. 6.—*Hygin.* fab. 157 & 204.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 590, &c. l. 6, v. 110, &c.

NYCTIMĬME, a daughter of Nycteus. *Vid.* Nycteus.

NYCTĬMUS, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. He died without issue, and left his kingdom to his nephew Arcas, the son of Callisto. *Paus.* 8, c. 4.

NYMBÆUM, a lake of Peloponnesus in Laconia. *Id.* 3, v. 23.

NYMPHÆ, certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two classes, Nymphs of the land and Nymphs of the sea. Of the nymphs of the earth, some presided over woods and were called Dryades and Hamadryades, others presided over mountains, and were called Oreades, some presided over hills and dales, and were called Napææ, &c. Of the sea Nymphs some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, &c. These presided not only over the sea, but also over rivers, fountains, streams and lakes. The nymphs fixed their residence not only in the sea, but also on mountains rocks, in woods or caverns, and their grottos were beautified by evergreens and delightful and romantic scenes. The nymphs were immortal according to the opinion of some mythologists, others supposed that, like men, they were subject to mortality. But their life was of long duration. They lived for several thousand years according to Hesiod, or as Plutarch seems obscurely to intimate, they lived about 9 20 years. The number of the nymphs is not precisely known. There were above 3000, according to Hesiod, whose power was extended over the different places of the earth, and the various functions and occupations of mankind. They were worshipped by the antients, tho' not with so much solemnity as the superior deities. They had no temples raised to their honor, and the only offerings they received were milk, honey, oil, and sometimes the sacrifice of a goat. They were generally represented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle They sometimes held a vase, from which they seemed to pour water. Sometimes they had grass, leaves, and shells instead of vases. It was deemed unfortunate to see them naked, and such sight was generally attended by an immediate delirium, to which Propertius seems to allude in this verse, wherein he speaks of the innocence and simplicity of the primitive ages of the world,

Nec fuerat nudas prona videre Deas.

The nymphs were generally distinguished by an epithet which denoted the place of their residence. Thus the nymphs of Sicily were called Sicelides; those of Coryceus, Corycides, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 320. l. 5, v. 412. l. 9, v. 651, &c. *Fast.* 3 —*Paus.* 10, c. 3.—*Plut. de Orat.* *theus Arg.*—*Hesiod. Theogn.*—*Prope* 12.—*Homer Od.* 14

NYMPHÆUM, a port of Macedo *lel. cit.*——A promontory of Epir Ionian sea.—— A place near the Apollonia, sacred to the nymphs Apollo had also an oracle. The pl also celebrated for the continual fi fire which seemed to rise at a distan the plains. It was there that a satyr was once caught and brought as he returned from the Mithrida This monster had the same feature poets ascribe to the satyr. He was gated by Sylla, and by his interpret his articulations were unintelligi the Roman spurned from him a which seemed to partake of the n a beast, more than that of a man. *Sylla.*—*Dio.* 41.—*Plin.* 5.—*Strab.* 7 city of Taurica Chersonesus.

NYMPHÆUS, a man who went in at the head of a colony, &c. *Polyæ*

NYMPHIDIUS, a favorite of Ner said that he was descended from C He was raised to the consular digni soon after disputed the empire with He was slain by the soldiers, &c. *Ann.* 15.

NYMPHIS, a native of Heracle wrote an history of Alexander's actions, divided into 24 books. *Æ de Anim.*

NYMPHODŌRUS, a writer of Am lia.——A Syracusan who wrote an of Sicily.

NYMPHOLEPTES, or Nymphoma *seized by the nymphs.* This was give inhabitants of mount Cithæron, w lieved that they were inspired nymphs. *Plut. in Arist.*

NYMPHON, a native of Colophon

NYSIUS, a general of Dionysi tyrant, who took Syracuse, and put inhabitants to the sword. *Diod.* 16.

NYSA or NYSSA, a town of Æthi the south of Egypt. Some place it bia This city with another of th name in India, was sacred to the g chus, who was educated there nymphs of the place, and who recei name of Dionysius, which seems to b pounded of Διος & Νυσα, the n his father, and that of the place of h nation. The god made this place of his empire, and the capital of th quered nations of the east. *Diog.* 3 *Mela.* 3, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 13 *Ital.* 7, v. 198.—*Curt.* 8, c. 10.——A ing to some geographers there were

en places of the name of Nysa. One
se was on the coast of Eubœa, famous
s vines, which grew in such an un-
common manner that if a twig was planted
e ground in the morning, it imme-
y produced grapes, which were full
in the evening.—A city of Thrace:—
her seated on the top of mount Par-
s, and sacred to Bacchus. *Jun.* 7, v. 63.
rsæus, a surname of Bacchus, because
as worshipped at Nysa.

Nysas, a river of Africa, rising in Æthiopia.

Nysæ portæ, a small island of Africa.

Nysiades, a name given to the Nymphs of Nysa, to whose care Jupiter intrusted the education of his son Bacchus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 314, &c.

Nysiros, an island. *Vid.* Nisyros.

Nyssa, a sister of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

Oarus, a river of Sarmatia, falling into the Palus Mœotis. *Herodot.* 4.

Oarses, the original name of Artaxerxes Ochus.

Oasis, a town about the middle of Libya at the distance of seven days journey from Thebes in Egypt. There were two other cities of that name very little known. *Strab.* 3, c. 26.

Oaxes, a river of Crete which received its name from Oaxus the son of Apollo. *Virg. Ecl.* 1, v. 66.

Oaxus, a town of Crete, where Etearchus reigned, who founded Cyrene.——A son of Apollo and the nymph Anchiale.

Obultronius, a quæstor put to death by Galba's orders, &c. *Tacit.*

Ocalea or Ocalia, a town of Bœotia. *Homer. Il.* 2.——A daughter of Mantineus, who married Abas, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, by whom she had Acrisius and Prœtus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

Occia, a woman who presided over the sacred rites of Vesta for 57 years with the greatest sanctity. She died in the reign of Tiberius, and the daughter of Domitius succeeded her. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 86.

Oceanides, sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name, and of the goddess Tethys. They were 3000 according to Apollodorus, who mentions the names of seven of them; Asia, Styx, Electra, Doris, Eurynome, Amphitrite and Metis. Hesiod speaks of the oldest of them, which he reckons 41, Pitho, Admete, Prymno, Ianthe, Rhodia, Hippo, Callirhoe, Urania, Clymene, Idyia, Pasithoe, Melitia, Zeuxo, Galaxaure, Plexaure, Perseis, Pluto, Thoe, Polydora, Melobosis, Dione, Cerceis, Xanthe, Acasta, Iapyra, Telestho, Europa, Menestho, Petræa, Eudora, Calypso, Tyche, Ozyroe, Crisia, Amphiro, with those mentioned by Apollodorus, except Amphitrite. Hyginus mentions 16 whose names are almost all different from those of Apollodorus and Hesiod, which difference proceeds from the mutilation of the original text. The Oceanides, as the rest of the inferior deities were honoured with libations and sacrifices. Prayers were offered to them, and they were entreated to protect sailors from storms and dangerous tempests. The Argonauts before they proceeded to their expedition, made an offering of flour, honey, and oil, on the sea shore, to all the deities of the sea, and sacrificed bulls to them, and entreated their protection. When the sacrifice was made on the sea shore the blood of the victim was received in a vessel, but when it was in open sea, they permitted the blood to run down into the waters. When the sea was calm they generally offered a lamb or a young pig, but if it was agitated by the winds and rough, a black bull was deemed the most acceptable victim. *Homer. Od.* 3.—*Hesiod.*—*Apollon. Arg.*—*Virg. G.* 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1.

Oceanus, a powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra. He married Tethys, by whom he had the most principal rivers, such as the Alpheus, Peneus, Strymon, &c. with a number of daughters who are called from him Oceanides. [*Vid. Oceanides.*] According to Homer, Oceanus was the father of all the gods, and that account he received frequent visits from the rest of the deities. He is generally represented

ſented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and ſitting upon the waves of the ſea. He often holds a pike in his hand, while ſhips under ſail appear at a diſtance, or a ſea monſter ſtands near him. Oceanus preſided over every part of the ſea, and even the rivers were ſubjected to his power. The antients were ſuperſtitious in their worſhip to Oceanus, and revered with great ſolemnity a deity to whoſe care they entruſted themſelves when going on any voyage. *Heſiod. Theog.—Ovid. Faſt.* 5, v. 81, &c.—*Apollod.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.—*Homer. Il.*

Ocellus, an ancient philoſopher of Lucania. He was one of the followers of Pythagoras. He wrote a treatiſe on kings, &c. of which ſome few fragments are extant. There is alſo a book about the univerſe attributed to him.

Ocĕlum, a town of Gaul. *Cæſ. bell. G.* 1, c. 10.

Ocha, a mountain of Eubœa, and the name of Eubœa itſelf.—A ſiſter of Ochus buried alive by his orders.

Ocheſius, a general of Ætolia.

Ochus, a king of Perſia, ſon of Artaxerxes. He was cruel and avaritious, and to ſtrengthen himſelf on his throne, he murdered all his brothers and ſiſters. His ſubjects revolted, but he reduced them to obedience, and he added Egypt to his other dominions. Bagoas his favorite eunuch poiſoned him for the inſults he had offered to Apis the god of the Egyptians, and he gave his fleſh to be eaten by cats, and made handles for knives with his bones *Plut. in Artax. & Alex.—Ælian. V. H.* 6, c. 8.—*Val. Max.* 9, c. 2.—*Diod.* 15 & 16.—*Juſtin*, 10, c. 3.——A man of Cyzicus, who was killed by the Argonauts. *Flacc.* 3.——A prince of Perſia, who refuſed to viſit his native country for fear of giving all the women each a piece of gold. *Plut.* ——A river of India, or of Baktriana. —*Plin.* 6 & 31 ——A king of Perſia. He exchanged this name for that of Darius. *Vid.* Darius Nothus.

Ocnus, a ſon of the Tiber and of Manto. He built a town which he called Mantua after his mother's name. Some ſuppoſe that he is the ſame as Bianor. *Virg. Ecl.* 9.——A man remarkable for his induſtry. He had a wife as remarkable for her profuſion. She always conſumed and laviſhed away whatever the labors of her huſband had earned. He is repreſented as twiſting a cord, which an aſs ſtanding by eats up as ſoon as he makes it, whence the proverb of *the cord of Ocnus*, is often applied to labor which meets no return and which is totally loſt. *Propert.* 4. el. 3, *Plin.* 35, c. 11.—*Pauſ.* 10. c. 29.

Ocriculum, a town of Umbria near Rome. *Cic. pro. Mil.*

Ocridion, a king of Rhodes reckoned in the number of the ſ death. *Plut. in Grac. quæſt.*

Ocrisia, the wife of Cornic one of the attendants of Tanaqu of Tarquinius Priſcus As ſhe was into the flames, as offerings, ſome of that were ſerved on the table of the ſuddenly ſaw in the fire what *ol ſi ai forma virilis*. She informed of it, and when by her orders ſhe proached near it, ſhe conceived a was called Servius Tullius, and cated in the king's family. wards ſucceeded on the vacan Some ſuppoſe that Vulcan had aſſ form which was preſented to th Ocriſia, and that the god was the the ſixth king of Rome. *Plut. de* —*Plin.* 36. c. 27.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6. v

Octacilius, a ſlave who w mitted, and who afterwards taugh at Rome. He had Pompey the the number of his pupils. *Sueton Martial.* 10, ep. 79.

Octavia, a Roman lady celeb her beauty and virtues. She was the emperor Auguſtus. She marr dius Marcellus, and after his deat tony. Her marriage with Anto political ſtep to reconcile her bre her huſband. Antony proved time attentive to her, but when he Cleopatra he deſpiſed her, and attempted to withdraw him from lawful amour by going to mee Athens, ſhe was ſecretly rebuke tally baniſhed from his preſence. front was highly reſented by Aug though Octavia endeavoured to p by palliating her huſband's behav he reſolved to revenge her cauſe After the battle of Actium and th Antony, Octavia forgetful of the i had received, took into her hou children of her huſband and trea with uncommon tenderneſs. her ſon by her firſt huſband was n a niece of Auguſtus, and publicly as a ſucceſſor to his uncle. Hi death plunged all his family into t eſt grief. Virgil, whom Augu nized, undertook upon himſelf to melancholy tribute to the memory of man whom Rome regarded as her ther and patron. He was deſired his compoſition in the preſence of and of his ſiſter. Octavia burſt i

n as the poet began, but when he ioned *Tu Marcellus eris*, she swooned . This tender and pathetic encomium the merit and the virtues of young ellus was liberally rewarded by ia, and Virgil received 10,000 sester- or every one of the verses. Octavia two daughters by Antony, Antonia r and Antonia Minor. The elder ied L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by n she had Cn. Domitius the father of mperor Nero by Agrippina the daugh- f Germanicus. Antonia minor, who s virtuous and as beautiful as her mo- , married Drusus the son of Tiberius, whom she had Germanicus and Clau- who reigned before Nero. The death Marcellus continually preyed upon the of Octavia, who died of melancholy 11 years before the Christian era. Augustus paid great regard to her me- y by pronouncing, himself, her funeral ion. The Roman people also showed r respect for her virtues by their wish to her divine honors. *Sueton. in Aug.*— *in Anton.* &c.——A daughter of the nror Claudius by Messalina. She was rothed to Silanus, but by the intrigues Agrippina, she was married to the em- r Nero in the 16th year of her age. was soon after divorced on pretence of ennesis, and the emperor married pæa, who exercised her enmity upon via by causing her to be banished into pania. She was afterwards recalled e instance of the people, and Poppæa; was resolved on her ruin, caused her n to be banished to an island, where she ordered to kill herself by opening her s. Her head was cut off and carried to pæa. *Suet. in Claud.* 27. *in Ner.* 7 & 35. *Ann.* 12.

ETĀVIĀNUS or OCTĀVIUS CÆSAR, nephew of Cæsar the dictator. After battle of Actium and the final destruc- of the Roman republic the servile te bestowed upon him the title and sir- e of *Augustus*, as expressive of his great- and dignity. *Vid.* Augustus.

ETĀVIUS, a Roman officer who ught Perseus, king of Macedonia, a pri- r to the consul. He was sent by his ntrymen to be guardian to Ptolomy ator, the young king of Egypt, where behaved with the greatest arrogance. was assassinated by Lysias, who was be- e regent of Egypt. The murderer was t to Rome.——A man who opposed tellus in the reduction of Crete, by ns of Pompey. He was obliged to re- e from the island.——A man who nished Cinna from Rome. He is remark- able for his probity and fondness of dis- pline. He was seized and put to death by order of his successful rivals Marius and Cinna.——A Roman who boasted of being in the number of Cæsar's murderers. His assertions were false, yet he was punish- ed as if he had been accessary to the con- spiracy.——A lieutenant of Crassus in Par- thia. He accompanied his general to the tent of the Parthian conqueror, and was killed by the enemy as he attempted to hinder them from carrying away Crassus.——A governor of Cilicia. He died in his pro- vince, and Lucullus made applications to succeed him, &c.——A tribune of the peo- ple of Rome, whom Tib. Gracchus his colleague deposed.——A commander of the forces of Antony against Augustus.—— An officer who killed himself, &c.——A tribune of the people, who debauched a woman of Pontus and drew her from her husband. She proved unfaithful to him, upon which he murdered her. He was condemned under Nero. *Tacit. Ann. & Hist.*—*Plut. in vitis.*—*Flor.*—*Liv.* &c.

OCTOLOPHUM, a place of Greece. *Liv.* 31.

OCYĀLUS, one of the Phæacians.

OCYPĒTE, one of the Harpyies, who in- fested whatever she touched. The name signifies *swift flying*. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apol- lod.* 1, c. 9.——A daughter of Thaumas. ——A daughter of Danaus.

OCŸROE, a daughter of Chiron, who had the gift of prophecy. She was changed into a mare. *Vid.* Melanippe. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 638, &c.——A woman carried away by Apollo, as she was going to a festi- val at Miletus.

ODENĀTUS, a celebrated prince of Pal- myra. He early inured himself to bear fatigues, and by hunting leopards and wild beasts, he accustomed himself to the labors of a military life. He was faithful to the Romans, and when Aurelian had been taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, Odenatus warmly interested himself in his cause, and solicited his release by writing a letter to the conqueror and sending him presents. The king of Persia was offended at the liberty of Odenatus, he tore the letter, and ordered the presents which were offer- ed to be thrown into a river. To punish Odenatus, who had the impudence, as he observed, to pay homage to so great a mo- narch as himself, he ordered him to appear before him, on pain of being devoted to instant destruction with all his family, if he dared to refuse. Odenatus disdained the summons of Sapor, and opposed force by force. He obtained some advantages over the troops of the Persian monarch, and took his

the dagger of one of his relations, whom he had slightly offended in a domestic entertainment. He died at Emessa, about the 267th year of the Christian era. Zenobia succeeded to all his titles and honors.

ODRYSUS, a river with a mountain of the same name, near the Euxine sea, in Asia minor. *Ovid. v. Trist.* 9, v. 37.

ODIN, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who flourished about 70 years before the Christian era in the northern parts of ancient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark. He was at once a priest, a soldier, a poet, a monarch and a conqueror. He imposed upon the credulity of his superstitious countrymen and made them believe that he could raise the dead to life, and that he was acquainted with futurity. When he had extended his power, and increased his fame by conquest, and by persuasion he resolved to die in a different manner from other men. He assembled his friends and with the sharp point of a lance he made on his body nine different wounds in the form of a circle, and as he expired he declared that he was going into Scythia, where he should become one of the immortal gods. He further added, that he would prepare bliss and felicity for such of his countrymen as lived a virtuous life, who fought with intrepidity, and who died like heroes in the field of battle. These injunctions had the desired effect, his countrymen superstitiously believed him, and always recommended themselves to his protection whenever they engaged in a battle, and they entreated him to receive the souls of such as had fallen in war.

ODITES, a son of Icarus killed by Mon-

463.

ŒANTHE & ŒANTHIA, Achaia, where Venus had a te 10, c. 38.

ŒAX, a son of Nauplius a He was brother to Palam fab. 117.

ŒBALIA, the antient nam which it received from king C 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.— Italy, in whose territories. T built by a colony of Laconia 4, v. 125.—*Sil.* 12. v. 451.

ŒBALUS, a son of Aegalus who was king of Laconia. Gorgophone the daughter o whom he had Hippocoon, T *Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1 of Telon and the nympth S reigned in the neighbourhoo in Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 73 7.——A groom of Darius son He was the cause that his m the kingdom of Persia, by h making his horse neigh first. 1st. *Herodot.* 3, c. 85.—*Just.*

ŒCHALIA, a country of in Laconia, with a small tow name. This town was dest cules, while Eurytus was kin which circumstance it is ofte topolis.——A small town of *Æn.* 8, v. 291.—*Ovid. Hero* v. 136.

ŒDIPODIA, a fountain Bœotia.

ŒDIPUS, a son of Laius, J and Jocasta. As being deform

e pregnant, and Laius still intent to stop al, ordered his wife to destroy her as soon as he came into the world. mother had not the courage to obey, e gave the child, as soon as born, to f her domestics, with orders to expose n the mountains. The servant was with pity, but to obey the com- of Jocasta, he bored the feet of the and suspended him with a twig by heels to a tree, on mount Cithæron, he was soon found by one of the erds of Polybus, king of Corinth. shepherd carried it home, and Pe- the wife of Polybus, who had no n, educated him as her own child, maternal tenderness. The accu- ts of the infant, who was named n, on account of the swelling of his (ἐκ τοῦ τύω οἰδέω πόδας *pedes*,) soon be- the admiration of the age. His com- envied his strength and his ad- and one of them to mortify his rising ion, told him he was an illegitimate . This raised his doubts, he asked who out of tenderness told him his suspicions were ill-founded. This not satisfy him, he went to consult the le of Delphi, and was there told not to n home, for it was, he must rec- lar the murderer of his father, and the band of his mother. This answer of racle terrified him, he knew no home the house of Polybus, therefore he re- ed not to return to Corinth, where such rties apparently attended him. He tra- d towards Phocis, and in his journey, in a narrow road Laius on a chariot his arm bearer. Laius haughtily or- d Œdipus to make way for him. dipus refused, a contest ensued in which his and his arm bearer were both killed. Œdipus was ignorant of the quality, and the rank of the men, whom he had just lled, he continued his journey, and was wn to Thebes by the fame of the sphynx. is terrible monster, whom Juno had to lay waste the country, (*Vid Sphynx.*) fested in the neighbourhood of Thebes, d devoured all those who attempted to plain without success the enigmas, which proposed. The calamity was now be- me an object of public concern, and as successful explanation of an enigma uld end in the death of the sphynx, creon, who at the death of Laius, had as- ded the throne of Thebes, promised his own and Jocasta to him, who succeeded in e attempt. The enigma proposed was is: what animal in the morning walks pon four feet, at noon upon two and in e evening upon three? This was left for Œdipus to explain, he came to the monster and said, that man in the morning of his walks upon his legs and his feet, when he has attained the years of manhood, he walks upon his two legs, and in the evening he supports his old age with the assistance of a staff. The monster was mortified at the true explanation, and dashed his head against a rock and perished. Œdipus as- cended the throne of Thebes and married Jocasta, by whom he had two sons Polynices and Eteocles, and two daughters, Ismena and Antigone. Some years after, the Theban territories were visited with a plague, and the oracle declared that it should cease only when the murderer of king Laius was banish- ed from Bœotia. As the death of Laius had never been examined, and the circum- stances that attended it never known, this answer of the oracle was of the great- est concern to the Thebans, but Œdipus, the friend of his people, resolved to over- come every difficulty by the most exact en- quiries. His researches were successful, and he was soon proved to be the murderer of his father. This melancholy discovery was rendered the more alarming when Œdipus considered that he had not only murdered his father, but that he had com- mitted incest with his mother. In the ex- cess of his grief he put out his eyes, as un- worthy to see the light, and banished him- self from Thebes, or as some say, was banished by his own sons. He retired to- wards Attica, led by his daughter Antigone. He came near Colonos, where there was a grove sacred to the Furies. He remember- ed that he was doomed by the oracle to die in such a place, and to become the source of prosperity to the country in which his bones were buried. A messenger upon this was sent to Theseus, king of the country, to inform him of the resolution of Œdipus. When Theseus arrived, Œdipus acquainted him with a prophetic voice that the gods had called him to die in the place where he stood, and to show the truth of this he walked, himself, without the assistance of a guide to the spot where he must expire. Immediately the earth opened and Œdipus disappeared. Some suppose that Œdipus had not children by Jocasta, and that the mother murdered herself as soon as she knew the incest which had been com- mitted. His tomb was near the Areopagus, in the age of Pausanias. Some of the anti- ent poets represent him in hell, as suffering the punishment which crimes like his seem- ed to deserve. According to some, the four children which he had were by Euri- ganea, the daughter of Periphas, whom he married after the death of Jocasta. *Apollod.*

3, c.

3, c. 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 66, &c.—*Eurip. in Phœniss.* &c.—*Sophocl. OEdip. Tyr. & Col. Antig.* &c.—*Hesiod. Theog.* 1. *Homer. Od.* 11. *Pauf.* 9, c. 5, &c.—*Stat. Theb.*—*Senec. in OEdip.*—*Pindar. Olymp.* 2.—*Diod.* 4.—*Athen.* 6, & 10.

Œme, a daughter of Danaus.

Œnanthes, a favorite of young Ptolemy king of Egypt.

Œne, a small town of Argolis. The people are called Œneadæ.

Œneæ, a river of Assyria. *Ammian.*

Œneus, a king of Calydon in Ætolia, son of Parthaon or Portheus, and Euryte. He married Althæa the daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge and Dejanira. After Althæa's death he married Peribœa the daughter of Hipponous, by whom he had Tydeus. In a general sacrifice, which Œneus made to all the gods upon reaping the rich produce of his fields, he forgot Diana, and the goddess to revenge this unpardonable neglect incited his neighbours to take up arms against him, and besides she sent a wild boar to lay waste the country of Calydonia. The animal was at last killed by Meleager, and the neighbouring princes of Greece, in a celebrated chace, known by the name of the chace of the Calydonian boar. Sometime after Meleager died and Œneus was driven from his kingdom by the sons of his brother Agrius. Diomedes, however, his grand-son soon restored him to his throne, but the continual misfortunes to which he was exposed, rendered him melancholy. He exiled himself from Calydon, and left his crown to his son-in-law Andremon. He died as he was going to Argolis. His body was buried by the care of Diomedes, in a town of Argolis, which from him received the name of Œnea. It is reported that Œneus received a visit from Bacchus, and that he suffered the god to enjoy the favors of Althæa, for which Bacchus permitted that the wine of which he was the patron should be called among the Greeks by the name of Œneus (οινος) *Hygin.* fab. 129.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 25.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 51[illegible].

Œnoe, a nymph who married Sicinus, the son of Thoas king of Lemnos. From her the island of Sicinus has been called Œnoe.——Two villages of Attica, were also called Œnoe.——A city of Argolis.——A town of Elis in the Peloponnesus. *Strab. Apollod.* 1, c. 8.—*Pauf.* 1. &c.

Œnomaus, a son of Mars by Sterope the daughter of Atlas. He was king of Pisa in Elis, and father of Hippodamia by Evarete, daughter of Acrisius, or Euryth a the daughter of Danaus. He was informed by the oracle that he should perist hands of his son-in-law, therefor could skilfully drive a chariot, h mined to marry his daughter, only who could out run him, on condi all who entered the list should agr down their life if conquered. M already perished when Pelops son talus, proposed himself. He previo ed Myrtilus the charioteer of Œno promising him the enjoyment of the Hippodamia, if he proved vi Myrtilus gave his master an old whose axle tree broke on the cour was from Pisa to the Corinthian and Œnomaus was killed. Pelop ed Hippodamia and became king As he expired Œnomaus entreate to revenge the perfidy of Myrtil was executed. Those that had bee ed when Pelops entered the lis Marmax, Alcathous, Eurvalus, chus, Capetus, Lasius, Acrias, Cl Lycurgus, Tricolonus, Prias, Arith Æolius, Eurythrus and Chronius. 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 4.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 1; 11, &c.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1.—*Prop* 2, v. 20.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 367. *Art.* 8. *Heroid.*

Œnon, a port of Locris on th Corinth.

Œnona, an antient name of Ægina. It is also called Œnopia. villages of Attica, are also called C

Œnone, a nymph of mount Id ter of the river Cebrenus in Phry had received the gift of prophecy foretold to Paris, whom she marri he was discovered to be the son that his voyage into Greece wou tended with the most serious conf and the total ruin of his country, he should have recourse to her knowledge at the hour of death. predictions were fulfilled, and Pa he had received the fatal wound his body to be carried to Œnone, of being cured by her assistance. pired as he came into her pres Œnone was so struck at the sig dead body, that she bathed it tears, and stabbed herself to th *Dictys. Cret.*—*Ovid. de Rem. Amor Heroid.* 5.—*Lucan.* 9.

Œnopia, one of the antient nam island Ægina. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 47

Œnopides, a mathematician of

Œnopion, a son of Ariadne by or according to others by Bacc married Helice by whom he had a called Hero, or Merope, of whom Orion became enamoured. The f

ive his daughter to such a lover, of provoking him by an open led his applications, and at last eyes when he was intoxicated. eceived the island of Chios from his, who had conquered most of of the Ægean sea, and his tomb n there in the age of Pausanias. ose, and with more probability, ned not at Chios, but at Ægina. him was called Œnopia. *Plut. pollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Diod.*—*Paus.* 7, *od. Rhod.* 3.

, the inhabitants of Œnotria.

IA, a part of Italy which was called Lucania. It received this Œnotrus the son of Lycaon who re with a colony of Arcadians. nians afterwards spread them- Umbria and as far as Latium ntry of the Sabines according to ers. The name of Œnotria is applied to Italy. That part of e Œnotrus settled was before in- the Ausones. *Dionys. Hal.* 1, c. 8, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 533. l. *Ital.* 8, v. 220.

US, a son of Lycaon of Arcadia. nto Magna Græcia with a colony, e name of Œnotria to that part ntry where he settled. *Virg. Æn.*

, small islands near Chios.—— the coast of the Peloponnesus nia. *Mela.* 2, c. 17.

, a son of Licymnius killed at ere he accompanied Hercules.

an island of Bœotia formed by s.

a celebrated mountain between nd Macedonia, upon which Her- t himself. Its height has given the poets to feign that the sun, l stars rose behind it. Mount perly speaking, is a long chain of which runs from the streights of læ and the gulf of Malia in a west- ion to mount Pindus, and from the bay of Ambracia. The r passes of mount Œta are called ts of Thermopylæ from the hot mineral waters which are in the hood. These passes are not more et in breadth. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.— c. 20, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 9. *Met.* l. 9, v. 204, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 8.— c. 5.—*Seneca in Med.*—*Lucan.* 3. small town at the foot of mount Thermopylæ.

US or ŒTYLUM, a town of Laco- received its name from Œtylus. one of the heroes of Argos. Serapis had a temple there. *Paus.* 3, c. 25.

OGDOLĂPIS, a navigable river flowing from the Alps.

OGDŎRUS, a king of Egypt.

OGMIUS, a name of Hercules among the Gauls.

OGOA, a deity of Caria, under whose temple, as was supposed, the sea passed.

OGULNIA LEX, by Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, tribunes of the people, A. U. C, 453. It encreased the number of pontifices and augurs from four to nine. The addition was made to both orders from plebeian families.

OGŸGES, a celebrated monarch, the most antient of those that reigned in Greece. He was son of Terra, or as some suppose, of Neptune. He married Thebe the daughter of Jupiter. He reigned in Bœotia, which, from him, is sometimes called Ogygia, and his power was also extended over Attica. It is supposed that he was of Egyptian or Phœnician extraction, but his origin, as well as the age in which he lived and the duration of his reign, are so obscure and unknown that the epithet of *Ogygian* is often applied to every thing of dark antiquity. In the reign of Ogyges there was a deluge which inundated the territories of Attica. This, though it is very uncertain, is supposed to have happened about 1796 years before the christian era. This deluge was previous to that of Deucalion, and according to some writers was owing to the overflowing of one of the rivers of the country. The reign of Ogyges was also marked by an uncommon appearance in the heavens, and as it is reported, the planet Venus changed her color, diameter, figure, and her course. *Varro de R. R.* 3, c. 1.—*Paus.* 9. c. 5.—*Aug. de Civ. D.* 18, &c.

OGŸGIA, a name of one of the gates of Thebes in Bœotia.——One of the daughters of Niobe and Amphion changed into stones. *Apollod.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 8.——An antient name of Bœotia from Ogyges who reigned there.——The island of Calypso, opposite the promontory of Lacinium in Magna Græcia, where Ulysses was shipwrecked. The situation, and even the existence of Calypso's island is disputed by some writers. *Plin.* 3, c. 10.—*Homer. Od.* 1, &c.

OGŸRIS, an island in the Indian ocean.

OICLES, a son of Antiphates and Zeuxippe. He married Hypermnestra, daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Iphianira, Polybœa, and Amphiaraus. *Homer. Od.* 15. —*Diod.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 8. l. 3, c. 6.— *Paus.* 6, c. 17.

OILEUS, a king of the Locrians. His father's

father's name was Odoedocus, and his mother's Agriaiome. He married Eriope by whom he had Ajax, called *Oileus* from his father, to discriminate him from Ajax the son of Telamon. He had also another son called Medon, by a courtezan called Rhene. Oileus was one of the Argonauts. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 45.—*Apollon.* 1.—*Hygin.* fab. 14 & 18.—*Homer Il.* 13 & 15.—*Apollod.* 3. c. 10.

Olane, one the mouths of the Po.——A mountain of Armenia.

Olanus, a town of Lesbos.

Olba, or Olbus, a town of Cilicia.

Olbia, a town of Sarmatia at the confluence of the Hypanis and the Borysthenes. It is about 15 miles from the sea according to Pliny. It was afterwards called Borysthenes and Miletopolis, because peopled by a Milesian colony. *Strab.* 7.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.——A town of Bithynia. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.——A town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Mela.* 2, c. 5——The capital of Sardinia. *Claudian.*

Olbius, a river of Arcadia. *Pausf.* 8, c. 14.

Olchinium or Olcinium, a town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

Olearos or Olyros, one of the Cyclades, about 16 miles in circumference. It is separated from Paros by a streight of seven miles. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 127.—*Ovid Met.* 7, v. 469.—*Strab.* 10.

Oleatrum, a town of Spain.

Olen, a Greek poet of Lycia who flourished some time before the age of Orpheus. He composed many hymns, some of which were regularly sung at Delphi on solemn occasions. Some suppose that he was the first who established the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he first delivered oracles. *Herodot.* 4, c. 35.

Olenus, a man who married Lethæa, a beautiful woman who preferred herself to the goddesses. She and her husband were changed into stones by the deities. *Ovid Met.* 10, v. 68.

Olenus, or Olenum, a town of Peloponnesus between Patræ and Cyllene. *Strab.* 8.—*Apollod.* 1, c. c. 8.——Another in Ætolia.

Olgasys, a mountain of Galatia.

Oligyrtis, a town of Peloponnesus.

Olinthus, a town of Macedonia.

Olitingi, a town of Lusitania. *Mela.* 8, c. 1.

T. Ollius, the father of Poppæa, was destroyed on account of his intimacy with Sejanus, &c. *Tacit. An.* 13, c. 45.

Ollovico, a prince of Gaul called the friend of the republic by the Roman senate. *Cæs. bell G.* 7, c. 31.

Olmius, a river of Bœotia, sacr Muses. *Stat. Theb.* 7, c. 284.

Olnilæ, a promontory near M

Olophyxus, a town of Macec mount Athos. *Herodot* 7, c. 22

Olympeum, a place in Delos. other in Syracuse.

Olympia (orum) celebrate which received their name eitt Olympia where they were obse from Jupiter Olympius, to whom dedicated. They were, according instituted by Jupiter after his vic the Titans, or according to other cules. Some attribute the institut lops, after he had obtained a vict Œnomaus and married Hippoda the more probable, and indeed received opinion is that they w established by Hercules in honor c Olympius after a victory obtai Augias. Strabo objects to this o observing that if they had been e in the age of Homer, the poet w undoubtedly have celebrated them in every particular careful to me amusements and diversions of th Greeks. But they were neglec their first institution by Hercule notice was taken of them accordi ny writers, till Iphitus in the age of giver of Sparta renewed them, a ted the celebration with great nity This re-institution, which about 408 years after the Trojan w a celebrated epoch in Grecian hi is the beginning of the Olympia *Olympias.*] They however were for some time after the age of Ip Coræbus, who obtained a victo stituted them to be regularly and c celebrated. The care and superi of the games were intrusted to th and afterwards to the people of E the destruction of Pisa. These great privileges from this appo they were in danger neither of vio war, but they were permitted to e possessions without molestation, as were celebrated within their te Only one person superintended till olympiad, when two were appointe 109d olympiad, the number was to twelve, according to the numb tribes of Elis. But in the followi piad, they were reduced to eight, a wards encreased to ten, which num tinued till the reign of Adrian. The p were obliged solemnly to swear would act impartially and not bribes or discover why they rejed

combatants They generally sat and held before them the crown was prepared for the conqueror. were also certain officers to keep ler and regularity; they were called and were the same as the Roman their chief was called ἀλυταρχης. nen were permitted to appear at bration of the Olympian games, ever dared to trespass this law was tely thrown down from a rock. ever was sometimes neglected, for not only women present at the ce-, but also some among the combat-. some rewarded with the crown. parations for these festivals were No person was permitted to enter if he had not regularly exercised en months before the celebration ublic gymnasium of Elis. No un-lings were allowed, whoever at-to bribe his adversary was sub-a severe fine. No criminals, nor were connected with impious and ersons, were suffered to present es as combatants, and even the fa-relations were obliged to swear would have recourse to no arti-h might decide the victory in fa-heir friends. The wrestlers were d by lot. Some little balls super-with a letter, were thrown into a, and such as drew the same letter iged to contend one with the other. had an odd letter remained the he often had the advantage, as he icounter the last who had obtained iority over his adversary. In these ere exhibited running, leaping, boxing, and the throwing of the hich was called altogether πεντ- or *quinquertium*. Besides these re horse and chariot races, and also ns in poetry, eloquence, and the The only reward that the con-btained was a crown of olive. some suppose, was in memory of a of Hercules, which were accom-or the universal good of mankind, which the hero claimed no other ut the consciousness of having been d of mankind. So small and tri-ward stimulated courage and vir-was the source of greater honors most unbounded treasures. The f the conquerors called Olym-were erected at Olympia in the ta-d of Jupiter. Their return home of a warlike conqueror; they were a chariot by four horses, and every ceived with the greatest acclamati-ons. Their entrance into their native city was not thro' the gates, but to make it more grand and more solemn, a breach was made in the walls. Painters and poets were employed in celebrating their names, and indeed the victories severally obtained at Olympia are the subjects of the most beautiful odes of Pindar. The combatants were naked. A scarf was originally tied round their waist, but when it had entangled one of the adversaries, and been the cause that he lost the victory, it was laid aside, and no regard was paid to decency. The olympic games were observed every fifth year, or to speak with greater exactness, after a revolution of four years, and in the first month of the fifth year, and they continued for five successive days. As they were the most antient and the most solemn of all the festivals of the Greeks, it will not appear wonderful that they drew so many people, not only inhabitants of Greece, but of the neighbouring islands and countries. *Pind. Olymp.*—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 67, &c—*Diod.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Thes. Lyc.* &c.—*Aelian. V. H.* 10, v. 1.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 46.—*Lucian. de Gym.*—*Tzetz. in Lycophr.*—*Aristotel.*—*Stat. Theb.* 6.

Olympia, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, where Jupiter had a temple, with a celebrated statue which was 50 cubits high, and which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. The olympic games were celebrated in the neighbourhood. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauf.* 3, c. 8.

Olympias, a certain space of time which elapsed between the celebration of the olympic games. The olympic games were celebrated after the expiration of four complete years, whence some have said that they were observed every fifth year. This period of time was called Olympiad, and became a celebrated era among the Greeks, who computed their time by it. The custom of reckoning time by the celebration of the olympic games was not introduced at the first institution of these festivals, but to speak accurately, only the year in which Corœbus obtained the prize. This olympiad has always been reckoned the first. It fell according to the accurate and learned computation of some of the moderns, exactly 776 years before the first year of Christ, or 775 before the year of his birth, in the year of the Julian period 3938, and 22 years before the building of the city of Rome. The games were exhibited at the time of the full moon next after the summer solstice, therefore the olympiads were of unequal length, because the time of the full moon differs 11 days every year, and for that reason they sometimes began the next day after

to fix the time of many momentous events, and indeed before this method of computing time was observed, every page of history is mostly fabulous, and filled with obscurity and contradiction, and no true chronological account can be properly established and maintained with certainty.

Olympias, a celebrated woman who was daughter of a king of Epirus and who married Philip king of Macedonia, by whom she had Alexander the Great. Her haughtiness and more probably her inhumanity, obliged Philip to repudiate her, and to marry Cleopatra, the niece of king Attalus. Olympias was terrible of this injury, and Alexander showed his disapprobation of his father's measures, by retiring from the court to his mother. The murder of Philip, which soon followed this disgrace, and which some have attributed to the intrigues of Olympias, was productive of the greatest extravagances. The queen paid the greatest honor to her husband's murderer. She gathered his mangled limbs, placed a crown of gold on his head, and laid his ashes near those of Philip. The administration of Alexander, who had succeeded his father, was in some instance offensive to Olympias, but when the ambition of her son was concerned, she did not scruple to declare publicly that Alexander was not the son of Philip, but that he was the offspring of an enormous serpent who had fascinatorally introduced himself into her bed. When Alexander was dead, Olympias seized the government of Macedonia, and to establish her usurpation, she cruelly put to death Aridæus, with his wife Eurydice, and Nicanor the brother of Cassan-

Greek, of Honorius, besides a an embassy to some of the barb of the north, &c. His life is some as low and unworthy of ——An Athenian officer pr battle of Platæa, where he b uncommon courage and valor.

Olympicus, a surname of Olympia, where the god had temple and statue, which passe the seven wonders of the wo the work of Phidias. *Pauf.* A native of Carthage, called anus. He flourished under t Diocletian, and wrote some e a poem on the pleasures of fishing and navigation.

Olympus, a physician of queen of Egypt. He wrote fo treatises. *Plut in Anton.*—— musician, disciple to Marsya Trojan war.——Another in the Midas. He is often confounc former.——A son of Hercules ——A mountain of Macedoni sely. The antients supposed th the heavens with its top, an circumstance they have placed of the gods there, and have seat of Jupiter. It is about o a half in perpendicular height vered with pleasant woods, grottoes On the top of the m cording to the notions of the was no wind, no rain, no cl eternal spring. *Homer. Il.* 1, *Æn.* 2, 6, &c—*Ovid Met.*—*Lu* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.——A moun sia. It was called the Mesiu

sens for its flourishing situation, and for frequent disputes with the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and king Philip. *Cic. in Pr.* 3.—*Plut. de Pr. ech. &c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. —*Herodot.* 8, c. 127.

Olyras, a river near Thermopylæ.

Olyzon, a town of Thessaly.

Omarius, a Lacedæmonian sent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

Ombi & Tentyra, two neighbouring towns of Egypt, whose inhabitants are always in discord one with another. *Juv.* 15, v. 35.

Ombri. *Vid.* Umbri.

Omŏle or Homŏle, a mountain of Thessaly. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 674.—There were some festivals called Homoleia, which were celebrated in Bœotia in honor of Jupiter, surnamed Homoleius.

Omophagia, a festival in honor of Bacchus. The word signifies *the eating of raw flesh*. *Vid.* Dionysia.

Omphăle, a queen of Lydia, daughter of Jardanus. She married Tmolus, who at his death left her mistress of his kingdom. Omphale had been informed of the great exploits of Hercules, and wished to see so illustrious a hero. Her wish was soon gratified. After the murder of Eurytus, Hercules fell sick, and was ordered to be sold as a slave that he might recover his health and the right use of his senses. Mercury was commissioned to sell him, and Omphale bought him, and restored him to liberty. The hero became enamoured of his mistress, and the queen favored his passion, and had a son by him, whom some call Agelaus, and others Lamon. From this son were descended Gyges and Cœsus, but this opinion is different from the account which makes these Lydian monarchs spring from Alcæus, a son of Hercules, by one of the female servants of Omphale. Hercules is represented by the poets as so desperately enamoured of the queen that to conciliate her esteem, he spins by her side among her women, while she covers herself with the lion's skin, and arms herself with the club of the hero, and often strikes him with her sandals, for the unworthy manner with which he holds the distaff, &c. Their fondness was mutual. As they once travelled together they came to a grotto on mount Tmolus, where the queen dressed herself in the habit of her lover, and obliged him to appear in a female garment. After they had supped, they both retired to rest in different rooms, as a sacrifice on the morrow to Bacchus required. In the night Faunus or rather Pan, who was enamoured of Omphale, introduced himself into the cave. He went to the bed of the queen, but the lion's skin persuaded him that it was the dress of Hercules, and therefore he repaired to the bed of Hercules, in hopes to find there the object of his affections. The female dress of Hercules deceived him, and he laid himself down by his side. The hero was awakened, and kicked the intruder into the middle of the cave. The noise awoke Omphale, and Faunus was discovered laying on the ground, greatly disappointed and ashamed. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 305, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 3, el. 11, v. 17.

Omphalos, a place of Crete sacred to Jupiter.

Onophis, a king of India who delivered himself up to Alexander the Great.—*Curt.* 8. c. 22.

Onbun or Oneum a promontory and town of Dalmatia. *Liv.* 43, c. 19.

Onăces, a priest of Bacchus, who is supposed to have married Ariadne, after she had been abandoned by Theseus. *Plut. in Thes.*

Onesimus, a sophist of Athens, who flourished in the reign of Constantine.

Onātas, a famous statuary of Ægina. *Paus.* 8. c. 42.

Onchestus, a town of Bœotia, founded by Onchestus, a son of Neptune. *Paus.* 9. c. 26.

Oneion, a place of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8. c. 23.

Onesinus, a Macedonian nobleman, treated with great kindness by the Roman emperors. He wrote an account of the life of the emperor Probus and of Carus, with great precision and elegance.

Onestiphus, a son of Hercules. *Apollod.*

Onesilus, a king of Salamis, who revolted from the Persians.

Onetorĭdes, an Athenian officer, who attempted to murder the garrison which Demetrius had stationed at Athens. &c. —*Polyæn.* 5.

Onesicrĭtus, a cynic philosopher of Ægina, who went with Alexander into Asia, and was sent to the Indian Gymnosophists. He wrote an history of the king's life, which has been censured for the romantic, exaggerated, and improbable narrations it gives. It is said, that Alexander, upon reading it, said, that he should be glad to come to life again for some time, to see what reception the historian's work met with. *Plut. in Alex. Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Onium, a place of Peloponnesus, near Corinth.

Onora, a town near the columns of Hercules. *Mela.* 3. c. 1.

Onochonus, a river of Thessaly, falling

falling into the Peneus. It was dried up by the army of Xerxes. *Herodot.* 7. c. 196.

Onomacritus, a soothsayer of Athens. It is generally believed, that the Greek poem, on the argonautic expedition attributed to Orpheus, was written by Onomacritus. The elegant poems of Musæus, are also by some supposed, to be the production of his pen. He flourished about 516 years before the Christian era, and was expelled from Athens by Hipparchus, one of the sons of Pisistratus. *Herodot.* 7. c. 6.—A Locrian, who wrote concerning laws, &c. *Aristot.* 2. *Polit.*——

Onomastorides, a Lacedæmonian, ambassador, sent to Darius, &c. *Curt.* 3 c. 13.

Onomastus, a freedman of the emperor Otho. *Pluth.*

Onophas, one of the seven Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis. *Ctesias.* An officer in the expedition of Xerxes, against Greece.

Opalia, festivals celebrated by the Romans, in honor of Ops, on the 14th of the calends of January.

Ophelas, a general of Cyrene, defeated by Agathocles.

Ophelles, a son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. He is the same as Archemorus.—*Vid.* Archemorus.

Ophensis, a town of Africa. *Tacit. Hist.* 4. c. 50.

Ophionius was an antient soothsayer in the age of Aristodemus. He was born blind.

Ophiusa, the ancient name of Rhodes ---A small island near Crete.—— A town of Sarmatia.

Ofici, the antient inhabitants of Campania. *Jov.* 3. v. 207.

Opis, a nymph who was among Diana's attendants. *Virg. Æn.* 11. v. 867.——A town near the mouth of Tigris.

Opilius, a grammarian, who flourished about 94 years before Christ. He wrote a book called *Libri Musarum.*

Opiter, a Roman consul, &c.

Opimius, a Roman who made himself consul in opposition to the interest and efforts of the Gracchi. He shewed himself a most inveterate enemy to C. Gracchus and his adherents, and behaved during his consulship like a dictator. He was accused of bribery, and banished. He died of want at Dyrrachium. *Cic. pro Sest. Plinc & in Pis.—Plut.*——A Roman who killed one of the Cimbri in single combat.

Opitergini, a people near Aquileia, on the Adriatic. Their chief city is called Opitergum. *Lucan.* 4. v. 416.

Opites, a native of Argos, ki Hector in the Trojan war. *Homer.*

Oppia, a vestal virgin, buried al her incontinence.

Oppalex, by C. Oppius, the A. U. C. 540. It required that no should wear above half an ounce c have party colored garments, or l ried in any city or town, or to an within a mile's distance, unless it celebrate some sacred festivals or f tics. This celebrated law which w while Annibal was in Italy, an Rome was in distressed circum created discontent, and 18 years a Roman ladies petitioned the asse the people that it might be repeale to opposed it strongly, and made n tyrical reflections upon the women appearing in public, to solicit The tribune Valerius, who had p their petition to the assembly, a the objections of Cato, and his el had such an influence on the mind people, that the law was instant gated, with the unanimous consen the *centuria.* Cato alone excepted. & 34. *Cic. de orat.* 3.

Oppianus, a Greek poet of Ci the second century, under the Caracalla. His father's name wa lans, and his mother's Zenodota. h some poems celebrated for their and sublimity. Two of his poems extant, five books on fishing, call *ticen*, and four on hunting, called *ticon.* The emperor Caracalla was so with his poetry, that he gave him of gold for every verse of his Cyne Oppian died of the plague in t year of his age. His countrymen e on his tomb, that the gods had to call back Oppian in the flower only because he had already exc mankind.

C. Oppius, a friend of Julius Ca lebrated for his writings. He w life of Scipio Africanus and of the Great. In the latter he paid n regard to historical facts, and too opportunity to defame Pompey, the character of his patron Cæs the age of Suetonius, he was deem true author of the Alexandrian, and Spanish wars, which some attr Cæsar, and others to A. Hirtius.—A sent by the Romans against Mit He met with ill success, and was chains to the king, &c.—a Rom saved his aged father from the da the triumvirate.

pis) a daughter of Cœlus and he is the same as the Rhea of s, who married Saturn, and be- her of Jupiter. She was known antients by the different names , Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thya, roserpina, and even of Juno and and the worship which was paid apparently several deities was erely to one and the same person, the gods. The word *Ops* seems to be from *Opus*, because the goddess same as the earth, gives nothing *bor*. Tatius built her a temple She was generally represented m, with her right hand opened, ering assistance to the helpless. a loaf in her left hand. Her were called Opalia, &c.—*Varr.* 4, *Dionys. Hal.* 2, *&c.*—*Tibull. el.*

(opuntis) a city of Locris, on us. It was destroyed by an æ. *Strab* 9. —*Mela*, 2, c. 3.

us Maximus, epithets given to denote his greatness and omni-

town of India, taken by Alex- —One of Jupiter's mistresses— LUM, an answer of the gods to ons of men, or the place where wers were given. Nothing is ous than the antient oracles of Greece, Rome, &c. They were to be the will of the gods them- d they were consulted, not only ry important matter, but even fairs of private life. To make war, to introduce a change of go- to plant a colony, to enact laws a edifice, to marry, were sufficient consult the will of the gods. in consulting them shewed, that ed to pay implicit obedience to the of the gods, and when they had red with an answer, they acted e spirit and with more vigor, that the undertaking had met sanction and approbation of hea- this, therefore, it will not appear , that so many places were sa- acular purposes. The small pro- Bœotia, could once boast of her , and Peloponnesus of the same Not only the chief of the gods es, but in process of time heroes itted to enjoy the same privileges, acles of a Trophonius, and an An- re soon able to rival the fame , and of Jupiter. The most ce- oracles of antiquity were those of Delphi, Jupiter Ammon, &c.— (*Vid. Dodona, Delphi, Ammon.*) The temple of Delphi seemed to claim a superiority over the other temples, its fame was once more extended, and its riches were so great, that not only private persons, but even kings and numerous armies, made it an object of plunder and of rapine. The manner of delivering oracles was different. A priestess at Delphi [*Vid. Pythia*] was permitted to pronounce the oracles of the god, and her delivery of the answers was always attended with acts of apparent madness and desperate fury. Not only women but even doves, were the ministers of the temple of Dodona, and the suppliant votary was often startled to hear his questions readily answered by the decayed trunk, or the spreading branches of a neighbouring oak. Ammon conveyed his answer in a plain and open manner, but Amphiaraus required many ablutions, and preparatory ceremonies, and he generally communicated his oracles to his suppliants in dreams and visions. Sometime the first words that were heard after issuing from the temple, were deemed the answers of the oracles, and sometimes the nodding or shaking of the head of the statue, the motion of fishes in a neighbouring lake, or their reluctance in accepting the food which was offered to them, were as strong and as valid as the most express and the minutest explanations. The answers were also sometimes given in verse, or written on tablets, but their meaning was always obscure, and often the cause of disaster to such as consulted them. Crœsus, when he consulted the oracle of Delphi, was told that if he crossed the Halys, he must destroy a great empire. He supposed that that empire was the empire of his enemy, but unfortunately it was his own. The words of *Credo te Æacida Romanos vincere posse*, which Pyrrhus received when he wished to assist the Tarentines against the Romans, by a favorable interpretation for himself, proved his ruin. Nero was ordered by the oracle of Delphi, to beware of 73 years, but the pleasing idea that he should live to that age, rendered him careless, and he was soon convinced of his mistake, when Galba in his 73d year had the presumption to dethrone him. It is a question among the learned, whether the oracles were given by the inspiration of evil spirits, or whether they proceeded from the imposture of the priests. Imposture, however, and forgery, cannot long flourish, and falsehood becomes its own destroyer, and on the contrary, it is well known how much confidence an enlightened age, therefore, much more the credulous and the superstitious, places upon

upon dreams and romantic stories. Some have strongly believed, that all the oracles of the earth ceased at the birth of Christ; but the supposition is false. It was indeed the beginning of their decline, but they remained in repute, and were consulted, though perhaps not so frequently till the fourth century, when christianity began to triumph over paganism. The oracles often suffered themselves to be bribed. Alexander did it, but it is well known that Lysander failed in the attempt. Herodotus, who first mentioned the corruption which often prevailed in the oracular temples of Greece and Egypt, has been severely treated for his remarks by the historian Plutarch. Demosthenes is also a witness of the corruption, and he observed that the oracles of Greece were servilely subservient to the will and pleasure of Philip, king of Macedonia, as he beautifully expresses it by the word Φιλιππιζειν. If some of the Greeks and other European and Asiatic countries paid so much attention to the oracles and were so fully persuaded of their veracity and even divinity, many of their leading men and of their philosophers, were apprized of their deceit, and paid no regard to the command of priests, which money could corrupt, and interposition silence. The Egyptians showed themselves the most superstitious of mankind by their blind adherence to the imposition of their priests, who persuaded them that the safety and happiness of their life depended upon the [illegible] of an ox, or the [illegible] of a crocodile.—*Homer. Il.* [illegible]

O[illegible], a [illegible] of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* [illegible]——Certain [illegible] offered in the four seasons of the year to obtain mild and temperate weather. They were offered to [illegible] goddesses who presided over the [illegible] and attended upon the sun, and who received divine worship at Athens.

O[illegible], a man who killed Ptolemy the son of Pyrrhus.

O[illegible]s, a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.

O[illegible], a [illegible] of Beneventum, who was the first [illegible] the poet Horace. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 71.—*Suet. de Il. Gram.*

Orbona, a mischievous goddess at Rome, who, as it was supposed, made chi *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 25.

Orcades, islands on the north of Britain. They were unknow tain was discovered to be an island cola, who presided there as govern in *Agr.*—*Juv.* 2, v. 161.

Orc[illegible], an eminence of Bœ Haliartus. It was also called *Plut. in Lys.*

Orchamus, a king of Assyria. Leucothoe, by Eurynome. He b daughter alive for her amours w *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 212.

Orchia lex, by Orchius th A. U. C. 566. It was enacted to number of guests that were to be at an entertainment, and it also that during supper, which was meal among the Romans, the door house should be left open.

Orchomenus, or **Orchome[illegible]** town of Bœotia, at the west of the pais. It was anciently called Mi from that circumstance the inhabi often called Minyans of Or There was at Orchomenus a temple sacred to the Graces. T town founded Teos in conjunctio Ionians under the sons of Codrus. c. 8.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 146.—*Paus.* Strab. 9.——A town of Arcadia at of Mantinea. *Liv.* [illegible]——A Thessaly with a river of the sa *Strab.*

O[illegible], a son of Lycaon Arcadia, who gave his name to Arcadia, &c. *Paus.* 8.——A son king of Bœotia. He reigned and gave the name of Orchomen [illegible]. He died without issue crown devolved to Clymenus Presbon, &c. *Paus.* 9, c. [illegible]

Orcus, one of the names of [illegible] Some con with Charon. He had a temple at R word *Orcus* is generally used to infernal regions. *Horat.* 2, od —*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 502, &c.—[illegible] &c.

Orcynia, a place of C where Eumenes was defeated b [illegible].

Ordessus, a river of Scythia, into the Ister.

Oreades, nymphs of the daughters of Phoroneus and Hec call them Oreades and give for father. They generally atte Diana, and accompanied her i *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 504.—*Homer. Il.* 10.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 787.

s, a son of Hercules and Clonicis. r.e, a people of Epirus. They their name from Orestes, who died when cured of his infanity. *Lucan.*

rES, a son of Agamemnon and ettra. When his father was cruelly l by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, restes was saved from his mother's by means of his sister Electra, ntioned by Homer, and he was privately conveyed to the house of Strophius, king of Phocis, and who had a sister of Agamemnon. He was treated by Strophius, who carefully ted him with his son Pylades. young princes soon became acs, and from their familiarity arose inviolable attachment and friendThen Orestes was arrived to years ood, he visited Mycenæ, and his father's death by assassinating er Clytemnestra and her adulterer s. The manner in which he comhis murder is variously reported. g to Æschylus, he was commiss Apollo to avenge his father, and, , he introduced himself with his rlades at the court of Mycenæ, preo bring the news of the death of from king Strophius. He was at ived with coldness, and when he o the presence of Ægisthus, who inform himself of the particulars, ered him, and from Clytemnestra e adulterer's face. Euripides and s mention the same circumstances. was assassinated after Clytemcording to Sophocles, and in Euriestes is represented as murdering erer, while he offers a sacrifice to plus. This murder, as the poet , irritates the guards, who were but Orestes appeases their fury, by ers who he is, and immediately he riedged king of the country. Afhe slays his mother, at the instigais sister Electra, after he has upher for her infidelity and cruelty husband. Such meditated murders he punishment, which among the was always supposed to attend parOrestes is tormented by the Furies, s himself to Argos, where he is sued by the avenging goddesses. himself, purifies him, and he is by the unanimous opinion of ropagites, whom Minerva, herlinated on this occasion, acto the narration of the poet s, who flatters the Athenians in al story, by representing them as passing judgment, even upon the gods themselves.— According to Pausanias, Orestes was purified of the murder, not at Delphi, but at Troezene, where still was seen a large stone at the entrance of Diana's temple, upon which the ceremonies of purification had been performed by nine of the principal citizens of the place. There was also at Megalopolis in Arcadia, a temple dedicated to the Furies, near which Orestes cut off one of his fingers with his teeth in a fit of insanity. These different traditions are confused by Euripides, who says that Orestes after the murder of his mother consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the persecutions of the Furies, if he did not bring into Greece Diana's statue, which was in the Taurica Chersonesus, and which, as it is reported by some, had fallen down from heaven. This was an arduous enterprize. The king of the Chersonesus always sacrificed on the altars of the goddess, all such as entered the borders of his country. Orestes and his friend were both carried before Thoas the king of the place, and they were doomed to be sacrificed. Iphigenia was then priestess of Diana's temple, and it was her office to immolate these strangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians, delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn something about a country which had given her birth. (*Vid. Iphigenia.*) She even interested herself in their misfortunes, and offered to spare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece from her hand. This was a difficult trial, never was friendship more truly displayed, according to the words of Ovid, *ex Pont.* 3, *el.* 2.

Ire vetat Pylades, cursa mea carus Orestes;
Hic negat; uterque vincit amicitiæ amore.

At last Pylades gave way to the pressing entreaties of his friend, and consented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. These were addressed to Orestes himself, and therefore these circumstances soon led to a mutual discovery of the concerns of the priestess with the man whom she was going to immolate. Iphigenia was convinced that he was her brother Orestes, and when the causes of their journey had been explained, she returned with the two friends by stealth from Chersonesus, and carried away the statue of Diana. When Thoas was discovered and Thoas prepared to revenge himself, but Minerva appeared and told him that all had been done by herself and approbation of the gods. Some suppose, that Orestes

Orestes came to Cappadocia from Chersonesus, and that there he left the statue of Diana at Comana. Others contradict this tradition, and according to Pausanias, the statue of Diana Orthia was the same, as that which had been carried away from the Chersonesus. Some also suppose, that Orestes brought it to Aricia in Italy, where Diana's worship was established. After these celebrated adventures, Orestes ascended the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect security, and married Hermione the daughter of Menelaus, and gave his sister to his friend Pylades. The marriage of Orestes with Hermione, is a matter of dispute among the antients. All are agreed that she had been promised to the son of Agamemnon, but Menelaus had married her to Neoptolemus the son of Achilles, who had shown himself so truly interested in his cause during the Trojan war. The marriage of Hermione with Neoptolemus, displeased Orestes, he remembered that she had been early promised to him, therefore he resolved to recover her by force or artifice. This he effected by causing Neoptolemus to be assassinated, or assassinating him himself. According to Ovid's epistle of Hermione to Orestes Hermione had always been faithful to her first lover, and even it was by her persuasions that Orestes removed her from the house of Neoptolemus. Hermione was dissatisfied with the partiality of Neoptolemus for Andromache, and her attachment for Orestes was encreased. Euripides, however, and others speak differently of Hermione's attachment to Neoptolemus. She loved him so tenderly, that she resolved to murder Andromache, who seemed to share in a small degree the affections of her husband. She was ready to perpetrate the horrid deed when Orestes came into Epirus, and she was easily persuaded by the foreign prince to withdraw herself in her husband's absence, from a country which seemed to contribute so much to her sorrows. Orestes the better to secure the affections of Hermione assassinated Neoptolemus. *Virg. Neptolemus* and retired to his kingdom of Argos. His old age was crowned with peace and serenity, and he died in the 90th year of his age, leaving his throne to his son Tisamenus by Hermione. Three years after the Heraclidæ recovered the Peloponnesus, and banished the descendants of Menelaus from the throne of Argos. Orestes died in Arcadia, as some suppose, by the bite of a serpent, and the Lacedæmonians, who had become his subjects at the death of Menelaus, were directed by an oracle to bring his bones to Sparta. They were sometime after discovered at Tegea, and his stature appeared to be seven according to the traditions mentio Herodotus and others. The friend Orestes and of Pylades became pre and the two friends received divine among the Scythians, and were wor in temples. *Pausf.* 1, 2, 3, &c.—*Pater* 1, & 3.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 9 & *Ovid Heroid.* 8. *Ex. Post.* 3, el. 2 15. *in Ib.*—*Eurpid. in Orest. And Iphig. Sophocl. in Electr.* &c.—*Æsch. Agam.* &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 69.—*Fab.* 120 & 261.—*Plut. in Lyc. Dio* &c.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 2.—*Plin.* 33. *Æn.* 3, &c. *Homer. Od.* 3, &c.—*Ta Lycophr.*——A son of Achilleus. *lod.*——A consul under the Roman perors, &c.

Orestium, a town of Arcadia, 18 miles from Sparta. It was found Orestheus, a son of Lycaon, and called Orestheasium, and afterwards tum from Orestes the son of Agam who came there. *Pausf.* 8. c. 8.— *in Orest.*

Orestidæ, the descendants or of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon. were driven from the Peloponnesus Heraclidæ, and came to settle in a which from them was called Orest the south west of Macedonia. Some pose, that that part of Greece original ceived its name from Orestes, who built there a city, which gave its name to the whole province. *Thucyd* 31.

Orgi, a people of Asiatic Sarma the Euxine sea.

Orgiani, a people of Spain.

Orgiria, a woman who Caligula, by whom she was soon banished.

Orium, one of the principal tow Eubœa

Orga or Orgas, a river of Pi falling into the Maander.

Orgissum, a town of Macedonia 31. c. 27.

Orgetorix, one of the chief the Helvetii, while Cæsar was in Ga

Orgia, festivals in honor of Ba They are the same as the Bacch Dionysia, &c. which were celebrat the antients to commemorate the tri of Bacchus in India. *Vid.* Dionysia.

Oribasius, a celebrated physician by the emperor Julian, in reign he flourished. He abridged the of Galen, and of all the most respe writers on physic. This was done at request of the emperor. He accomp Julian into the east, but his skill p

al in attempting to cure the fatal which his benefactor had received. lian's death he fell into the hands rbarians.

:M or ORĬCUS, a maritime town lonia. It was founded by a colony lchis, according to Pliny. It had ted harbour, and was greatly es- by the Romans on account of its It was not well defended. *Liv.* .—*Plin.* 2, c. 89.—*Cæs. bell. Civ.* te.

NS in antient geography is taken e most eastern parts of the world, 'arthia, India, Assyria, &c.

, a courtezan in the age of Horace. *Sat.* 2, v. 55.

US, a river of Sicily.

ĂTES, a general of Darius at the Arbela, &c. *Curt.* 4.

N, a celebrated giant, sprang from of Jupiter, Neptune and Mercury, ree gods, as they travelled over met with great hospitality from a peasant of the country, who was of their dignity and character. e entertained with whatever the cot- ded, and when Hyrieus had dis- t they were gods, because Neptune to fill up Jupiter's cup with wine, had served it up before the rest, man welcomed them by the volun- ifice of an ox. The gods were with his piety, and promised to n whatever he required. The old had lately lost his wife, to whom romised never to marry again, de- gods, that as he was childless they e him a son without another mar- he gods consented, and they or- n to bury in the ground the skin him, into which they had all three ter. Hyrieus did as they com- and when nine months after, he he skin, he found in it a beautiful om he called *Urion ab urinâ.* The s changed into Orion by the cor- f one letter, as Ovid says, *Perdidit littera prima sonum.* Orion soon himself celebrated, and Diana took ng her attendants, and even became namoured of him. His gigantic owever, displeased Œnopion, king whose daughter Hero or Merope, ded in marriage. The king not to openly promised to make him -law, as soon as he delivered his m wild beasts. This task which deemed impracticable was soon d by Orion, who eagerly demand- ward. Œnopion on pretence of , intoxicated his illustrious guest, and put out his eyes on the sea shore, where he had laid himself down to sleep. Orion found himself blind when he awoke. He was conducted by the sound to a neighbouring forge, where he placed one of the workmen on his back, and by his directions went to a place where the rising sun was seen with the greatest advantage. Here he turned his face towards the luminary, and, as it is reported, he immediately recovered his eye-sight, and hastened to punish the perfidious cruelty of Œnopion. It is said, that Orion was an excellent workman in iron, and that he fabricated a subterraneous palace for Vulcan. Aurora, whom Venus had inspired with love, carried him away, into the island of Delos, to enjoy his company with greater security, but Diana, who was jealous of this, destroyed Orion with her arrows. Some say, that Orion had provoked Diana's resentment by offering violence to Opis, one of her female attendants, or according to others, because he had attempted the virtue of the goddess herself. According to Ovid, Orion died of the bite of a scorpion, which the earth produced to punish his vanity in boasting that there was not on earth any animal which he could not conquer. Some say that Orion was son of Neptune and Euryale, and that he had received from his father the privilege and power of walking over the sea without wetting his feet. Others make him son of Terra, like the rest of the giants. He had married a nymph called Sida, before his connection with the family of Œnopion, but Sida was the cause of her own death by boasting herself fairer than Juno. According to Diodorus, Orion was a celebrated hunter, superior to the rest of mankind by his strength and uncommon stature. He built the port of Zancle, and fortified the coast of Sicily against the frequent inundations of the sea by heaping a mound of earth called Pelorum, on which he built a temple to the gods of the se . After death Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the constellations still bears his name. The constellation of Orion was placed near the feet of the bull. It was composed of 17 stars in the form of a man holding a sword, which has given occasion to the poets often to speak of Orion's sword. As the constellation of Orion, which rises about the 9th day of March, and sets about the 21st of June, is generally supposed to be accompanied at its rising with great rains and storms, it has acquired the epithet of *aquosus* given it by Virgil. Orion was buried in the island of Delos, and the monument which the people of Tanagra in Bœotia showed, as containing the remains of this

musician in the age of Epaminondas——a tyrant of Sicyon.

ORTHE, a town of Magnesia.

ORTHÆA, a daughter of Hyacinthus.—*Apollod.*

ORTHIA, a surname of Diana at Sparta. In her sacrifices it was usual for boys to be whipped. [*Vid.* Diamastigosis.] *Plut in Thes. &c.*

ORTHRUS or Orthos, a dog which belonged to Geryon. He had two heads, and was sprung from the union of Echidna and Typhon. He was destroyed by Hercules. *Hesiod Theog. Apollod.* 2, c. 5.

ORTYGIA, a grove near Ephesus. *Tacit. an* 3, c, 61—a small island off Sicily within the bay of Syracuse. It formed once one of the four quarters of Syracuse. It was in this island that the celebrated fountain Arethusa arose. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 694.——an antient name of the island of Delos. Some suppose that it received this name from Latona, who fled thither when changed into a quail (ορτυξ) by Jupiter, to avoid the pursuits of Juno.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 124.

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ORYANDER, a satrap of Persia, &c. *Polyæn. Æn.* 7.

ORYX, a place of Arcadia on the Ladon. *Pausf.* 8, c. 25.

OSCHOPHORIA, a festival observed by the Athenians. It receives its name απο του φερειν τας οσχας *from carrying twigs hung up with grapes* called οσχαι Its original institution is thus mentioned by *Plut. in Thes.* Theseus at his return from Crete, forgot to hang out the white sail, by which his father was to be apprized of his success. This neglect was fatal to Ægeus, who threw himself into the sea and perished. Theseus no sooner reached the land, than he sent a herald to inform his father of his safe return, and in the mean time he began to make the sacrifices which he vowed when he first set sail from Crete. The herald, on his entrance into t found the people in great agitation. lamented the king's death whil elated at the sudden news of the v Theseus, crowned the herald with in demonstration of their joy. rald carried back the garlands on h the sea shore, and after he had wi Theseus had finished his sacrifice lated the melancholy story of t death. Upon this, the people erouds to the city, showing their cries and lamentations. From cumstance therefore, at the feast chopinoria, not the herald but h crowned with garlands, and all th hat are present always exclain ia, ia the first of which expres and the others a confusion of ion of spirits. The historian sart tions, that Theseus, when he went did not take with him the usual of virgins, but that instead of two he filled up the number with tw of his acquaintance, whom he in for women, by disguising their d by using them to the ointments fumes of women, as well as by a successful imitation of their voi imposition succeeded, their sex d scovered in Crete, and when Th triumphed over the Minotaur, these two youths, led a proces branches in their hands, in the sa which is still used at the celebrati Oschophoria. The branches w carried, were in honor of Bacch riadne, or because they returned i when the grapes were ripe. Be procession, there was also a race in which only young men, whos were both alive, were permitted: It was usual for them to run from ple of Bacchus, to that of Miner was on the sea shore. The pl they stopped was called οσχαφ cause the *boughs* which they carrie hands, were deposited there; Th of the conqueror was a cup calle πλοα *five-fold*, because it co mixture of five different things, new cheese, meal, and oil.

OSCI, a people of Campani *Æn.* 7, v. 730.

OSCIUS, a mountain with a ri same name in Thrace.

OSCUS, a general of the fleet o peror Otho.

OSIRIS a great deity of the I son of Jupiter and Niobe. All th greatly differ in their opinions o

celebrated god, but they all agree that ng of Egypt, he took particular care to ize his subjects, to polish their morals, ve them good and salutary laws and to them agriculture. After he had accplished a reform at home, Osiris resolved to go and spread civilization in the r parts of the earth. He left his kingdom to the care of his wife Isis and of her ful minister Hermes or Mercury. The mand of his troops at home was left to truft of Hercules, a warlike officer. In expedition Osiris was accompanied by brother Apollo, and by Anubis, Mand Pan. His march was through Ethiopia, where his army was encreafe the addition of the Satyrs, a hairy race dancers who made dancing and playing musical instruments their chief study. Afterwards passed through Arabia and the greatest part of the kingdoms of and of Europe, where he enlightened minds of men by introducing among the worship of the gods, and a reveence for the wisdom of a supreme being. His return home Osiris found the minds his subjects roused and agitated. His ther Typhon had raised seditions, and deavoured to make himself popular. Isis, whose sentiments were always of mostpacific nature, endeavoured to vince his brother of his ill conduct, but fell a sacrifice to the attempt. Typhon ordered him in a secret apartment, and his body to pieces which were divided mong the associates of his guilt. Typhon cording to Plutarch, shut up his brother in a coffer and threw him into the le. The enquiries of Isis discovered the dy of her husband on the coasts of Phœnicia, where it had been conveyed by the ves, but Typhon stole it as it was carried to Memphis and he divided it among companions as was before observed. his cruelty incensed Isis; she revenged her husband's death and with her son Orus, defeated Typhon and the partizans of conspiracy. She recovered the mangled pieces of her husband's body, the genitals excepted, which the murderer had thrown into the sea, and to render him all he honor which his humanity deserved, he made as many statues of wax as there were mangled pieces of his body. Each statue contained a piece of the flesh of the dead monarch, and Isis, after she had summoned in her presence, one by one, the priests of all the different cities in her dominions, gave them each a statue, intimating that in doing that, she had preferred them to all the other communities of Egypt, and she bound them by a solemn oath that they would keep secret that mark of her favor, and endeavour to shew their sense of it by establishing a form of worship, and paying divine honors to the remains of their prince. They were further directed to chuse whatever animals they pleased to represent the person and the divinity of Osiris, and they were enjoined to pay the greatest reverence to that representative of divinity, and to bury it when dead with the greatest solemnity. To render their establishment more popular, each sacerdotal body had a certain portion of land allotted to them to maintain them and to defray the expences which necessarily attended the sacrifices and ceremonial rites. That part of the body of Osiris which had not been recovered was treated with more particular attention by Isis, and she ordered that it should receive honors more solemn and at the same time more mysterious than the other parts of the body. [*Vid. Phallica.*] As Osiris had particularly instructed his subjects in cultivating the ground, the priests chose the ox to represent him, and paid the most superstitious veneration to that animal. [*Vid. Apis.*] Osiris, according to the opinion of some mythologists, is the same as the sun, and the adoration which is paid by different nations to an Anubis, a Bacchus, a Dionysius, a Jupiter, a Pan, &c. is the same as that which Osiris received in the Egyptian temples. Isis also after death received divine honors as well as her husband, and as the ox was the symbol of the sun, or Osiris, so the cow was the emblem of the moon or of Isis. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the power and greatness of Osiris than this inscription which has been found on some antient monuments: *Saturn the youngest of all the gods was my father, I am Osiris who conducted a large and numerous army as far as the deserts of India, and travelled over the greatest part of the world, and visited the streams of the Ister and the remote shores of the ocean, diffusing benevolence to all the inhabitants of the earth.* Osiris was generally represented with a cap on his head like a mitre with two horns; he held a stick in his left hand, and in his right a whip with three thongs. Sometimes he appears with the head of a hawk, as that bird, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the sun. *Plut. in Isid. & Os.—Herodot.* 2. c. 144—*Diod.* 1.—*Homer Od.* 12.—*Elian. de Anim.* 3.—*Lucian de Dea Syr.*—*Plin.* 8.

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Osmidus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 39.

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Ossuĕus, a river of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 39.

Osrhoēni, a country of Mesopotamia, which

which received this name from one of its kings called Ofrhoes.

Ossa, a lofty mountain of Theſſaly, once the reſidence of the Centaurs. It was formerly joined to mount Olympus, but Hercules, as ſome report, ſeparated them, and made between them the celebrated valley of Tempe. This ſeparation of the two mountains was more probably effected by an earthquake which happened about 1885 years before the chriſtian era. Oſſa was one of thoſe mountains which the giants, in their wars againſt the gods, heaped up one on the other to ſcale the heavens with more facility. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 155, l. 2, v. 225. l. 7, v. 224. *Faſt.* 1, v. 307. l. 3, v. 441.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lucan.* 1 & 6. —*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281.——A town of Macedonia.

Ostia, a town built at the mouth of the river Tiber by Ancus Martius king of Rome. It was about 16 miles diſtant from Rome. It had a celebrated harbour, and was ſo pleaſantly ſituated that the Romans generally ſpent a part of the year there as in a country ſeat. There was a ſmall tower in the port built upon the wreck of a large ſhip which had been ſunk there, and which contained the obeliſks of Egypt with which the Roman emperors intended to adorn the capital of Italy. This tower was like the Pharos of Alexandria. *Flor.* 1, c. 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 33.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Sueton.*—*Plin.*

Ostorius Scapŭla, a man made governor of Britain under Nero. *Tacit.*

Osymandyas, a magnificent king of Egypt in a remote period.

Otacilius, a Roman conſul ſent againſt the Carthaginians. &c.

Otānes, a noble Perſian, one of the ſeven who conſpired againſt the uſurper Smerdis. It was through him that the uſurpation was firſt diſcovered. He was afterwards appointed by Darius over the ſea coaſt of Aſia minor. He took Byzantium. *Herodot.* 3, c. 70, &c.

Otho, M. Salvius, a Roman emperor born A. D. 32, of a family deſcended from the antient kings of Etruria. He was one of Nero's favorites, and as ſuch he was raiſed to the higheſt offices of the ſtate, and made governor of Pannonia by the intereſt of Seneca who wiſhed to remove him from Rome, leſt Nero's love for Poppæa ſhould prove his ruin. After Nero's death Otho conciliated the favor of Galba the new emperor; but when he did not gain his point, and when Galba had refuſed to adopt him as his ſucceſſor, he reſolved to make himſelf abſolute without any regard to the age or dignity of his friend. The great debts which he had contr courageſ his avarice, and he caul to be aſſaſſinated, and he made hir peror. He was acknowledged b nate and the Roman people, bu den revolt of Vitellius in Germa dered his ſituation precarious, an mutually reſolved that their reſpect to the empire ſhould be decided Otho obtained three victories over mies, but in a general engagem Brixellum, his forces were defeate ſtabbed himſelf when all hopes o were vaniſhed. This happened the 37th year of his age, after a about three months. It has been ſerved that the laſt moments of O were thoſe of a philoſopher. forted his ſoldiers who lamented tune, and he expreſſed his concern ſafety when they earneſtly ſolicited him the laſt friendly offices before bed himſelf, and he obſerved th better that one man ſhould die, t all ſhould be involved in ruin fo ſtinacy. His nephew was pale treſſed, fearing the anger and haug the conqueror, but Otho comfor and obſerved that Vitellius would and affectionate to the friends and of Otho, ſince Otho was not aſham that in the time of their greateſt the mother of Vitellius had receiv friendly treatment from his ha alſo burnt the letters which by fal the hands of Vitellius might pro reſentment againſt thoſe who had the cauſe of an unfortunate general noble and humane ſentiments in a was the aſſociate of Nero's ſhame ſures, and who ſtained his hand blood of his maſter. have app ſome wonderful, and paſſed for the of policy and not of a naturally and benevolent heart. *Plut. in vit* —*Tacit.* 2, *Hiſt.* c. 50, &c.—*Jur.* ——A tribune of the people, wh cero's conſulſhip, made a regulatio mit the Roman knights at public ſ to have the 14 firſt rows after th the ſenators. This was oppoſed rulence by ſome, but Cicero ably d it, &c.——The father of the Ro peror Otho was the favorite of Cl

Othryādes, one of the 300 who fought againſt 300 Argives, wh two nations diſputed their reſpect to Thyreata. Two Argives, Alci Cronius, and Othryades ſurvived th The Argives went home to carry t of their victory. but Othryades, w been reckoned among the numbe

count of his wounds, recovered
l carried some of the spoils of
ad stripped the Argives, into the
s countrymen, and after he had
ophy and had written with his
the word *vici* on his shield, he
ıself, unwilling to survive the
s countrymen. *Val. Max.* 3, c.
Parall.

ONEUS, a Thracian who came to
war in hopes of marrying Cas-
e was killed by Idomeneus.
3.

s, a mountain or rather a chain
ns in Thessaly. *Strab.* 9.—*He-*
129 —*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 675.

s, a king of Phrygia in the age of

A, a small town on the confines
a.

: EPHIALTES, sons of Neptune.
es.

ı prince of Paphlagonia who re-
n the Persians to Agesilaus.

IUS NASO, a celebrated Roman
at Sulmo, about 43 years before
s he was intended for the bar
sent him early to Rome and re-
n to Athens in the sixteenth year
. The progress of Ovid in the
loquence was great, but the fa-
ctations were frustrated; his son
a poet, and nothing could deter
pursuing his natural inclination
oetry, though he was often re-
at Homer lived and died in the
overty. Every thing he wrote
ssed in poetical numbers, as he
s, *et quod tentabam scribere versus*
ively genius and a fertile imagi-
on gained him admirers; the
came his friends; Virgil, Proper-
tius and Horace honored him with
spondence, and Augustus patron-
with the most unbounded libe-
hese favors, however, were but
r, and the poet was soon after ba-
Tomos on the Euxine sea, by the
The true cause of this sudden
known. Some attribute it to a
mour with Livia the wife of Au-
ile others support that it arose
knowledge which Ovid had of
ardonable incest of the emperor
aughter Julia. These reasons are
rely conjectural, the cause was of
ivate and very secret nature, of
d himself is afraid to speak. It
ver something improper in the
l court of Augustus, as these lines
dicate:

Cur aliquid vidi? Cur noxia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi est?
Inscius Actæon vidit sine veste Dianam,
Præda fuit canibus non minus ille suis.

Again,

Inscia quod crimen viderunt lumina plector,
Peccatumque oculos est habuisse meum.

And in another place,

Perdiderunt cum me duo crimina, carmen & error,
Alterius facti culpa silenda mihi est.

In his banishment Ovid betrayed his pusillanimity, and however affected and distressed his situation was, yet the flattery and impatience which he showed in his writings are a disgrace to his pen, and expose him more to ridicule than pity. Though he prostituted his pen and his time to adulation, yet the emperor proved deaf to all entreaties, and refused to listen to his most ardent friends at Rome who wished for the return of the poet. Ovid, who undoubtedly wished for a Brutus to deliver Rome of her tyrannical Augustus, continued his flattery even to meanness, and when the emperor died he was so mercenary as to consecrate a small temple to the departed tyrant on the shore of the Euxine, where he regularly offered frankincense every morning. Tiberius proved as regardless as his predecessor to the entreaties which were made for Ovid, and the poet died in the 7th or 8th year of his banishment, in the 57th year of his age. He was buried at Tomos. In the year 1508 of the christian era, the following epitaph was found at Stain in the modern kingdom of Austria,

Hic situs est vates quem Divi Cæsaris ira
Augusti patriâ cedere jussit humo.
Sæpe miser voluit patriis occumbere terris,
Sed frustra! Hunc illi fata dedêre locum.

This however is an imposition to render celebrated an obscure corner of the world, which never contained the bones of Ovid. The greatest part of Ovid's poems are remaining. His *Metamorphoses* in 15 books are extremely curious on account of the many different mythological facts and traditions which they relate, but they can have no claim to an epic poem. In composing this the poet was more indebted to the then existent traditions and to the theogony of the antients than to the powers of his own imagination. His *Fasti* were divided into 12 books,

books, the same number as the constellations in the zodiac; but of these six have perished, and the learned world have reason to lament the loss of a poem which must have thrown so much light upon the religious rites and ceremonies, festivals and sacrifices of the antient Romans, as we may judge from the six that have survived the ravages of time and barbarity. His *Tristia*, which are divided into five books, contain much elegance and softness of expression, as also his *Elegies* on different subjects. The *Heroides* are nervous, spirited, and diffuse, the poetry is excellent, the language varied, but the expressions are often too wanton and indelicate, a fault which is common in his compositions. His three books *Amorum*, and the same number *de Arte Amandi*, with the other *de Remedio Amoris* are written with great elegance and contain many flowery descriptions, but the doctrine which they hold forth is dangerous, and they are to be read with caution, as they seem to be calculated to corrupt the heart, and sap the foundations of virtue and morality. His *Ibis* which is written in imitation of a poem of Callimachus of the same name, is a satyrical performance. Besides these there are extant some fragments of other poems, and among these some of a tragedy called Medea. The talents of Ovid as a dramatic writer have been disputed, and some have observed that he who is so often void of sentiment was not born to shine as a tragedian. Ovid has attempted perhaps too many sorts of poetry at once. On whatever he has written he has totally exhausted the subject and left nothing unsaid. He every where paints nature with a masterly hand, and gives strength to the most vulgar expressions. It has been judiciously observed that his poetry after his banishment from Rome, was destitute of that spirit and vivacity which we admire in his other compositions. His *Fasti* are perhaps the best written of all his poems, and after them we may fairly rank his love verses, his *Heroides*, and after all his *Metamorphoses*, which were not totally finished when Augustus sent him into banishment. His *Epistles from Pontus* are the language of an abject and pusillanimous flatterer. However critics may censure the indelicacy and the inaccuracies of Ovid, it is to be acknowledged that his poetry contains great sweetness and elegance, and, like that of Tibullus, charms the ear and captivates the mind. *Ovid Trist.* 3 & 4, &c.—*Paterc.* 2.—*Martial* 3 & 8.——A man who accompanied his friend Cæsonius when banished from Rome by Nero. *Martial* 7, ep. 42.

Ovinia lex was enacted to the censors to elect and admit amo number of the senators, the best worthiest of the people.

Ovinius, a freedman, &c.

Oxartes, a brother of Darius honored by Alexander.——Anoth sian who favored the cause of Ale *Curt.*

Oxidates, a Persian whom Dari demned to death. Alexander to prisoner and some time after ma governor of Media. He became op and was removed. *Curt.* 8, c. 3.

Oximes, a people of European Sc

Oxus, a large river of Bactriana.— other in Scythia.

Oxyares, a king of Bactrians w rendered to Alexander.

Oxycanus, an Indian prince in of Alexander, &c.

Oxydracæ, a nation of India 9, c. 4.

Oxylus, a leader of the He when they recovered the Peloponne was rewarded with the kingdom *Pans.* 5, c. 4.

Oxyporus, a son of Cinyras a tharme.

Oxyrynchus, a town of Egyp Nile.

Ozines, a Persian imprisoned b terus because he attempted to reve Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 10.

Ozolæ or Ozoli, a people wh bited the eastern parts of Ætoli were called Ozolæ. This tract of t lay at the north of the bay of Corin extended about 12 miles northward. received their name from the ha (ὀζη) of their bodies and of their ing, which was the raw hides of wil Some derive it from the stench of t na.ed water in the neighbouring la marshes. According to a fabulou tion they received their name from different circumstance: During the a son of Deucalion, a bitch brou the world a stick instead of whelp stick was planted into the ground king, and it grew up to a large t produced grapes from which the tants of the country were called Oz from ὀζειν, *to smell bad*, but fro *a branch or sprout*. The name of Oz occount of its indelicate significatio displeased the inhabitants and th changed it soon for that of Ætolia 10, c. 38.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 32.

PACATIANUS, Titus Julius, a general of the Roman armies, who proclaim-himself emperor in Gaul, about the lat-part of Philip's reign. He was soon af-defeated, A. D. 249, and put to death,

PACHES, an Athenian, who took Mi-me, &c.

PACHINUS, or Pachynus, a promontory ic-ly, at the south-east corner of the d. It has also a small harbour of the e name. *Strab.* 6.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7. *Æn.* 3, v. 429.—*Paus.* 5, c. 25.

PACONIUS, a Roman put to death Tiberius, &c. *Suet. in Tib.* 61. A philosopher, son of the preceding.— banished from Italy by Nero, and ited from Rome with the greatest osure and indifference.

PACORUS, the eldest of the 30 sons of s, king of Parthia. He was sent Crassus, whose army he defeated, whom he took prisoner. He took from the Romans, and supported the lican party of Pompey, and of the lerers of Julius Cæsar. He was kil-a battle by Ventidius Bassus. *Flor.* 9.—*Horat.* 3, *od* 6, v. 9.——A king Parthia, who made a treaty of alliance the Romans, &c.——Another inti-with king Decebalus.

PACTOLUS, a celebrated river of Ly-rising in mount Tmolus, and falling the Hermus after it has watered the of Sardes. It was in this river that washed himself when he turned in-ld whatever he touched, and from that nstance it ever after rolled golden sand, received the name of Chrysorrhoas. It lled Tmolus by Pliny. Strabo ob-, that it had no golden sands in his *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 142.—*Strab.* 18. *Met.* 11, v. 86.—*Herodot.* 5, c. 110. *in.* 33, c. 8.

PACTYAS, a Lydian entrusted with the of the treasures of Crœsus at Sardes. immense riches which he could com-, corrupted him. He attempted to himself independent, and gathered a army. He laid siege to the citadel rdes, but the arrival of one of the Per-generals soon put him to flight. He to Cumæ and afterwards to Lesbos. e he was delivered into the hands of s. *Herodot.* 1, c. 164, &c.—*Paus.* 2,

PACTYES, a mountain of Ionia, near sus.

PACUVIUS, M. a native of Brundusium, f the sister of the poet Ennius. He guished himself by his skill in painting, and by his poetical talents. He wrote satyrs and tragedies which were represented at Rome. The best of his tragedies was Orestes. His style was rough and without purity or elegance. Some few fragments remain of his compositions. He retired to Tarentum, where he died in the 90th year of his age, about 154 years before Christ. *Cic. de orat.* 2.—*Horat.* 2, ep. 1, v. 56.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

PADÆI, an Indian nation, who devour their sick before they die. *Herodot.* 3, c. 99.

PADUA, a town in the country of the Venetians, founded by Antenor immediately after the Trojan war. It was also called Patavium. It was the native place of the historian Livy. The inhabitants were once so powerful that they could levy an army of 20,000 men. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, 44.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 251.

PADUS, (now called the Po) a river in Italy, known also by the name of Eridanus. It rises in mount Vesulus, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, and discharges itself in an eastern direction into the Adriatic sea by seven mouths, after it has collected in its course the waters of above 30 rivers. It was formerly said that it rolled gold dust in its sands, which was carefully searched by the inhabitants. It was the northern boundary of the territories of Italy. The consuls C. Flaminius Nepos, and P. Furius Philus, were the first Roman generals who crossed it. The Po is also famous for the death of Phaeton, who, as the poets mention, was thrown there by the thunderbolts of Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Lucan.* 2, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 680.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 37, c. 2.

PÆAN, a surname of Apollo, derived from the word *pæan*, an hymn which was sung in his honor, because he had killed the serpent Python, which had given cause to the people to exclaim *Io Pæan!* The exclamation of Io Pæan! was made use of in speaking to the other gods, as it often was a demonstration of joy. *Juv.* 6, v. 171.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 566. l. 14, v. 720.—*Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 18.

PÆDIUS, a lieutenant of J. Cæsar in Spain. He proposed a law to punish with death all such as were concerned in the murder of his patron, &c.

PÆMÂNI, a people of Belgic Gaul.

PÆON, a Greek historian. *Plut. in Thes.*——A celebrated physician who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war. From him physicians are sometimes called Pæonii. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 535.

PÆONES, a people of Macedonia, who inhabited a small part of the country called Pæonia.

Pæonia. Some believe that they were descended from a Trojan colony. *Pauſ* 5, c. 1. —*Herodot.* 5. c. 13, &c.

PÆŌNIA, a country of Macedonia, on the borders of the Strymon. It received its name from Pæon, a ſon of Endymion, who ſettled there.——A ſmall town of Attica.

PÆOS, a ſmall town of Arcadia.

PÆSOS, a town of the Hellepont called alſo Apæſos. It is ſituated at the north of Lampſacus. When it was deſtroyed the inhabitants migrated to Lampſacus, where they ſettled. They were of a Mileſian origin. *Strab.* 13.—*Homer. Il.* 2.

PÆSTUM, a town of Lucania, called alſo Neptunia. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 708.

PÆTOVIUM, a town of Pannonia.

CÆCINNA PÆTUS, the huſband of Arria. (*Vid. Arria.*)——A governor of Armenia, under Nero.——A Roman who conſpired with Catiline againſt his country.——A man drowned as he was going to Egypt to collect money. *Propert.* 3, el. 7, v. 5.

PÁGASÆ or PÁGASA, a town of Magneſia, in Macedonia, with an harbour and a promontory of the ſame name. The ſhip Argo was built there, as ſome ſuppoſe, and according to Propertius, the Argonauts ſet ſail from that harbour. From that circumſtance not only the ſhip Argo but alſo the Argonauts themſelves were ever after diſtinguiſhed by the epithet of *Pagaſeus.* Pliny confounds Pagaſæ with Demetrias, but they are different, and the latter was peopled by the inhabitants of the former, who preferred the ſituation of Demetrias for its conveniences. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 1. l. 8. v. 349.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 715. l. 6. v. 400,—*Mela* 2, c. 3 & 7.—*Stat.* 9.—*Propert.* 1, el. 20, v. 1.—*Plin.* 4. c. 8.—*Apollon. Rhod.* 1, v. 238. &c.

PÁGASUS, a Trojan killed by Camilla. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 670.

PAGUS, a mountain of Æolia. *Pauſ.* 7, c. 5.

PALÆTIUM or PALATIUM, a town of the Thracian Cherſoneſus.——A ſmall village on the Palatine hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

PALÆA, a town of Cyprus.——Of Cephallenia.

PALÆÓPOLIS, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Naxos.

PALÆMON or PALEMON, a ſea deity, ſon of Athamas and Ino. His original name was Melicerta, and he imagined that of Palæmon, after he had been changed into a ſea deity by Neptune. (*Vid. Melicerta.*)——A grammarian at Rome in the age of Tiberius. He made himſelf ridiculous by his arrogance and luxury. *Juv.* 6, —*Martial.* 2, ep. 86.——A ſon of N who was among the Argonauts.

PALÆPÁPHOS, a town of Cyprus

PALÆPHATUS, an antient Gree ſopher. It is unknown in what lived, tho' it can be aſcertained flourished between the times o totle and the Auguſtan age. T mains of his compoſitions a book *incredibilibus*, in which he explains fabulous traditions by hiſtorical Ar heroic poet of Athens. He wrot on the creation of the world.——A of Ariſtotle, born at Abydos.——A rian of Egypt

PALÆPÓLIS, a town built in a Greek colony.

PALÆSTE, a village of Epirus. 5, v. 460.

PALÆSTINA, a province of Sy *Herodot.* 1, c. 105.

PALÆSTINUS, an antient nam river Strymon.

PALÆMÉDES, a Grecian chief, Nauplius, king of Eubœa by Clym was ſent by the Greek princes w going to the Trojan war, to bring U the camp, who to withdraw him the expedition, pretended inſanity, better to impoſe upon his friends, harneſs different animals to a plo ſow ſalt inſtead of barley into the Tho deceit was ſoon perceived by des, he knew that the regret to p his wife Penelope, whom he ha married, was the only reaſon of tended inſanity of Ulyſſes, and to ſtrate this, Palamedes took Tele whom Penelope had lately brou the world, and put him before the of his father. Ulyſſes ſhowed th not inſane, by turning the plough ſent way not to hurt his child. T been diſcovered. Ulyſſes was ob attend the Greek princes to the w an immortal enmity aroſe between and Palamedes. The king of I ſolved to take every opportunity to him, and when all his expectatio inſtituted, he had the treaneſs one of his ſervants, and to make hi hole in his maſter's tent, and there large ſum of money. After this forged a letter in Phrygian ch which King Priam was ſuppoſed ſent to Palamedes. In the letter ſan King ſeemed to entreat Palam d liver into his hands the Grecia according to the conditions which h previouſly agreed upon, when he

money. This forged letter was carried means of Ulysses before the princes of Grecian army. Palamedes was imprisoned, and he made the most solemn protestations of innocence, but all was in vain, money that was discovered in his tent only to corroborate the accusation. was found guilty by all the army and to death. Homer is silent about the table fate of Palamedes, and Pausanias tions that it had been reported by some Ulysses and Diomedes had drowned in the sea as he was fishing on the Philostratus, who mentions the tragicory above related, adds that Achilles and buried his body with great pomp on sea shore, and that they raised upon it small chapel, where sacrifices were regularly offered by the inhabitants of Troas. medes was a learned man as well as a and according to some he com- the alphabet of Cadmus by the addi- of the four letters θ, ξ, χ, φ, during the Trojan war. To him also is buted the invention of dice and brick- mon; and it is said that he was the who regularly ranged an army in a of battle, and who placed sentinels the camp, and excited their vigilance attention by giving them a watch d. *Hygin.* fab. 95, 107, &c.—*Ap. Rhod.* c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 15.—*Ovid. Met.* v. 56 & 308.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 31.—*Mund. Philostrat.* ep. 10. c. 6.—*Eustath. in Iliad.*—*Martial.* 13, ep. 75.—*Plin.* 7, 56.

PALANTIA, a town of Spain. *Mela.* 2. 6.

PALATINUS MONS, a celebrated hill, the st of the seven hills on which Rome built. It was upon it that Romulus the first foundation of the capital of y, in a quadrangular form, and there he kept his court, as well as Tulli- stilius, and Augustus, and all the fir- drag emperors, from which circumstance e word *Palatium* has ever since been ap- ed to the residence of a monarch or nce. The Palatine hill received its name om the goddess Pales, or from the Pala- ni, who originally inhabited the place, or rom *balare* or *pilare*, the bleatings of eep which were frequent there, or perhaps from the word *palatio*, signifying, ecause Evander, when he came to settle Italy, gathered all the inhabitants, and ade them all one society. *Dion. Hal.* 53. —*Ital.* 12, v. 709.—*Juv.* 9. v. 23.—*Martial.* 3, *ep.* 71.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 8.—*Ac. in Catil.* 1.—Apollo, who was worshipped on the Palatine hill, was also called *Palatinus*. His temple there had been built by Augustus, who had enriched it with a library, valuable for the various collections of Greek and Latin manuscripts which it contained. *Horat.* 1, *ep.* 3, v. 17.

PALANTIUM, a town of Arcadia.

PALEIS, or PALEA, a town in the island of Cephallenia. *Pausf.* 6, c. 15.

PALES, the goddess of sheepfolds and of pastures among the Romans. She was worshipped with great solemnity at Rome, and her festivals called Palilia, were celebrated the very day that Romulus began to lay the foundation of the city of Rome. *Virg. G.* 3, v. 1, & 294.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 722. &c.—*Pater.* 1. c. 8.

PALFURIUS SURA, a writer removed from the senate by Domitian, who suspected him of attachment to Vitellius, &c.—*Juv.* 4, v. 53.

PALICI or PALISCI, two deities, sons of Jupiter by Thalia, whom Silenus calls Aetna, in a tragedy which is now lost, according to the words of Macrobius. The nymph Aetna when pregnant, entreated her lover to remove her from the persecutions of Juno. The god concealed her in the bowels of the earth, and when the time of her delivery was come, the earth opened and brought into the world two children, who received the name of Palici, *απο του παλιν ικεσθαι* *because they came again into the world from the bowels of the earth.* These deities were worshipped with great ceremonies by the Sicilians, and near their temple were two small lakes, which were supposed to have sprung out of the earth, the same time that they were born. Near these pools it was usual to take the most solemn oaths, by those who wished to decide controversies and quarrels. If any of the persons who took the oath perjured themselves, they were immediately punished in a supernatural manner, and those who swore oath, by the deities of the place, was sincere, departed unhurt. The Palici had also an oracle, which was consulted upon great emergencies, and which rendered the truest and most unequivocal answers. In a superstitious age, the altars of the Palici were stained with the blood of human sacrifices, but the barbarous custom was soon abolished, and the deities were satisfied with the mild offerings. *Virg. Aen.* 9, v. 585.—*Cicero Verr.* 5, v. 306.—*Diod.* 2.—*Macrob. Saturn.* 5, c. 19.—*Ital.* &c.

PALILIA, a festival celebrated by the Romans, in honor of the goddess Pales. The ceremony consisted in burning heaps of straw, and in leaping over them. No sacrifices were offered but the purifications were made with the smoke of horses blood, and

and with the ashes of a calf that had been taken from the belly of his mother, after it had been sacrificed, and with the ashes of beans. The purification of the flocks was also made with the smoke of sulphur, of the olive, the pine, the laurel and the rosemary. Offerings of mild cheese, boiled wine, and cakes of millet were afterwards made to the goddess. This festival was observed on the 21st of April, and it was during the celebration that Romulus first began to build his city. Some call this festival Parilia *quasi a pariendo*, because the sacrifices were offered to the divinity for the fecundity of the flocks. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 774. *Fast.* 4, v. 721, &c. l. 6. v. 257.

PALINURUS, a skilful pilot of the ship of Æneas. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and agitation of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea shore, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him to obtain his cloaths. His body was left unburied on the sea shore, and as according to the religion of the antient Romans, no person was suffered to cross the Stygian lake before 100 years were elapsed, if his remains had not been decently buried, we find Æneas, when he visited the infernal regions, speaking to Palinurus, and assuring him, that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed, should soon be adorned with a monument, and bear his name, and accordingly a promontory was called Palinurus. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 840, &c. l. 6, v. 341.—*Ovid. de Rem.* 577.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.*

PALISCORUM, or PALICORUM STAGNUM, a sulphureous pool in Sicily. *Vid.* Palici.

PALLADES, certain virgins who were consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt. *Strab.* 17.

PALLADIUM, a celebrated statue of Pallas. It was about three cubits high, and represented the goddess as sitting and holding a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and a spindle. It fell down from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as that prince was building the citadel of Ilium. Some nevertheless suppose that it fell at Pessinus in Phrygia, or according to others, Dardanus received it as a present from his mother Electra. There are some authors who maintain that the Palladium was made with the bones of Pelops by Abaris, but Apollodorus seems to say, that it was no more than a piece of clock work which moved of itself. However discordant the opinions of antient authors be about this famous statue, it is universally agreed, that on its preservation the safety of Troy. This fatality known to the Greeks during th war, and therefore Ulysses and were commissioned to steal it awa effected their purpose, and if w on the authority of some auth were directed how to carry it Helenus the son of Priam, who this, unfaithful to his country, b brother Deiphobus, at the death had married Helen, of whom h amoured. Minerva was displease violence which was offered to h and according to Virgil the Pall self appeared to have received lis tion, and by the flashes which sta its eyes, and its sudden springs earth, it seemed to shew the rese the goddess. The true Palladium authors observe, was not carr from Troy by the Greeks, but or the statues of similar size a which were placed near it, to dec ever sacrilegious persons attempt it. The Palladium, therefore, a was conveyed safe from Troy b Æneas, and it was afterwards pre the Romans with the greatest se veneration, in the temple of circumstance which none but virgins knew. *Herodian* 1, c. 1 *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 422, &c. M 336.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, c. 5.—*Apol* 12.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1. &c.—*Homer Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 166.—*Plut. de* —*Lucan* 9.—*Dares Phryg.*—*J.* 139.

PALLANTEUM, a town of Ita *Æn.* 8, v. 54.

PALLANTIDES, the 50 sons of son of Pandion, and the brother us. They were all killed by the son of Ægeus, whom they when he came to take possession their's kingdom. This opposi shewed in hopes of succeeding to as Ægeus left no children, exce us, whose legitimacy was even as he was born at Trœzene. *Thes.*—*Paus.* 1.

PALLAS, a freed man of Cla mous for the power and the obtained. He advised the em master, to marry Agrippina, an her son Nero for his successor. his means, and those of Agrip the death of Claudius was hast that Nero was raised to the thro forgot to whom he was indebt crown. He discarded Pallas, time after he caused him to be pu

it make himself master of his *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 53.

(ādis) a daughter of Jupiter, Minerva. The goddess receiv- : either because she killed the , or perhaps from the spear seems to *brandish* in her hands,

For the functions power and the goddess, *Vid.* Minerva.

(antis) a son of king Evan- th some troops to assist Æneas. ed by Turnus, the king of the ne had made a great slaughnemy. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 104, e of the giants, son of Tartara. He was killed by Minerovered herself with his skin, some suppose, she is called Pal- *d.* 3, c. 1[illegible].——A son of Cius ia, who married the nymph hom he had Victory, Valor, *f. Hesiod.*——A son of Lycaon. of Pandion. *Ibidem.*

E, a small peninsula of Thrace ma, formerly called Phlegra. near the bay of Thermæ, and e cities, the principal of which Pallene. It was in this place, o some of the antients, that an t happened between the gods nts. *Virg. G.* 4, v. 391.—*Ovid.* 357.——A village of Attica, nerva had a temple, and where tides chiefly tended. *Herodot.* —*Plat. in Theæ.*

RA, the capital of Palmyrene, a the eastern boundaries of Syria. as for being the seat of the celenobia and of Odenatus, in the e emperor Aurelian. It is now nd the splendor and magnificence icos, temples, and palaces, are examined by the curious and l.

s, a river of Thessaly.

NES, an Athenian general, sent egalopolis, against the Manti- .——An astrologer.

N, a son of Priam and Hecuba.

, a village near Tentyra in Thrace. . 76.

ELUS, a celebrated painter of , in the age of Philip. He was f the school for painting at Sicy- : made a law which was observed in Sicyon, but all over Greece, but the children of noble and digons should be permitted to learn Apelles was one of his pupils.

PAMPHOS, a Greek poet, supposed to have lived before Hesiod's age.

PAMPHYLA, a Greek woman, who wrote a general history in 33 books, in Nero's reign. This history, so much commended by the antients, is lost.

PAMPHYLIA, a province of Asia minor, bounded on the south by a part of the Mediterranean, called the Pamphylian sea, west by Lycia, north by Pisidia, and east by Cilicia. It abounded with pastures, vines and olives. It was peopled by a Grecian colony. It was anciently called Mopsopia. *Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 1.—*Paus.* 7, c. 3.—*Plin.* 5, c. 26.

PAN was the god of shepherds, of huntsmen, and of all the inhabitants of the country. He was the son of Mercury, by Dryope, according to Homer. Some give him Jupiter and Callisto for parents, others Jupiter and Ybis or Oneis. Lucian, Hyginus, &c, support that he was the son of Mercury and Penelope, the daughter of Icarius, and that the god gained the affections of the princess under the form of a goat, as she tended her father's flocks on mount Taygetus, before her marriage with the king of Ithaca. Some authors maintain that Penelope became mother of Pan, during the absence of Ulysses in the Trojan war, and that he was the offspring of all the suitors which frequented the palace of Penelope, whence he received the name of *Pan*, which signifies *all* or *every thing*. Pan was a monster in appearance, he had two small horns on his head, his complexion was ruddy, his nose flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were those of a goat. The education of Pan was entrusted to a nymph of Arcadia, called Sinoe, but the nurse, according to Homer, terrified at the sight of such a monster, fled away and left him. He was wrapped up in the skin of beasts by his father, and carried to heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themselves with the oddity of his appearance. Bacchus was greatly pleased with him, and gave him the name of Pan. The god of shepherds chiefly resided in Arcadia, where the woods, and the most rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with seven reeds, which he called *Syrinx*, in honor of a beautiful nymph of the same name, to whom he attempted to offer violence, and who was changed into a reed. He was continually employed in deceiving the neighbouring nymphs, and often with success. Though deformed in his shape and features, yet he had the good fortune to captivate Diana, and of gaining her favor, by transforming himself into a beautiful

worship, and the different functions of Pan, are derived from the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. This god was one of the eight great gods of the Egyptians, who ranked before the other 12 gods, whom the Romans called *Consentes*. He was worshipped with the greatest solemnity all over Egypt. His statues represented him as a goat, not because he was really such, but this was done for mysterious reasons. He was the emblem of fecundity, and they looked upon him as the principle of all things. His horns, as some observe, represented the rays of the sun, the brightness of the heavens was expressed by the vivacity and the ruddiness of his complexion. The star which he wore on his breast, was the symbol of the firmament, and his hairy legs and feet denoted the inferior parts of the earth, such as the woods and plants. Some suppose that he appeared as a goat because when the gods fled into Egypt, in their war against the giants, Pan transformed himself into a goat, an example which was immediately followed by all the deities. Pan, according to some, is the same as Faunus, and he is the chief of all the Satyrs. Plutarch mentions, that in the reign of Tiberius, an extraordinary voice was heard near the Echinades in the Ionian sea, which exclaimed, that the great Pan was dead. This was readily believed by the emperor, and the astrologers were consulted, but they were unable to explain the meaning of so supernatural a voice, which probably proceeded from the imposition of one of the courtiers who attempted to terrify Tiberius. In Egypt, in the town of Mendes, which word also signifies a *goat*, there was a sacred goat kept, with the most ceremonious fanc-

PANACEA, a daughter o
She was one of the goddesse
over health. *Lucan.* 9. v. 9

PANÆTIUS, a stoic p
Rhodes, who florished abou
fore the Christian era. He st
for some time, of which he
come a citizen, observing th
modest man ought to be
one country. He came to R
reckoned among his pupi
Scipio the second Africanus.
was attached by the closest t
and familiarity, he attended
peditions, and partook of
and amusements. To the
countrymen at Rome the
greatly indebted for their
the immunities, which they
enjoyed. Panætius wrote
duties of man, whose me
tained from the encomium
bestows upon it. The tim
of Panætius is unknown.
—— A tyrant of Leontini in

PANARES, a general of C
Metellus, &c.

PANARETE, one of the
of Berenice the wife of kin

PANATHENÆA, festival
Minerva the patroness of
were first instituted by Er
phus, and called Athena
afterwards renewed them a
to be celebrated and obse
tribes of Athens, which he
one, and from which rea
received their name. Sev
they are the same as the
tria, as they are often ca
among the Latins. In th

generally in the possession of the chief manager of the festival called ἀρχιθεωρος, who distributed them when occasion offered. The virgins were attended by the daughters of the foreigners, who carried umbrellas and little seats, from which they were named διφροφοροι, *seat carriers*. The boys, called παιδαμιοι, as it may be supposed, led the rear cloathed in coats generally worn at processions. The necessaries for this and every other festival were prepared in a public hall erected for that purpose, between the Piræan gate and the temple of Ceres. The management and the care of the whole was entrusted to the νομοφυλακες, or people employed in seeing the rites and ceremonies properly observed. It was also usual to set all prisoners at liberty, to present golden crowns to such as had deserved well of their country. Some persons were also chosen to sing some of Homer's poems, a custom which was first introduced by Hipparchus the son of Pisistratus. It was also customary in this festival and every other quinquennial festival, to pray for the prosperity of the Plataeans, whose services had been so conspicuous at the battle of Marathon.

Panchæa, Panchēa or Panchaia, an island of Arabia felix, where Jupiter had a magnificent temple.——A part of Arabia felix, celebrated for the myrrh, frankincense, and perfumes which it produced. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 139. l. 4, v. 379.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 309, &c.—*Diod.* 5.

Panda, two deities at Rome, who presided one over the openings of roads, and the other over the openings of towns. *Varro de P. R.* 1.

Pandama, a girl of India favored by Hercules, &c. *Polyæn* 1.

Pandăria, a small island of the Tyrrhene sea.

Pandārus, a son of Lycaon, who assisted the Trojans in their war against the Greeks. He went to the war without a chariot, and therefore he generally fought on foot. He wounded Menelaus and Diomedes, and showed himself brave and uncommonly courageous. He was at last killed by Diomedes, and Æneas, who then carried him in his chariot, by attempting to revenge his death nearly perished by the hand of the furious enemy. *Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 35.—*Homer Il.* 2 & 5.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 496.—*Strab.* 14.——A son of Alcanor killed with his brother Bitias by Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 735.—A native of Crete punished with death for being accessary to the theft of Tantalus. What this theft was is unknown. Some, however, suppose Tantalus stole the ambrosia and the n from the tables of the gods to which he been admitted, or that he carried a dog which watched Jupiter's temp Crete, in which crime Pandarus was cerned, and for which he suffered. Pa had two daughters Camiro and Cipta, were also deprived of their mother sudden death, and left without fri protectors. Venus had compassion them and she fed them with milk, and wine. The goddesses were all interested in their welfare. Juno them wisdom and beauty, Diana some figure and regular features, neiva instructed them in whatever accomplishments can recommend Venus wished still to make their ness more complete, and when the come to nubile years the goddess Jupiter to grant them kind and husbands. But in her absence the pyes carried away the virgins and vered them to the Eumenides to punishment which their father *Pauf.* 10, c. 30.—*Pindar.*

Pandārus or Pandareus, a man had a daughter called Philomela. She changed into a nightingale, after she had ed, by mistake, her son Itylus, whose she mourned in the greatest melanch Some suppose him to be the same as dion, king of Athens.

Pandēmus, one of the surnames of god of love, among the Egyptians and Greeks who distinguished two cupids, of whom was the vulgar called Pande and another of a purer and more celes origin. *Plut. in erot.*

Pandia, a festival at Athens established by Pandion, from whom it received name, or because it was observed in hon of Jupiter, who can τα παντα δινε *move and turn all things* as he pleases. Some suppose that it concerned the moon, becau it does παντοτε ιεναι, *move incessantly* shewing itself day and night, rather than sun which never appears but in the d time. It was celebrated after the Dionys because Bacchus is sometimes taken for sun or Apollo, and therefore the broth or, as some will have it the son of the moon

Pandion, a king of Athens, son Erichthon and Pasithea. He succeeded h father, about 1463 years before the Chr tian era. He became father of Procne an Philomela, Erechtheus and Butes. Du ing his reign there was such an abundan of corn, wine and oil, that it was publicl reported that Bacchus and Minerva ha

person

.ified Attica. He waged a fuc- against Laïdacus king of Bœo- e his daughter Procne in mar- reus, king of Thrace, who had . The treatment which Philo- ved from her brother-in-law, *d. Philomela* was the source of d to Pandion, and he died thro' orrow, after a reign of 40 years. alfo another Pandion, son of l. by Merione. Pandion ed to his father, about 1333 years Christian era. He was driven ternal dissensions and fled to of Megara, who gave him his ciatin in marriage and relinquished his im. Pandion became father of en, Ægeus, Pallas, Nisus and ie eldest of these children rec- ather's kingdom. Some authors anded the two Pandions together indeterminative manner, that to have been only one and the n. Many believe that Philomela were the daughters, not of Pan- ft, but of Pandion the 2d. *Ovid.* 76.—*Hyg.* 3, c. 15.—*Pausan.* 1, *n.* fab. 48.——A son of Phineus *ara.*——A son of Ægyptus.——the Ist king of the age of Augustus. ra, a celebrated woman, the first ale that ever lived, according to of the poet Hesiod. She was clay by Vulcan, at the request who wished to punish the im- artifice of Prometheus by giving e. When this woman of clay made by the artist and received gods vied in making her perfect. her beauty and the art of pleas- Graces gave her the power of , Apollo taught her how to cury instructed her in elo- Minerva gave her the most rich ful ornaments. From all these efforts, which she had received gods, the woman was called which intimates that she had re- ry necessary *gift*, πανδωρον er this gave her a beautiful box, was ordered to present to the married her, and by the com- the god, Mercury conducted her heus. The actual moral was the decent, and as he had always upiter, as well as the rest of the he had stolen away fire from o animate his man of clay, he Pandora without suffering him- activated by her charms. His pimetheus was not possessed of rudence and sagacity. He mar- ried Pandora, and when he opened the box which she presented to him, there issued from it a multitude of evils and dis- tempers, which dispersed themselves all over the world, and which from that fatal moment have never ceased to afflict the hu- man race. Hope was the only one who remained at the bottom of the box, and it is she alone who has the wonderful power of easing the labors of man, and of rendering his troubles and his sorrows less painful in life. *Hesiod. Theog. & Oper.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 7.—*Pausan.* 1, c. 24.—*Hygin.* 14.——A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was sister to Protogenia, who sacrificed herself for her country at the beginning of the bœotian war.

PANDOSIA, a town in the country of the Bruti, situate on a mountain. Alexander king of the Molossi died there. *Strab.* 6.

——A town of Epirus.

PANDRÓSOS, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, sister to Aglauros and Herse. She was the only one of her sisters, who had not the fatal curiosity of opening a basket which Minerva had entrusted to their care. *Ovid. Erichthonius*, for which sincerity the raised her a temple near that of Minerva, and instituted a festival in her honor, called Pandrosia. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 738.—*Apollod.* 3.—*Pausan.* 1, &c.

PANENUS or PANÆUS, a celebrated painter who was for some time engaged in painting the battle of Marathon. *Plin.* 35.

PANGÆUS, a mountain of Thrace, anciently called *Mons Cavallius*. It was in the neighbourhood of the river Nestus, and was inhabited by four different people. It was on this mountain that Lycurgus the Thracian king was torn to pieces, and that Orpheus called the attention of the wild beasts, and of the mountains and woods to his melodious song. It abounded in gold and silver mines. *Herodot.* 5, c. 16. *Strab.* l. 7, c. 113.—*Virg. G.* 4, v. 462.—*Ovid, Fast.* 3.—*Pausan.* 2.

PANIASIS, a man who wrote a poem upon Heroics, &c.

PANIONIUM, a place at the foot of mount Mycale, near the town of Ephesus in Asia minor. It was in this place that all the states of Ionia assembled, either to consult for their own safety and prosperity, or to celebrate festivals, or to offer a sacrifice for the good of all the nation, whence the name, πανιωνιον, *all Ionia*. The deputies of the twelve Ionian cities which assembled there were those of Miletus, Myus, Priene, Ephesus, Iolbedos, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Phocæa, Teos, Chios, Samos and Erythræ. The Panionium was sacred to Neptune of Helice, and it was there that the

the twelve cities celebrated their festivals called Panionia. If the bull which was offered in sacrifice bellowed it was accounted an omen of the highest favor, as the sound was particularly acceptable to the god of the sea, as in some manner it resembled the roaring of the waves of the ocean. *Herodot* 1, c. 148, &c.—*Strab.* 14.—*Mela.* 2, c. 17.

PANNŎNIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the east by upper Mœsia, south by Dalmatia, west by Noricum, and north by the Danube. It was divided by the ancients into lower and upper Pannonia. The inhabitants were of Celtic origin, and were first invaded by J. Cæsar, and conquered in the reign of Tiberius. Philip and his son Alexander some ages before had successively conquered it. Sirmium was the antient capital of all Pannonia, which contains the modern provinces of Croatia, Carniola, Sclavonia, Bosnia, Windisch, March, with part of Servia, and of the kingdoms of Hungary and Austria. *Plin.* 3.—*Dion. Cass.* 49.—*Strab.* 4 & 7.—*Jornand*—*Paterc* 2, c. 9.

PANOMPHÆUS, a surname of Jupiter, either because he was worshipped by every nation on earth, or because he heard the prayers and the supplications which were addressed to him, or because the rest of the gods derived from him their knowledge of futurity (πας, *omnis* ομφη, *vox.*) *Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 198—*Homer. Il.* 8.

PANŎPE or PANŎPĒA, one of the Nereides, whom sailors generally invoked in storms. Her name signifies, *giving every assistance, or seeing every thing. Hesiod. Theog.* —— One of the daughters of Thespius. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.

PANŎPES, a famous huntsman among the attendants of Acestes, king of Sicily. *Virg. Æn.* 5. v. 300.

PANŎPEUS, a son of Phocus and Asterodia, who accompanied Amphitryon when he made war against the Teleboans. He was father to Epeus, who made the celebrated wooden horse at the siege of Troy. *Pausf.* 2, c. 29.—*Apollod.* 2, v. 4.——A town of Phocis, between Orchomenos and the Cephisus. *Pausf.* 10. c. 4.—*Strab.* 9.

PANOPION, a Roman saved from death by the uncommon fidelity of his servant. When the assassins came to murder him as being proscribed, the servant exchanged cloaths with his master, and let him escape by a back door. He afterwards went into his master's bed, and suffered himself to be killed as if Panopion himself. *Val. Max.*

PANOPŎLIS, *or the city of Pan*, a town of Egypt. Some call it Chemmi had there a temple, where he wa shipped with great solemnity, and sented in a statue *fascino longissimo* & *Diod.* 5.—*Strab.* 17.

PANORMUS, a town of Sicily, l the Phœnicians, on the north west the island. It had a good and c harbour. It was long the strongest the Carthaginians in Sicily, and it last taken with difficulty by the R *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ital.* 14, v. 262.—— of the Thracian Chersonesus.——, of Ionia, near Ephesus —— another ——in Macedonia,——Achaia,—— ——a Messenian who insulted the rel the Lacedæmonians *Vid.* Gonipo

PANSA C. Vibius, a Roman co U. C. 709. with A. Hirtius. He the murderers of J. Cæsar, and wa in a battle near Mutina. On his de he advised young Octavius to unit terest with that of Antony, if he to revenge the death of Julius Cæ from his friendly advice soon af the celebrated second triumvirat suppose that Pansa was put to d Octavius himself, or through him physician Glicon, who poured poi the wounds of his dying patient and Hirtius were the two last con enjoyed the dignity of chief magi Rome, with full power. The of the consuls afterwards dwind nothing. *Paterc.* 2, c. 61.—*D Ovid. Trist.* 4, e. l. 5.—*Plut.* & *Ap*

PANTAGNOSTUS, a brother of tes, tyrant of Samos. *Polyæn.* 1.

PANTAGYAS, a rapid river of *Ital.* 14, v. 232.

PANTAUCHUS, a man appoi Ætolia by Demetrius, &c. *Plut.*

PANTEUS, a friend of Cleome of Sparta, &c. *Plut.*

PANTHIDES, a man who marri the daughter of Themistocles.

PANTHEA, a woman celebrate beauty and conjugal affection. the wife of Abradates. She w prisoner by Cyrus, who refuse her, not to be ensnared by the pow personal charms. She killed herl body of her husband, who had l in a battle, &c. *Vid. Abradates.* *Cyrop.*

PANTHEON, a celebrated te Rome, dedicated to all the gods, the name πας θεος. It was Agrippa, in the reign of Aug was struck with lightning some ter, and partly destroyed. Ad paired it, and it still remains at

dmiration of the curious. *Plin.* 36, .—*Marcell.* 16, c. 10.

NTHEUS or PANTHUS, a Trojan &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 322.

NTHOĬDES, a patronymic of Euphor- the son of Panthous. Pythagoras is imes called by that name, as he af- that he was Euphorbus during the n war. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 161.—A an general, killed by Pericles at the of Tanagra.

NTICAPÆUM, a town of Taurica onesus. It was built by the Milesi- and governed sometime by its own and afterwards subdued by the kings sporus. It was according to Strabo, pital of the European Bosporus. ndates the Great died there. *Plin.*

NTICĂPES, a river of European Scy- which falls into the Borysthenes. *He-* 4. c. 54.

NYĂSIS, an antient Greek poet, sup- to have lived in Homer's age.

NYĂSUS, a river of Macedonia.

PÆUS, a name of Jupiter among the ians.

PHĂGES, a king of Ambracia, killed by es deprived of her whelps. *Ovid in* .502.

PHIA, a surname of Venus, because oddess was worshipped at Paphos.— ient name of the island of Cyprus.

PHLĂGŌNIA, a country of Asia minor, t at the west of the river Halys, by h it was separated from the Cap- cians. It was divided on the west the Bithynians, by the river Parthe- *Herodot.* 1, c. 72.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela. Plin.*

PHOS, a famous city of the island of s. It was founded, as some suppose, 1184 years before Christ, by Aga- , at the head of a colony from Ar- . The goddess of beauty was parti- y worshipped there. All male ani- were offered on her altars. The in- nts were very effeminate and lasci- , and the young virgins were permit- y the laws of the place to get a dowry rostitution. *Strab.* 8, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. *Homer. Od.* 8.—*Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 51, -*Horat.* 1, od. 3.

PHUS, a son of Pygmalion, by a statue had been changed into a woman by s. *Vid. Pygmalion. Ovid. Met.* 10, v.

PIA LEX, *de peregrinis*, by Papius, ribune, A. U. C. 688. It required ll strangers should be driven away Rome. It was afterwards confirmed extended by the Junian law.—Another called *Papia Poppæa*, because it was enacted by the tribunes, M. Papius Mutilus, and Q. Poppæus Secundus, who had received consular power from the consuls for six months. It was called the Julian law, after it had been published by order of Augustus, who himself was of the Julian family. *Vid Julia lex de Maritandis ordinibus.*—Another to empower the high priest to chuse 20 virgins for the service of the goddess Vesta.—Another in the age of Augustus. It gave the patron a certain right to the property of his client, if he had left a specified sum of money, or if he had not three children.

PAPIĂNUS, a man who proclaimed himself emperor some time after the Gordians. He was put to death.

PAPINIĂNUS. *Vid.* Æmylius Papinianus.

PAPINIUS, a tribune who conspired against Caligula.——A man who destroyed himself &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c 49

PĂPIRIA, the wife of Paulus Æmylius. She was divorced. *Plut.*

PAPIRIUS, a centurion engaged to murder Piso, the pro-consul of Africa. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 49——A patrician, chosen *rex sacrorum*, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.——A Roman who wished to gratify his unnatural desires upon the body of one of his slaves called Publilius. The slave refused, and was inhumanly treated. This called for the interference of justice, and a decree was made, which forbad any person to be detained in fetters, but only for a crime that deserved such a treatment, and only till the criminal had suffered the punishment which the laws directed. Creditors also had a right to arrest the goods, and not the person of their debtors. *Liv* 8, c. 28.——Carbo, a Roman consul who undertook the defence of Opimius, who was accused of condemning and putting to death a number of citizens on mount Aventinus without the formalities of a trial. His client was acquitted.——Curtor, a dictator who ordered his master of horse to be put to death, because he had fought and conquered the enemies of the republic without his consent. The people interfered, and the dictator pardoned him. Curtor made war against the Sabines and conquered them. He also triumphed over the Samnites. His severity greatly displeased the people. He flourished about 320 years before the christian era. *Liv.* 9, c. 14.——One of his family surnamed Prætextatus from an action of his, whilst he wore the *prætexta*, a certain gown for young men. His father of the same name, carried him to the senate-house, where affairs of the

the greatest importance were then in debate before the senators. The mother of young Papirius wished to know what had passed in the senate, but Papirius on refusing to betray the secrets of that august assembly, amused his mother by telling her, that it had been considered whether it would be more advantageous to the republic to give two wives to one husband, than two husbands to one wife. The mother of Papirius was alarmed, and she communicated the secret to the other Roman matrons, and on the morrow they assembled in the senate, petitioning that one woman might have two husbands, rather than one husband two wives. The senators were astonished at this petition, but young Papirius unravelled the whole mystery, and from that time it was made a law among the senators, that no young man should for the future be introduced into the senate-house, except Papirius. This law was carefully observed till the age of Augustus, who permitted children of all ages to hear the debates of the senators.——Carbo, a friend of Cinna and Marius. He raised cabals against Sylla and Pompey, and was at last put to death by order of Pompey, after he had rendered himself odious by a tyrannical consulship, and after he had been proscribed by Sylla.——A consul defeated by the armies of the Cimbri.——Crassus, a dictator who triumphed over the Samnites.——A consul [illegible] by the Gauls, &c.——A son of Papirius Cursor, who defeated the Samnites, and dedicated a temple to Romulus Quirinus.——Maso, a consul who conquered Sardinia and Corsica, and reduced them into the form of a province. At his return to Rome, he was refused a triumph, upon which he introduced a triumphal procession, and walked with his victorious army to the capitol, wearing a crown of myrtle on his head. His example was afterwards followed by such generals as were refused a triumph by the Roman senate. *Val. Max.* 3, c. 5.

PAPIRIA LEX, by Papirius Carbo, A. U. C. 621. It required that in calling or rejecting laws in the comitia, the votes should be given by tablets.——Another by the tribune Papirius, which enacted that no person should consecrate any edifice, place, or thing, without the consent and permission of the people.——Another, A. U. C. 563, to diminish the weight, and increase the value of the Roman as.——Another, A. U. C. 421, to give the freedom of the city to the citizens of Acerræ.——Another, A. U. C. 623. It was proposed, but not passed. It recommended the right of electing a man tribune of the people as he wished.

PAPPIA LEX was enacted to regulate the rights of husbands and wives if they had children.——Another by which [illegible] less than 50 years old, could not [illegible] other of 60.

PAPPUS, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, in the reign of Constantinus the Great.

PAPYRIUS. *Vid.* Papirius.

PARABYSTON, a tribunal at Athens, where causes of inferior consequence were tried by 11 judges. *Pausan.* 1, c.

PARADISUS, a town of Syria Cœlosyria. *Plin.* 5, c. 23.

PARAETONIUM, a town of Egypt, on the west of Alexandria. *Ovid. Met.* 9.

PARÆLI, a division of the inhabitants of Attica. They received this name from their being near the sea coast παρὰ θάλασσαν.

PARÆLUS, a friend of Dion, by whose assistance he expelled Dionysius, the son of Pericles. His premature death was greatly lamented by his father.

PARASIA, a country at the extremity of Cilicia.

PARASIUS, a son of Philonomus, a shepherd. He was exposed in the woods by his mother, with his twin brother Lycastus. Their lives were preserved.

PARCÆ, powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were three in number, Lachesis and Atropos, called by Nox and Erebus, according to some, of Jupiter and Themis, according to the same poet, in another poem. Some make them daughters of the sea. Clotho, the youngest of the sisters, presided at the moment that we are born, and held the distaff in her hand. Lachesis spun the events and occasions of our life, and the eldest of the three, cut the thread of human life with a pair of scissors. The different functions are well expressed in this antient verse:

Clotho colum vertebat, Lachesis net, Atropos occat.

The name of the Parcæ according to some is derived from *parto* or *parcendo*, as they presided over the birth of mankind; but by corruption the word *parcæ* is derived from *parta* or *parcis*. The power of the Parcæ was great and extensive. Some suppose that they were subjected to the gods but Jupiter, whilst others contend that even Jupiter himself was under their commands, and indeed we

of the gods in Homer's Iliad unwil-
to see Patroclus perish, yet obliged
e superior power of the fates to abs-
im to his destiny. According to the
received opinions, they were the arbi-
f the life and death of mankind, and
ver good or evil befalls us in the
l, immediately proceeds from the
or Parcæ. Some make them ministers
e king of hell, and represent them as
; at the foot of his throne, others re-
nt them as placed on radiant thrones,
ft the celestial spheres, cloathed in
s spangled with stars, and wearing
ns on their heads. According to Pau-
s, the names of the Parcæ were differ-
rom those already mentioned. The most
nt of all, as the geographer observes,
Venus Urania who presided over the birth
men. The second was Fortune, and La-
s was the third. To these some add a
th Proserpina, who often disputes with
pos the right of cutting the thread of
an life. The worship of the Parcæ
well established in some cities of Greece,
though mankind were well convinced
they were inexorable, and that it
impossible to mitigate them, yet they
e eager to shew a proper respect to
r divinity, by raising them temples and
ies. They received the same worship
he Furies, and their votaries yearly sa-
ced to them black sheep, during whose
nnity the priests were obliged to wear
lands of flowers. The Parcæ were ge-
ally represented as three old women
th chaplets made with wool, and intw-
ned with the flowers of the narcissus.
ey were covered with a white robe, and
ll of the same color, bound with chap-
ts. One of them held a distaff, another
e spindle, and the third was armed with
ssars, with which she cut the thread
hich her sister had spun. Their dress is
fferently represented by some authors.
Clotho appears in a variegated robe, and on
r head is a crown of seven stars. She holds
distaff in her hand, reaching from heaven
earth. The robe which Lachesis wore,
as variegated with a great number of
rs, and near her were placed a variety of
andles. Atropos was cloathed in black,
e held scissars in her hand, with clues of
read of different size, according to the
ngth and shortness of the lives, whose
ffinies they formed to contain. Hygi-
us attributes to them the invention of these
reek letters α, β, η, τ, υ, and others
ll them the secretaries of heaven, and the
eepers of the archives of eternity. The
reeks call the Parcæ by the different
names of μοῖρα, αἶσα, κῆρ ἐπιμάρμενη, which are expressive of their power and of their inexorable decrees. *Hesiod. Theog. & Scut. Herc.*—*Pausan.* 1, c. 19 l. 3, c. 1. l. 5, c. 15.—*Homer. Il.* 20, *Od.* 7.—*Theocrit.* 1.—*Callimach. in Dian.*—*Athan. Dn.* 1.—*Pindar. Olymp.* 10, *Nem.* 7.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Plut. de facie in orbe Lunæ.*—*Hygin. in præf. fab. & fab.* 277.—*Macrob.*—*Orph. hymn.* 58.—*Apollon.* 1. *&c.*—*Claudian de rapt. Pros.*—*Lycophr. & Interp. &c.*—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 6 *&c.*—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 539.—*Lucan.* 3.—*Virg. Ecl.* 4. *Æn.* 3. *&c.*—*Senec. in Herc. Fur.*—*Stat. Theb.* 6

PARIS, the son of Priam king of Troy, by Hecuba, also called Alexander. He was destined, even before his birth, to become the ruin of his country, and when his mother in the first months of her pregnancy had dreamed that she should bring forth a torch which would set fire to her palace, the soothsayers foretold the calamities which might be expected from the imprudence of her future son, and which would end in the destruction of Troy. Priam, to prevent so great and so alarming an evil, ordered his slave Archelaus to destroy the child as soon as born. The slave either touched with humanity, or influenced by Hecuba, did not destroy him, but was satisfied to expose him on mount Ida, where the shepherds of the place found him, and educated him as their own son. Some attribute the preservation of his life before he was found by the shepherds, to the motherly tenderness of a she bear who suckled him. Young Paris, tho' educated among shepherds and peasants, gave early proofs of courage and intrepidity, and from his care in protecting the flocks of mount Ida from the rapacity of the wild beasts, he obtained the name of Alexander, *helper* or *defender*. He gained the esteem of all the shepherds, and his graceful countenance and manly deportment recommended him to the favors of Œnone a nymph of Ida, whom he married, and with whom he lived with the most perfect tenderness. Their conjugal peace was soon disturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of discord, who had not been invited to partake of the entertainment, showed her displeasure, by throwing in the assembly of the gods who were at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were written the words *Detur pulchriori*. All the goddesses claimed it as their own, the contention at first became general, but at last only three, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, willed to dispute their respective right to beauty. The gods, unwilling to become arbiters in an affair of so-

so tender and so delicate a nature, appointed Paris to adjudge the prize of beauty to the fairest of the goddesses, and indeed the shepherd seemed properly qualified to decide so great a contest, as his wisdom was so well established, and his prudence and sagacity so well known. The goddesses appeared before their judge without any covering or ornament, and each tried by promises and entreaties to gain the attention of Paris, and to influence his judgment. Juno promised him a kingdom; Minerva, military glory; and Venus, the fairest woman in the world for his wife, as Ovid expresses it, *Heroid* 17, v. 118,

Unaque cum regnum; belli daret altera laudem;
Tyndaridis conjux, tertia dixit, eris.

After he had heard their several claims and promises, Paris adjudged the prize to Venus, and gave her the golden apple, to which, perhaps, she seemed intitled, as the goddess of beauty. This decision of Paris in favor of Venus drew upon the judge and his family the resentment of the two other goddesses. Soon after Priam proposed a contest among his sons and other princes, and promised to reward the conqueror with one of the finest bulls of mount Ida. His emissaries were sent to procure the animal, and it was found in the possession of Paris, who reluctantly yielded it up. The shepherd was desirous of obtaining again this favorite animal, and he went to Troy and entered the lists of the combatants. He was received with the greatest applause and obtained the victory over his rivals, Nestor, the son of Neleus; Cycnus, son of Neptune; Polites, Helenus, and Deiphobus, sons of Priam. He also obtained a superiority over Hector himself, and the prince enraged to see himself conquered by an unknown stranger, pursued him closely, and Paris must have fallen a victim to his brother's resentment had he not fled to the altar of Jupiter. This sacred retreat preserved his life, and Cassandra the daughter of Priam struck with the similarity of the features of Paris with those of her brothers, enquired his birth and his age. From these circumstances she soon discovered that he was her brother, and as such she introduced him to her father and to her brothers. Priam acknowledged Paris as his son, forgetful of the alarming dreams which had influenced him to meditate his death, and all jealousy ceased among the brothers. Paris did not long suffer himself to remain inactive, he equipped a fleet, as if willing to redeem Hesione his father's sister whom Hercules had carried away and obliged to marry Telamon the son of Æacu was the pretended motive of his but the causes were far differen recollected that he was to be the of the fairest of women, and if he led to form those expectations whil an obscure shepherd of Ida, he every plausible reason to see them since he was the acknowledged se king of Troy. Helen was the fa man of the age, and Venus had her to him On these grounds, t he visited Sparta the residence of He had married Menelaus. He was with every mark of respect, but h the hospitality of Menelaus, and w husband was absent in Crete, Paris p Helen to elope with him, and to fly Helen consented, and Priam rece into his palace without difficulty sister was then detained in a foreign and as he wished to show himself as possible to the Greeks. This affair productive of serious consequences, Menelaus had married Helen, all he had bound themselves by a solem protect her person, and to defend every violence. [*Vid. Helena*] and the injured husband reminded them engagements, and called upon them cover Helen. Upon this all Gree up arms in the cause of Menela memnon was chosen general of combined forces, and a regular w begun. [*Vid Troja.*] Paris, mean who had refused Helen to the p and embassies of the Greeks, arm self with his brothers and subjects to the enemy; but the success of the neither hindered nor accelerated means. He fought with little cour at the very sight of Menelaus whom so recently injured, all his resolu nished, and he retired from the fro army where he walked before lik queror. In a combat with Menelaus he undertook by means of his broth tor, Paris must have perished had nus interfered and stolen him from sentment of his adversary. He neve wounded in another battle Machao philus and Diomedes, and accor some opinions, he killed with on arrows the great Achilles. [*Vid. A* The death of Paris is differently some suppose that he was mortally w by one of the arrows of Philoctete had been once in the possession of H and that when he found himself la account of his wounds, he ordered to be carried to the feet of Œnon he had basely abandoned, and wh

of his obscurity had foretold him that ould solicit her assistance in his dying ents. He expired before he came in- e presence of Œnone, and the nymph mindful of their former loves threw lf upon his body and stabbed herself to heart after she had plentifully bathed it her tears. According to some authors, did not immediately go to Troy when st the Peloponnesus, but he was driven he coasts of Egypt where Proteus, who king of the country, detained him, and h he heard of the violence which had offered to the king of Sparta he kept m at his court and permitted Paris to r. [*Vid.* Helena.] *Dictys. Cret.* 1, 3, —*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.*—*Ovid* ed. 5, 16, & 17.—*Quint. Calab.* 10 o.—*Horat. od.* 3.—*Eurip. in Iphig.* gis. *fab.* 92, & 273.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, Ælian. *V. H.* 12, c. 42.—*Paus.* 10, c. Cic. *de Div.*—*Lycophr.* & *Tzetz. in* —A celebrated player at Rome, in good graces of the emperor Nero, &c. *Ann.* 13, c. 19, &c.

ARISTÆDES, a king of Pontus in the age Alexander the Great.——Another king Bosporus.

ARISTI, a people and a city of Celtic l. It is now called Paris the capital m kingdom of France. *Cæs. bell. G* 6, c. 3.

ARISUS, a river of Pannonia, falling the Danube.

ARIUM, a town of Asia minor, where Philochus was born, as some say. *Strab.*

ARMA, a town of Italy, near Cremo- The poet Cassius, and the critic Ma- ius, were born there. It was made a man colony, A. U. C. 569. The inha- ts are called Parmenenses. *Cic. Philip.* —*Mart.* 14, *ep.* 155 —*Liv.* 39, c. 55, ch. 5.—*Horat.* 1, ep. 4.

PARMENIDES, a Greek philosopher of , who flourished about 436 years before rist. He was the pupil of Xenophanes Anaximander, according to some. He intained, that there were only two ele- nts, fire and the earth, and he taught t the first generation of men was pro- ced from the sun. He first discovered t the earth was round, and that it was ced in the center of the universe. There re, as he supported, only two sorts of ilosophy—one founded on reason, and other on opinion. He digested this un- pular system, in verses of which few gments remain. *Diog.*

PARMENIO, a celebrated general in the nies of Alexander. He enjoyed the g's confidence, and was more attached his person as a man than as a monarch. When Darius king of Persia, offered Alex- ander all the country which lies at the west of the Euphrates, with his daughter Statira in marriage, and 10,000 talents of gold, Parmenio took occasion to observe, that he would without hesitation accept of th se conditions if he were Alexander, *so would I, were I Parmenio*, replied Alexander. This friendship so true and inviolable, was sacri- ficed to a moment of resentment and suspi- cion, and Alexander who had too eagerly listened to a light and perhaps a false accu- sation, ordered Parmenio and his son to be put to death, as if guilty of treason against his person. Parmenio was in the 70th year of his age. He died in the greatest popularity, and it has been judiciously observed, that Parmenio obtained many vic- tories without Alexander, but Alexander not one without Parmenio. *Curt.* 7, &c.— *Plut. in Alex.*

PARNASSUS, a mountain of Phocis. It was antiently called Larnassos, from the *boat* of Deucalion λαρναξ, which was carried there in the universal deluge. It received the name of Parnassus from Par- nassus the son of Neptune, by Cleobula. It was sacred to the Muses, and to Apollo and Bacchus. The soil was barren, but the vallies and the green woods that covered its sides, rendered it agreeable and fit for soli- tude and meditation. Parnassus is one of the highest mountains of Europe, and it is easily seen from the citadel of Corinth, though at the distance of about 80 miles. According to the computation of the an- tients, it is one day's journey round. At the north of Parnassus, there is a large plain about eight miles in circumference. The mountain, according to the poets, had only two tops called Hyampea and Tithorea, on one of which the city of Delphi is situated. *Strab.* 8, 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 1. &c.—*Lucan.* 3, & 5.—*Paus.* 10, c. 6.——A son of Neptune, who gave his name to a mountain of Phocis.

PARNES, a mountain of Africa, abound- ing in vines. *Stat.* 12, *Theb.* v. 620.

PARNESSUS, a mountain of Asia, near Bactriana.

PARNI, a tribe of the Scythians, who invaded Parthia.

PARON & Heraclides, two youths who killed a man who had insulted their father.

PARORETA, a town of Thrace. *Liv.* 39, c. 27.——A town of Peloponnesus.

PAROS, a celebrated island among the Cyclades. It is about 7 miles ½ distant from Naxos, and 28 from Delos. According to Pliny, it is half as large as Naxos, that is, about 36 or 37 miles in circumference, a measure which some of the moderns have extended

by modern travellers, and admired as the sources from whence the labyrinth of Egypt, and the porticos of Greece received their splendor. According to Pliny, the quarries were so uncommonly deep, that in the clearest weather the workmen were obliged to use lamps, from which circumstance the Greeks have called the marble *Lychnites*, worked by the light of lamps. Paros is also famous for the fine cattle which it produces, and for its partridges, and wild pigeons. The capital city was called Paros. It was first peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards a colony of Cretans settled in it. The Athenians took it, and it became a Roman province in the age of Pompey. Archilochus was born there *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*C. Nep. in Milt. & Alc.*—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 125.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 419, l. 7, v. 466.—*Plin.* 3. c. 14, &c.—*Diod.* 5, & *Thucyd.* 1.—*Herodot.* 5, &c.

PARRHĂSIA, a town of Arcadia, founded by Parrhasius, the son of Jupiter. The Arcadians are sometimes called Parrhasians. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 334.—*Ovid. Met.* 8. v. 315.—*Paus.* 8, c. 27.

PARRHĂSIUS, a famous painter of Ephesus in the age of Zeuxis, about 420 years before Christ. He was a great master of his profession, and particularly excelled in strongly expressing the violent passions. He was blessed with a great genius and much invention, and he was peculiarly happy in his designs. He acquired himself great reputation by his pieces, but by none more than that in which he allegorically represented the people of Athens, with all

PARTHAMISIRIS, a king the reign of Trajan.

PARTHĂON, a son of Ag castle, who married Euryte Hippodamus, by whom l children, among whom we Sterope. Parthaon was bro nice, the mother of Evenus also to Molus, Pyles, and Th called Porthaus by Homer. *A* 1, c. 7.—*Hygin.* fab. 129 & 2 of Periptous and father of Ar

PARTHENIÆ & PARTHE number of desperate citize During the Messenian war were absent from their city, of ten years, and it was unla to return, as they had bound t solemn oath not to revisit they had totally subdued M long absence alarmed the l women, as well as the ma Spartans were reminded by t if they continued in their state must at last decay for w and when they had duly c embativ, they empowered n men in the army who had co while yet under age, and were not bound by the oath Sparta, and by a familiar an intercourse with all the unm of the state, to raise a future was carried into execution ar hat sprung from this unio Partheniæ, *or sons of virgin* The war with Messenia w after ended, and the Spartan

ignal was the throwing of a cap in The whole, however, was discovered the diffidence and apprehension the Helots, and when the people ssembled, the Parthenæ all covered was known, by the voice of a crier, claimed that no man should throw cap. The Parthenæ, tho' apprehensive of punishment, were not visibly ith greater severity; their calamidition was attentively examined Spartans, afraid of another conspiraused by their numbers, permitted fall for Italy with Phalantus their er at their head. They settled in Græcia, and built Tarentum, about s before Christ. *Justin.* 3. c. 5.——*Pausf. in Lacon, &c.—Plut. in*

HENIA, a river of Peloponnesus, by Elis. *Plinf* 6. c. 21.

HENION, a mountain of Peloponthe north of Tegea. *Pausf.*

HENIUS, a river of Paphlagonia, separates from Bithynia. It falls Euxine sea, near Sesamum. It ts name either because the *ἡνίοχος* (ἡνιοχεύειν.) bathed herself there, or it received it from the purity and s of its waters. *Herodot.* 2, c. 104. 6, c. 2.——A mountain of Arcadia. Telephus had a temple. Aceldama rned on its top and brought up *Pausf.* 8. c. 54.——*Dionys. P. H.* 1, c. 2. c. 7.——A favorite of the emperMaurice. He conspired against his master, and afflicted to murder him. river of European Sarmatia. *Ovid.* . 4. el. 10, v. 49.

THESON, a temple of Athens, faMinerva. It was destroyed by the s, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles, ndered more magnificent. All the stances which related to the birth of a were beautifully and minutely ed in bas-relief, on the front of the e. The statue of the goddess was its high, and made of gold and ivory. led for one of the master pieces of s. *Plin.* 34.

THÉNÓPÆUS, a son of Meleager and ia, or according to some of Mimmon mother Atalanta. He was one of the chiefs who accompanied Adrastus the of Argos in his expedition against a. He was killed by Amphidicus. *l.* 3, c. 9.—*Pausf.* 3, c. 12. l. 9, c. 29. son of Talaus.

THÉSÓFF, one of the Sirens.——ghter of Stymphalus *Apollod.*——A Campania, afterwards called Neapo*the new city*, when it had been beautified and enlarged by a colony from Euboea. It is now called Naples. It received the name of Parthenope from one of the Sirens, whose body was found on the sea shore near. *Virg.* 6. 4, v. 564.—*Strab.* 1 & 5.—*Pater.* 1, c. 4.—*Homer. Od.* 12.

PARTHIA, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the west by Media, south by Carmania, north by Hyrcania, and east by Aria. It contained according to Ptolemy, 29 large cities, the most capital of which was called *Hecatompylos*, from its *hundred gates*. Some suppose that the present capital of the country is built on the ruins of Hecatompylos. According to some authors the Parthians were Scythians by origin, who made an invasion on the more southern provinces of Asia, and at last fixed their residence near Hyrcania. They long remained unknown and unnoticed, and became successively tributary to the empires of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians. When Alexander invaded Asia, the Parthians submitted, like the other dependent provinces of Persia, and they were for some time under the power of Eumenes, Antigonus, Seleucus Nicator, and Antiochus, till the rapacity and oppression of Agathocles, a lieutenant of the latter roused their spirit, and fomented rebellion. Arsaces, a man of obscure origin, but blessed with great military powers, placed himself at the head of his countrymen, and laid the foundation of the Parthian empire, about 256 years before the Christian era. The Macedonians attempted in vain to recover it, a race of active and vigilant princes, who assumed the surnames of Arsaces from the founder of their empire, enlarged its power, and rendered it so formidable, that it even disputed the empire of the world with the Romans, and could never be subdued by that nation, which had seen no people on earth unconquered by their arms. It remained a kingdom till the reign of Artabanus, who was killed about the year 226, of the Christian era, and from that time it became a province of the newly re-established kingdom of Persia, under Arsacides. The Parthians were naturally strong and warlike, and were esteemed the most expert horsemen and archers in the world. The peculiar custom of their horses, their arrows while they were retreating, still proved has been greatly celebrated by the ancients particularly by the poets, who all observe that their flight was more formidable than their attacks. This mode of fighting, joined to the wonderful address, and dexterity with which it was performed, gained them many victories. They were addicted much to drinking, and to every manner of lewdness, and

and their laws permitted them to raise children even by their mothers and sisters. *Strab.* 2, 6, &c. *Lucan.* 3, 7, 8, &c.—*Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 3, &c. *Æn.* 7, v. 626.—*Ovid. art. am.* 1, &c. *Fast.* 5, v. 580.—*Inc. Caff.* 40.—*Plut.* 6, c. 5.—*Plin.* 6, c. 25.—*Polyb.* 5, &c.—*Marcellin.*—*Herodian.* 3, &c.

PARTHYĒNE, a province of Parthia.

PARYSĀDES, a king of Pontus, about the 107th olympiad, &c. *Diod.*

PARYSĀTIS, a Persian princess, wife of Darius Ochus, by whom she had Artaxerxes Mennon, and Cyrus the younger. She was so extremely partial to her younger son, that she committed the greatest cruelties to encourage his ambition, and she supported him with all her interest in his rebellion against his brother Mennon. The death of Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, was revenged with the greatest barbarity, and Parysatis sacrificed to her resentment all such as she found concerned in his fall. She also poisoned Statira the wife of her son Artaxerxes, and ordered one of the eunuchs of the court to be flead alive, and his skin to be stretched on two poles before her eyes, because he had by order of the king, cut off the hand and the head of Cyrus. These cruelties offended Artaxerxes, and he ordered his mother to be confined in Babylon, but they were soon after reconciled, and Parysatis regained all her power and influence till the time of her death. *Plut. in Art.*—*Ctes.*

PASARGADA, a town of Persia, near Cunaxa, founded by Cyrus, on the very spot where he had conquered Astyages. The kings of Persia were always crowned there. *Strab.* 15.

PASAS, a tyrant of Sicyon in Peloponnesus, father to Aristodias, &c. *Paus. in Arcad.*

PASICLES, a grammarian, &c.

PASICRATES, a king of part of the island of Cyprus. *Pint.*

PASIPHAE, a daughter of the Sun, and of Persis, who married Minos king of Crete. She disgraced herself by her unnatural passion for a bull, which according to some authors, she was enabled to gratify by means of the artist Dædalus. This celebrated bull had been given to Minos by Neptune, to be offered on his altars. But as the monarch refused to sacrifice the animal on account of his beauty, the god revenged his disobedience by inspiring Pasiphae with an unnatural love for this favorite bull. This is the tradition, which is universally believed by the poets, who observe that the offspring was the fruit of this infamous connection, as related by some writers, who suppose that the infidelity of Pasiphae to her husband was betrayed in her affection for an officer called Taurus, and that Dædalus by permitting his house to be the asylum of the two lovers, was looked upon as accessary to the gratification of Pasiphae's lust. From this amour with Taurus, as it is farther remarked the queen became mother of twins, and the name of *Minotaurus* arises from the resemblance of the children to the husband and the lover of Pasiphae. Minos had four sons by Pasiphae, Catreus, Deucalion, Glaucus, and Androgeus, and three daughters, Hecate, Ariadne, and Phædra. [*Vid.* Minotaurus.] *Plato de Min.*—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 24.—*Hygin.* fab. 40.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4, v. 57 & 165.

PASITHEA, one of the Graces. She is also called Aglaia. *Pausf.* 9, c. 35.——One of the Nereides. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Atlas.

PASITIGRIS, a river of Persia.

PASSARON, a town of Epirus.

PAYSIENUS, a Roman who reduced Numidia, &c. *Tacit. Ann.*

PASUS, a Thessalian in Alexander's army, &c.

PĂTĂRA, a town of Lycia, situate on the eastern side of the mouth of the river Xanthus. It had a capacious harbour, and also a temple, and an oracle of Apollo, who is often surnamed Patarius. The god was supposed by some to reside for the six winter months at Patara, and the rest of the year at Delphi. The city was greatly embellished by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who attempted in vain to change its original name into that of his wife Arsinoe. *Liv.* 37, c. 15.—*Strab.* 14.—*Pausf.* 9, c. 41.—*Herod.* 3.—*Ovid.* 14, v. 64.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516.—*Mela.*

PĂTAVIUM, a city of Italy, called also Padua. [*Vid. Padua.*] It is the birth place of Livy, from which reason some writers have denominated *Patavinity* those peculiar expressions and provincial dialect, which they seem to discover in the historian's style not strictly agreeable to the purity and refined language of the Roman authors, who flourished in or near the Augustan age.

PATERCULUS, a Roman whose daughter was pronounced the chastest matron at Rome. *Plin.* 7, c. 35.

PATERCULUS VELLEIUS, an historian in the Augustan age. *Vid.* Velleius.

PATIZITHUS, one of the Persian Magi, who raised his brother to the throne because he resembled Smerdis, the brother of Cambyses, &c. *Herodot.* 3, c. 61.

PATMOS, one of the Cyclades, with a small town of the same name. It is situate at the south of Icaria, and measures 30 miles in circumference, according to Pliny.

according to modern travellers. rge harbour, near which are en columns, the most ant ent in f Greece. The Romans gene- ed their culprits there. *Strab.*

a town of Peloponnesus, anti- Aroe. Diana had there a tem- amous statue of gold an ivory. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 417.—*Mela.*

a daughter of Thestius.

LI, a small island on the coast *Paus.* 4, c. 3.

LES, a man who wrote an his- world. *Strab.*

LUS, one of the Grecian chiefs Trojan war, son of Menœtius, , whom some call Philomela, or The accidental murder of Cly- he son of Amphidamas, in the youth, obliged him to fly from re his father reigned. He re- court of Peleus king of Phthia, vas kindly received, and where ed the most intimate friendship les the monarch's son. When went to the Trojan war Patro- companied them at the express of his father, who had visited f Peleus, and he embarked with m Phthia. He was the constant of Achilles, he lodged in the and when his friend refused to e field of battle, because he had led by Agamemnon, Patroclus s example, and by his absence use of the overthrow of many ut at last Nestor prevailed upon rn to the war, and Achilles ver- to appear in his armour. The troclus, together with the terror sight of the arms of Achilles in- routed the victorious armies of , and obliged them to fly within for safety. He would have bro- he walls of the city, but Apollo, ified himself for the Trojans, self to oppose him, and Hector, gation of the god, dismounted hariot to attack him, as he at- strip one of the Trojans whom . The engagement was obsti- last Patroclus was overpowered of Hector, and the interposition His arms became the property ueror, and Hector would have fe- ed from his body had not Ajax and ntervened. His body was at last and carried to the Grecian camp. illes received it with the greatest ns. His funerals were observed reatest solemnity. Achilles sacri- ficed near the burning pile twelve young Trojans, besides four of his horses and two of his dogs, and the whole was concluded by the exhibition of funeral games, in which the conquerors were liberally rewarded by Achilles. The death of Patroclus, as it is described by Homer, gave rise to new events, Achilles forgot his resentment against Agamemnon, and entered the field to avenge the fall of his friend, and his anger was gratified only by the slaughter of Hector, who had more powerfully kindled his wrath by appearing at the head of the Trojan armies in the armour which had been taken from the body of Patroclus. The patronymic of Actorides is often applied to Patroclus, because Actor was father to Menœtius —*Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Homer. Il.* 9, &c —*Apollod.* 3, c. 13.—*Hygin.* fab. 97 & 275.—*Ovid. Met.* 13. v. 273.——A son of Hercules. *Apollod.*——An officer of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PATROUS, a surname of Jupiter among the Greeks. He was represented by his statues as having three eyes, which some suppose to signify that he reigned in three different places, in heaven, on earth, and in hell. *Paus.* 2.

PATULCIUS, a surname of Janus, which he received *a pateo*, because the doors of his temple were always *open* in the time of war. Some suppose that he received it because he presided over gates, or because the year began by the celebration of his festivals. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 129.

PAULA, the first wife of the emperor Heliogabalus. She was daughter of the prefect of the pretorian guards. The emperor divorced her, and Paula retired to solitude and obscurity with composure.

PAULINA, a Roman lady who married Saturninus, a governor of Syria, in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. Her conjugal peace was disturbed, and violence was offered to her virtue by a young man called Mundus, who was enamoured of her and who had caused her to come to the temple of Isis by means of the priests of the goddess, who declared that Anubis wished to communicate to her something of moment. Saturninus complained to the emperor of the violence which had been offered to his wife, and the temple of Isis was overturned and Mundus banished, &c.——The wife of the philosopher Seneca. She attempted to kill herself, when Nero had ordered her husband to die. The emperor however prevented her, and she lived some few years after in the greatest melancholy. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, c. 63, &c.——A sister of the emperor Adrian.

PAULINUS POMPEIUS, an officer in Nero's

ro's reign. *Suetonius.*——A Roman general, the first who crossed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote an history of this expedition in Africa, which is lost. Paulinus also distinguished himself in Britain, &c. He followed the arms of Otho against Vitellius. *Plin.* 5, c. 1.——Valerius, a friend of Vespasian.

PAULUS ÆMYLIUS, a Roman celebrated for his victories, and surnamed *Macedonicus* from his conquest of Macedonia. In the early part of life he distinguished himself by his uncommon application, and by his fondness for military discipline. His first appearance in the field was attended with great success, and the barbarians that had revolted in Spain were reduced with the greatest facility under the power of the Romans. In his first consulship his arms were directed against the Ligurians whom he totally subjected. His applications for a second consulship proved abortive, but when Perseus the king of Macedonia had declared war against Rome, the abilities of Paulus were remembered and he was honored with the consulship about the 60th year of his age. After this appointment he behaved with uncommon vigor, and soon a general engagement was fought near Pydna. The Romans obtained the victory, and Perseus saw himself deserted by all his subjects. In two days the conqueror made himself master of all Macedonia, and soon after the fugitive monarch was brought into his presence. Paulus did not exult over his fallen enemy, but when he had gently rebuked him for his temerity in attacking the Romans, he addressed himself in a pathetic speech to the officers of his army who surrounded him, and feelingly expatiated on the instability of fortune, and the vicissitude of all human affairs. When he had finally settled the government of Macedonia with ten commissioners from Rome, and after he had sacked 70 cities of Epirus, and divided the booty amongst his soldiers Paulus returned to Italy. He was received with the usual acclamations, and though some of the seditious soldiers attempted to prevent his triumphal entry into the capitol, yet three days were appointed to exhibit the fruits of his victories. Perseus with his wretched family adorned the triumph of the conqueror, and as they were dragged through the streets before the chariot of Paulus, they drew tears of compassion from the people. The riches which the Romans derived from this conquest were immense, and the people were freed from all taxes till the consulship of Hirtius and Pansa; but while every one of the citizens received some benefit from the victories of Paulus, the conqueror himself was poor, and appropriated for his own use nothing of the Macedonian treasures except the library of Perseus. In the office of censor, to which he was afterwards elected, Paulus behaved with great moderation, and at his death, which happened about 168 years before the Christian era, not only the Romans, but the enemies confessed, by their lamentations, the loss which they had sustained. He married Papiria, by whom he had two sons, one of which was adopted by the family of Maximus, and the other in that of the Africanus. He had also two daughters, one of whom married a son of Cato, and the other Ælius Tubero. He afterwards divorced Papiria, and when his friends began to reprobate his conduct in doing so, observing that she was young and handsome, and that she had made him the father of fine family, Paulus replied that the shoe which he then wore was new and well made, but that he was obliged to throw it off, though no one but himself, and those who knew where it pinched him. He married a second wife, by whom he had two sons, who died within a week after their father, in the most engaging view, their skill in philosophy and rhetoric. The elder of these sons died five days before Paulus triumphed over Perseus, and the other two days after the public procession. The double calamity did not shake the firmness of the conqueror, yet before he returned to private station, he harangued the assembled citizens, the severity of his fortune, he expressed his wishes that every evil might be averted from the state by the sacrifice of the domestic pride of an individual. *Plut. in vita.*——*Livy* 44, &c.——*Justin* 33. c. 1. &c.

JULIUS PAULUS, a Latin poet in the reigns of Adrian and Antoninus. He wrote poetical pieces recommended by A. Gellius.

PAULUS. *Vid.* Æmylius.

PAVOR, an emotion of the mind, received divine honors among the Romans. Tullus Hostilius the third king of Rome was the first who built her temple, and raised altars to her honor, as also to the goddess of palenes. *Cic. de L.* 3. c. 17.

PAUSANIAS, a Spartan king and general who greatly signalized himself at the battle of Platæa, against the Persians. The Greeks were very sensible of his services, they rewarded his merit with a tenth of the spoils taken from the Persians. He afterwards set at the head of the Spartan armies, and extended his conquests; but the haughtiness of his behaviour made him many enemies, and the At

btained a superiority in the affairs ece. Pausanias was dissatisfied with ntrymen, and he offered to betray to the Persians, if he received in e as the reward of his perfidy, the r of their monarch. His intrigues scovered by means of a youth, who rusted with his letters to Persia, and ised to go, on the recollection that had been employed in that office had never returned. The letters ven to the Ephori of Sparta, and the of Pausanias laid open. He fled ty to a temple of Minerva, and as sity of the place screened him from olence of his partisans, the sacred g was surrounded with heaps of the first of which was carried y the indignant mother of the man. He was starved to death in ple, and died about 474 years be e christian era. Pausanias was a festi l solemn games instituted in his ho which only free born Spartans con . There was also an oration spoken rsaits, in which his actions were ced, particularly the battle of Plata, defeat of Mardonius. *C. Nep. in Plut. in Arist. & Cim.—Herodot.* 9. favorite of Philip king of Macedo He accompanied the prince in an ex n against the Illyrians, in which he led.——Another at the court of king very intimate with the preceding, grossly and unnaturally abused by one of the friends of Philip, and he complained of the injuries he had d. the king in some measure dis fresh remonstrances, and wished them orgot. This received Pausanias, he d to revenge himself and when he eard from his master Hermocrates hi t, that the most effectual way to himself illustrious, was to murder n who had signalized himself by mon actions; he stabbed Philip as red the public theatre. After this action he attempted to make his es his chariot, which waited for him door of the city, but he was stopped tally by the twig of a vine and fell Attalus. Perdiccas, and other friends ip, who pursued him, immediately n him, and dispatched him. Some t that Pausanias committed this mur he instigation of Olympias, the wife ip, and of her son Alexander. *Di — Justin.* 9.—*Plut. in Apoph.*——A Macedonia, deposed by Amyntas year's reign. *Diod.*——Another tempted to seize upon the kingdom edonia, from which he was preven ed by Iphicrates the Athenian.——A friend of Alexander the Great, made governor of Sardis.——A physician in the age of Alexander. *Plut.*——A celebrated orator and historian in the age of Antoninus. He settled at Rome, where he died in a very advanced age. He wrote an history of Greece in ten books, in the Ionic dialect, in which he gives with great precision and geographical knowledge an account of the situation of the different cities, their antiquities, and the several curiosities which they contained. He has also interwoven mythology, in his historical account, and introduced many fabulous traditions and superstitious stories. In each book the author treats of a separate country, such as Attica, Arcadia, Messenia, Elis, &c. Some suppose that he gave a similar description of Phœnicia and Syria. According to some, there was another Pausanias, a native of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, who wrote some declamations. He is often confounded with the historian of that name.——A Lacedæmonian, who wrote a partial account of his country.——A statuary of Apollonia. *Paus* 10, c. 9.——A king of Sparta, of the family of the Eurysthenidæ.

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicyon. He was the first who understood how to apply colors to wood or ivory, by means of fire. He made a beautiful painting of his mistress Glycere, which was bought by Lucullus for two talents. Some time after the death of Pausias, the Sicyonians were obliged to part with all the pictures they possessed, to deliver themselves from an enormous debt, and M. Scaurus the Roman, bought them all, in which were those of Pausias, to adorn the theatre, which had been built during his ediileship. Pausias lived about 350 years before Christ. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.

PAX, an allegorical divinity among the ancients. The Athenians raised her a statue, which represented her as holding Plutus the god of wealth in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to prosperity and to opulence. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty, and also carrying an olive branch in her hand. The emperor Vespasian, built her a celebrated temple at Rome, which was consumed by fire in the reign of Commodus. It was customary for men of learning to assemble in that temple, and even to deposit their writings there, as in a place of the greatest security. Therefore when it was burnt, not only books, but also many valuable things, jewels, and immense treasures were lost in the general conflagration.

PAXOS, a small island between Ithaca and the Echinades in the Ionian sea.

PEAS, a shepherd, who according to some, set on fire the pile on which Hercules was burnt. The hero gave him his bow and arrows.

PEDÆUS, an illegitimate son of Antenor.

PEDANIUS, a prefect of Rome, killed by one of his slaves, for having denied him his liberty, &c. *Tacit.* 14, *Ann.* c. 42.

PEDĂSUS, a son of Bucolion, the son of Laomedon. His mother was one of the Naiads. He was killed in the Trojan war by Euryalus. *Homer. Il.* 6.——One of the horses of Achilles, killed by Sarpedon. *Id.* 16.——A town near Pylos in the Peloponnesus.——An inland town of Caria.

PEDIADIS, a part of Bactriana.

PEDIAS, the wife of Cranaus.

PEDIUS BLÆSUS, a Roman accused by the people of Cyrene, of plundering the temple of Æsculapius. He was condemned under Nero, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 14. c. 18.——A nephew of Julius Cæsar, who commanded one of his legions in Gaul, &c.

PEDUM, a town of Latium, about 10 miles from Rome. It was conquered by Camillus. The inhabitants were called Pedani. *Liv.* 2, c. 39

PEGĂSIDES, a name given to the Muses from the horse Pegasus, or from the fountain which Pegasus had raised from the ground by striking it with his foot.

PEGĂSIS, a nymph.

PEGĂSIUM STAGNUM, a lake near Ephesus, which arose from the earth, when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

PEGĂSUS, a winged horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus had cut off her head. He received his name from his being born, according to Hesiod, near the *sources* (πηγη) of the ocean. As soon as born he left the earth, and flew up into heaven, or rather, according to Ovid, he fixed his residence on mount Helicon, where by striking the earth with his foot, he instantly raised a fountain, which has been called Hippocrene. He became the favorite of the Muses, and being afterwards tamed by Neptune or Minerva, he was given to Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra. No sooner was this fiery monster destroyed, than Pegasus threw down his rider, because he was a mortal, or rather according to the more received opinion, because he attempted to fly to heaven. This act of temerity in Bellerophon, was punished by Jupiter, who sent an insect to torment Pegasus, which occasioned the melancholy fall of his rider. Pegasus continued his flight up to heaven, and was placed among the constellations. Perseus, according to Ovid, was on the horse Pegasus, when he slew the sea monster, which was about to devour Andromache. *Hesiod. Theogon.* 4, od. 11.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Hyg.* c. 3. & 4.—*Lycophr.* 17.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 785.—*Hygin. fab.*

PELĂGON, a man killed by Hercules. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 360.——A Phocian, father of Cepheus and Metope.——A Phocian, whose men conducted Cadmus, when he came hither according to the oracle, to build a city.

PELARGE, a daughter of Pelasgus, who re-established the worship of Ceres in Arcadia. She received divine honors after her death. *Pausf.* 9, c. 25.

PELASGI, a people of Greece, supposed to be one of the most ancient in the world. They first inhabited the Peloponnesus, which from them took the name of Pelasgia, and about a century before the Christian era, they passed into Æmonia, and were afterwards dispersed in several parts of Greece. Some settled their habitations in Epirus, others in Crete, others in Italy, and other places. From these different changes of habitation in the Pelasgians, all the people are indiscriminately called Pelasgians, and their country Pelasgia, though properly speaking, it should be confined to Thessaly. Epirus, and Peloponnesus or Greece. Some of the Pelasgians had been driven from Attica, settled in Lemnos, where some time after they carried Athenian women, whom they had taken in an expedition, on the coast of Attica. They raised some children by these females, but they afterwards deserted them with their mothers, through jealousy, because they differed in manners and language from them. This barbarous murder was attended by a dreadful consequence, and they were ordered to expiate the crime, to do whatever the Athenians commanded them. This was to resign their possessions into their hands. The Athenians seem to have received their king, Pelasgus the first king, and adopted their nation. *Pausf.* 8, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 1.—*Plut. in Rom.*—*Strabo*—*Ovid. Met.*—*Flacc.*—*Seneca in*

PELASGIA, or PELASGIOTIS, a country of Greece, whose inhabitants were called Pelasgi, or Pelasgiotæ. Every part of Greece, and all Greece in general indiscriminately called Pelasgia, the name should be more particular

a part of Thessaly, situate between eus and Aliacmon. The maritime of this part of Thessaly, were after-alled Magnesia, though the sea or still retained the name of *Pelasgi-*. Pelasgia is also one of the antient f Epirus, as also of Peloponnesus. sgi.

SEUS, a son of Jupiter and Niobe, ve his name to the antient inhabi- Peloponnesus.

THRONII, an epithet given to the , because they inhabited the town bronium, at the foot of mount Pe- Thessaly; or because one of their bore the name of Pelethronius. It em that mankind are indebted for ention of the bit with which they their horses with so much dexterity. 3, v. 115.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 452. 6, v. 387.

ÆUS, a king of Thessaly, son of and Endeis, the daughter of Chiron. ried Thetis, one of the Nereids, and only one among mortals who mar- immortal. He was accessary to the f his brother Phocus, and on that he was obliged to leave his fa- dominions. He retired to the court ytus, the son of Actor, who reigned ia, or according to the less received of Ovid, he fled to Ceyx, king of ia. He was purified of his murder ytus, with the usual ceremonies, and arch gave him his daughter Anti- marriage. Some time after this, and Eurytus went to the chace of ydonian boar, where the father-in- accidentally killed by an arrow his son in-law had aimed at the This unfortunate event obliged him h himself from the court of Phthia, retired to Iolchos, where he was of the murder of Eurytus, by A- the king of the country. His reli- at Iolcnos was short, Astydamia, e of Acastus became enamoured of nd when she found him insensible to ionate declarations, she accused him mpts upon her virtue. The mon- artially believed the accusations of e, but not to violate the laws of ity, by putting him instantly to he ordered his officers to conduct mount Pelion, on pretence of hun- there to tie him to a tree, that he become the prey of the wild beasts place. The orders of Acastus were ly obeyed, but Jupiter, who knew ocence of his grandson Peleus, order- can to set him at liberty. As soon had been delivered from danger, Peleus assembled his friends to punish the ill-treatment which he had received from Acastus. He forcibly took Iolchos, drove the king from his possessions, and put to death the wicked Astydamia. After the death of Antigone, Peleus courted Thetis, of whose superior charms, Jupiter himself had been enamoured. His pretensions, however, were rejected, and as he was a mortal, the goddess fled from him with the greatest abhorrence, and the more effectually to evade his enquiries, she generally assumed the shape of a bird, or a tree, or of a tygress. Peleus became more animated from her refusal, he offered a sacrifice to the gods, and Proteus informed him that to obtain Thetis, he must surprize her while she was asleep in her grotto, near the shores of Thessaly. This advice was immediately followed, and Thetis unable to escape from the grasp of Peleus, at last consented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greatest solemnity, and all the gods attended, and made them each the most valuable presents. The goddess of discord was the only one of the deities who was not present, and she punished this seeming neglect by throwing an apple into the midst of the assembly of the gods, with the inscription of *detur pulchriori* [*Vid. Discordia.*] From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles, whose education was early entrusted to the Centaur Chiron, and afterwards to Phœnix, the son of Amyntor. Achilles went to the Trojan war, at the head of his father's troops, and Peleus gloried in having a son who was superior to all the Greeks in valor, and intrepidity. The death of Achilles was the source of grief to Peleus, and Thetis to comfort her husband, promised him immortality, and ordered him to retire into the grottos of the island of Leuce, where he should see and converse with the manes of his son. Peleus had a daughter called Polydora, by Antigone. *Homer. Il.*—*Eurip. in Androm.*—*Catull. de Nupt. Pel. & Thet.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 5. *Fast.* 2. *Met.* 11, *fab.* 7, & 8.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 29.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 54.

PELIADES, the daughters of Pelias. *Vid.* Pelias.

PELIAS, the twin brother of Neleus, was son of Neptune by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus. His birth was concealed from the world by his mother, who wished her father to be ignorant of her incontinence. He was exposed in the woods, but his life was preserved by shepherds, and he received the name of *Pelias*, from a spot of the color of *lead* in his face. Some time after this adventure, Tyro married Cretheus

Cretheus, son of Æolus, king of Iolchos, and became mother of three children, of whom Æson was the eldest. Meantime Pelias visited his mother, and was received in her family, and after the death of Cretheus, he unjustly seized the kingdom, which belonged to the children of Tyro, by the deceased monarch. To strengthen himself in his usurpation, Pelias consulted the oracle, and when he was told to beware of one of the descendants of Æolus, who should come to his court with one foot shod, and the other bare, he privately removed the son of Æson, after he had publicly declared that he was dead. These precautions proved abortive. Jason the son of Æson, who had been educated by Chiron, returned to Iolchos, when arrived to years of maturity, and as he had lost one of his shoes in crossing the river Anauus of the Evenus, Pelias immediately perceived that this was the person whom he had so much dreaded. His unpopularity prevented him from acting with violence against a stranger, whose uncommon dress and commanding aspect, had raised admiration in his subjects. But his astonishment was excited, when he saw Jason arrive at his palace, with his friends and his relations, and boldly demand the kingdom which he usurped. Pelias was conscious that his complaints were well founded, and therefore to divert his attention, he told him that he would voluntarily resign the crown to him, if he went to Colchis to avenge the death of Phryxus, the son of Athamas, whom Æetes had cruelly murdered. He further observed, that the expedition would be attended with the greatest glory, and that nothing but the infirmities of old age had prevented him himself from vindicating the honour of his country, and the injuries of his family by punishing the assassin. This so warmly recommended, was as warmly accepted by the young hero, and his intended expedition was made known all over Greece. [*Vid. Jason.*] During the absence of Jason, in the Argonautic expedition, Pelias murdered Æson and all his family, but according to the more received opinion of Ovid, Æson was still living when the Argonauts returned, and he was restored to the flower of youth by the magic of Medea. This sudden change in the vigour and the constitution of Æson, astonished all the inhabitants of Iolchos, and the daughters of Pelias, who have received the patronymic of Peliades, exercised their desire to see their father's infirmities cured, by the powerful magic of Medea, who wished to avenge the injuries which her husband Jason had received from Pelias, raised the desires of the Peliades by killing an old ram to pieces, and boiling its flesh in a cauldron, and afterwards changing it into a fine young lamb. After seeing this successful experiment, the Peliades cut their father's body to pieces, after they had drawn all the blood from it, on the assurance that Medea would replenish them by her incantations, and limbs were immediately put into a cauldron of boiling water, but Medea suffered Pelias to be totally consumed, and refused to the Peliades the promised relief, the bones of Pelias did not even receive burial. The Peliades were four in number, Alceste, Pandice, Pelopea, and Hippolyte, to whom Hyginus adds Medusa. The mother's name was Anaxibia, the daughter of Bias, or Polymache, the daughter of Amphion. After this parricide, the Peliades fled to the court of Admetus, the son-in-law of Pelias, who received them, and took their protection. The Peliades died, and were buried in Arcadia. *Hygin. fab.* 12, 13. & 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, *fab.* 3, & 4.—*Virg.* 8, *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Seneca in Med. Argo.* 1.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Diod.*

PELIDES, a patronymic of Achilles, being the son of Peleus.

PELIGNI, a people of Italy, near the Sabines and Marsi. Corfinium and Sulmo were the chief towns of the country. The most expert magicians among the Peligni, according to *Ovid ex Pont.* 1. el. 8, v. 42.—*Horat.* 3, od. 19.

PELIGNUS, a friend of the emperor Claudius, made governor of Cappadocia. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, c. 49.

PELINAEUS, a mountain of Chios.

PELINNAEUM, a town of Macedonia.

PELION & Pelion, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, whose top is covered with pine trees. It was the residence of the Centaurs. In their wars against the gods, the giants, as the poets mention, placed Ossa upon Pelion, to reach the heavens more facilely. It was on this mountain that the spear of Achilles was cut, which celebrated weapon was so large, that Achilles himself could wield it, called *Pelias*, as having grown up on Pelion. He received it as a present from his preceptor Chiron. *Ovid.* 1, 15. l. 13. v. 209.—*Meiz. v. c.* 10.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 281. l. 3. v. 93. *Ovid. Met.*

PELLA, a town of Macedonia.

PELLA, a celebrated town of Syria, which became the capital of the kingdom after the ruin of Edessa. *Plin.*

cedonia was educated there, and Alexander the Great was born there, whence he often called *Pellæus juvenis*. The tomb he poet Euripides was in the neighbourhood. *Mela* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 7.—*Lucan.* 3, 133, l. 10, v. 32.

'ELLĀNE, a town of Laconia with a ntain whose waters have a subterraneous mmunication with the waters of another ntain. *Pauf.* 3, c. 21.

'ELLĒNE, a town of Achaia in the Peonnesus at the west of Sicyon. It was lt by the giant Pallas, and was the coun- of Proteus the sea god. It was famous its wool. *Strab.* 8.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 26.

PĒLŎPĒA or PĒLŎPĒIA, a daughter of yestes the brother of Atreus. She had a by her father who had offered her vi- er in a wood without knowing that she his own daughter. Some support that estes purposely committed this incest, he oracle had informed him that his ngs should be avenged, and his brother troyed by a son who should be born m him and his daughter. This proved true. Pelopea afterwards married her e Atreus, who kindly received in his use his wife's illegitimate child, called gysthus, because preserved by goats, ysis) when exposed in the mountains. gysthus became his uncle's murderer. d. Ægysthus] *Hygin.* fab. 87, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 1. 12.—*Ovid in Ib.* v. 359. *Seneca Agam.*

PĒLŎPĒIA, a festival observed by the ople of Elis in honor of Pelops. It was pt in imitation of Hercules who sacri- ed to Pelops in a trench, as it was usual, ren the manes and the infernal gods were objects of worship.

PĒLŎPĒIA, a daughter of Niobe.——A ughter of Pelias.——The mother of ncus.

PELOPĪDAS, a celebrated general of ebes son of Hippoclus. He was des- nded of an illustrious family, and was re- rkable for his immense possessions which bestowed with great liberality to the or and necessitous. Many were the ob- ts of his generosity, but when Epaminon- s had refused to accept his presents, Pe- pidas disregarded all his wealth and pre- red before it the enjoyment of his end's conversation and of his poverty. om their friendship and intercourse the ebans derived the most considerable ad- ntages. No sooner had the interest of ata prevailed at Thebes, and the friends liberty and national independence been nished from the city, than Pelopidas, who s in the number of the exiles, resolved to e his country from foreign slavery. His plan was bold and animated and his delibe- rations were slow. Mean while Epaminon- das, who had been left by the tyrants at Thebes, as being a worthless and insignifi- cant philosopher, animated the youths of the city, and at last Pelopidas, with eleven of his associates entered Thebes, and easily massacred the friends of the tyranny, and freed their country from foreign masters. After this successful enterprize, Pelopidas was unanimously placed at the head of the government, and so confident were the The- bans of his abilities as a general and a ma- gistrate, that they successively re-elected him 13 times to fill the honorable office of governor of Bœotia. Epaminondas shared with him the sovereign power, and it was to their valor and prudence that the The- bans were indebted for a celebrated victory at the battle of Leuctra. In a war which Thebes carried on against Alexander tyrant of Pheræ, Pelopidas was appointed com- mander, but his imprudence in trusting himself unarmed into the enemy's camp nearly proved fatal to him. He was taken prisoner, but Epaminondas restored him to liberty. The perfidy of Alexander irritated him, and he was killed bravely fighting in a celebrated battle in which his troops ob- tained the victory, about 364 years before Christ. He received an honorable burial, and the Thebans showed their sense for his merit by their lamentations, and sent a powerful army to revenge his death by the destruction of the tyrant of Pheræ and his relations. Pelopidas is admired for his va- lor, as he never engaged an enemy without obtaining the advantage. The impoverished state of Thebes before his birth and after his fall, plainly demonstrate the superiority of his genius and of his abilities, and it has been justly observed that with Pelopidas and Epaminondas the glory and the independ- ence of the Thebans rose and set. *Plut. & C. Nep. in vitâ.—Xenoph. Hist. G.—Diod.* 15.—*Polyb.*

PELOPONNESIĂCUM BELLUM, a celebrated war which continued for 27 years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus with their respective allies. It is the most famous and the most interest- ing of all the wars which have happened between the inhabitants of Greece, and for the minute and circumstantial description which we have of the events and revolu- tions which mutual animosity produced, we are indebted more particularly to the correct and authentic writings of Thucyd- ides, and of Xenophon. The circumstances which gave birth to this memorable war are these; the power of Athens under the prudent and vigorous administration of Pe- ricles,

ricles, was already extended over Greece, and it had procured itself many admirers and more enemies, when the Corcyreans, who had been planted by a Corinthian colony, refused to pay to their founders those marks of respect and reverence which among the Greeks every colony was obliged to pay to its mother country. The Corinthians wished to punish that infidelity and when the people of Epidamnus, a considerable town on the Adriatic, had been invaded by some of the barbarians of Illyricum, the people of Corinth gladly granted to the Epidamnians that assistance which they had in vain solicited from the Corcyreans their founders and their patrons. The Corcyreans were offended at the interference of Corinth in the affairs of their colony; they manned a fleet and obtained a victory over the Corinthian vessels which had assisted the Epidamnians. The subsequent conduct of the Corcyreans, and their insolence to some of the Elians who had furnished a few ships to the Corinthians, provoked the Peloponnesians and the discontent became general. Ambassadors were sent by both parties to Athens to claim their protection and to justify their violent proceedings. The greatest part of the Athenians heard their various reasons with moderation and with compassion, but the enterprizing ambition of Pericles prevailed, and when the Corcyreans had reminded the people of Athens, that in all the states of Peloponnesus they had to dread the most malevolent enemies and the most insidious of rivals, they were listened to with attention and were promised support. This step was no sooner taken than the Corinthians appealed to the other Grecian states, and particularly to the Lacedæmonians. Their complaints were accompanied by those of the people of Megara and of Ægina, who bitterly inveighed against the cruelty, injustice and insolence of the Athenians. This had due weight with the Lacedæmonians who had long beheld with concern and with jealousy the ambitious power of the Athenians, and they determined to support the cause of the Corinthians. However, before they proceeded to hostilities an embassy was sent to Athens to represent the danger of entering into a war with the most powerful and flourishing of all the Grecian states. This alarmed the Athenians, but when Pericles had eloquently spoken of the resources and the actual strength of the republic, and of the weakness of the allies, the clamors of his enemies were silenced, and the answer which was returned to the Spartans was taken as a declaration of war. The Spartans were supported by all the repu[illegible] the Peloponnesus except Argos and [illegible] Achaia, besides the people of [illegible] Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Leucas, An[illegible] and Anactorium. The Plataeans, [illegible] bians, Carians, Chians, Messenians, [illegible] nians, Zacynthians, Corcyreans, I[illegible] and Thracians were the friends of th[illegible] mans, with all the Cyclades except Samos, Melos and Thera. The [illegible] Plataea had already been attacked Bœotians when Archidamus king o[illegible] who had in vain recommended mo[illegible] t the allies, entered Attica at the [illegible] an army of 60,000 men, and laid [illegible] country by fire and sword. Peric[illegible] was at the head of the government, attempt to oppose them in the fie[illegible] fleet of 150 ships set sail without [illegible] ravage the coasts of the Peloponnes[illegible] gara was also depopulated by an [illegible] 20,000 men, and the campaign of [illegible] year of the war was concluded in [illegible] ing with the most solemn pomp t[illegible] ral of such as had nobly fallen i[illegible] The following year was remarka[illegible] pestilence which raged in Ath[illegible] which destroyed the greatest part [illegible] habitants. The public calamity [illegible] heightened by the approach of [illegible] ponnesian army in the borders [illegible] and by the unsuccessful expeditio[illegible] Athenians against Epidaurus and i[illegible] The pestilence which had carrie[illegible] many of the Athenians proved al[illegible] Pericles, and he died about two [illegible] six months after the commencem[illegible] Peloponnesian war. The follow[illegible] did not give rise to new events, b[illegible] volt of Lesbos from the allian[illegible] Athenians was productive of new [illegible] Mitylene, the capital of the islan[illegible] covered, and the inhabitants tre[illegible] the greatest cruelty. The island o[illegible] became also the seat of new sedit[illegible] those citizens who had been carr[illegible] prisoners by the Corinthians, and [illegible] tical reasons treated with lenity, a[illegible] to despise the alliance of Athens [illegible] sooner returned home than they r[illegible] motions, and endeavoured to pers[illegible] countrymen to join the Peloponn[illegible] federates. This was strongly opp[illegible] both parties obtained by turns th[illegible] rity, and massacred with the great[illegible] rity, all those who obstructed th[illegible] Some time after Demosthenes the [illegible] general invaded Ætolia where [illegible] were attended with the greatest suc[illegible] also fortified Pylos in the Pelo[illegible] and gained so many advantages [illegible] confederates that they sued for pe[illegible]

lence of Athens refused. The for-
the war soon after changed, and the
monians under the prudent conduct
das, made themselves masters of
luable places in Thrace. But this
us progress was soon stopped by
ath of their general, and that of
he Athenian commander, and the
lisponnesian of Nicias, who was now
ead of Athens, made overtures of
d universal tranquility. Pleistoanax,
of the Spartans, wished them to
nted, but the intrigues of the Com-
revented the discontinuation of the
d therefore hostilities began a-new.
le war was carried on with vari-
cess in different parts of Greece,
enians engaged in a new expedi-
d in the sixth year of the Peloponn-
oubles, they yielded to the persua-
uence of Gorgias of Leontium, and
itious views of Alcibiades, and sent
f 20 ships to assist the Sicilian states
he tyrannical power of Syracuse
s warmly opposed by Nicias, but
uence of Alcibiades prevailed; and
ful fleet was sent against Syracuse
igorous, though impolitic measures
Athenians, were not viewed with
ence by the confederates. They de-
Athens of her chief support, in a-
the heart of her allies, and in lo-
rebellion in her dependent states
onies, on the Asiatic coast. These
s were soon known to the Athe-
d Alcibiades, who had been treated
elty by his countrymen, and who
some time resided in Sparta, and
her military operations, now ex-
himself to defeat the designs of the
rates, by inducing the Persians to
the cause of his country. But a
me after, the internal tranquility of
was disturbed, and Alcibiades, by
to abolish the democracy, called
e attention of his fellow citizens
e prosecution of a war which had
cost them so much blood. This,
r, was but momentary, the Athe-
ion after obtained a naval victory,
Peloponnesian fleet was defeated by
des. The Athenians beheld with
the success of their arms, but when
leet, in the absence of Alcibiades,
n defeated and destroyed near An-
Lysander, the Lacedæmonian ad-
hey shewed their discontent and
ation, by eagerly listening to the
ons which were brought against their
ader, to whom they acknowledged
es indebted for their former vic-
Alcibiades was disgraced in the
public assembly, and ten commanders were appointed to succeed him in the management of the republic. This change of admirals, and the appointment of Callicratidas to succeed Lysander, whose office had expired with the revolving year, produced new operations. The Athenians fitted out a fleet, and the two nations decided their superiority near Arginusæ, in a naval battle. Callicratidas was killed, and the Lacedæmonians conquered, but the rejoicings which the intelligence of this victory occasioned, were soon stopped, when it was known that the wrecks of some of the disabled ships of the Athenians, and the bodies of the slain had not been saved from the sea. The admirals were accused in the tumultuous assembly, and immediately condemned. Their successors in office were not so prudent, but they were more unfortunate in their operations. Lysander was again placed at the head of the Peloponnesian forces, instead of Eteonicus, who had succeeded to the command at the death of Callicratidas. The age and the experience of this general seemed to promise something decisive, and indeed an opportunity was not long wanting for the display of his military character. The superiority of the Athenians, over that of the Peloponnesians, rendered the former insolent, proud, and negligent, and when they had imprudently forsaken their ships to indulge their indolence, or pursue their amusements on the sea shore at Ægospotamos, Lysander attacked their fleet, and his victory was complete. Of one hundred and eighty sail, only nine escaped, eight of which fled under the command of Conon, to the island of Cyprus, and the other carried to Athens, the melancholy news of the defeat. The Athenian prisoners were all massacred, and when the Peloponnesian conquerors had extended their dominion over the states and communities of Europe and Asia, which formerly acknowledged the power of Athens, they returned home to finish the war by the reduction of the capital of Attica. The siege was carried on with vigor, and supported with firmness, and the first Athenian who mentioned capitulation to his countrymen, was instantly sacrificed to the fury and the indignation of the populace, and all the citizens unanimously declared, that the same moment would terminate their independence and their living. This animated language, however, was not long continued, the spirit of faction was not yet extinguished at Athens, and it proved perhaps more destructive to public liberty, than the operations and assaults of the Peloponnesian besiegers,

siegers. During four months, negociations were carried on with the Spartans, by the aristocratical party of the Athenians, and at last it was agreed, that to establish the peace, the fortifications of the Athenian harbours must be demolished, together with the long walls which joined them to the city; all their ships, except 12 were to be surrendered to the enemy: they were to resign every pretension to their antient dominions abroad; to recall from banishment all the members of the late aristocracy; to follow the Spartans in war, and in the time of peace, to frame their constitution according to the will and the prescriptions of their Peloponnesian conquerors. The terms were accepted, and the enemy entered the harbour, and took possession of the city, that very day on which the Athenians had been accustomed to celebrate the anniversary of the immortal victory, which their ancestors had obtained over the Persians about 75 years before, near the island of Salamis. The walls and fortifications were instantly levelled with the ground, and the conquerors observed, that in the demolition of Athens, succeeding ages would fix the era of Grecian freedom. The day was concluded with a festival, and the recitation of one of the tragedies of Euripides in which the misfortunes of the daughter of Agamemnon, who was reduced to misery, and banished from her father's kingdom, excited a kindred sympathy in the bosom of the audience, who melted into tears at the recollection that one moment had likewise reduced to misery and servitude, the capital of Attica, which was once called the common patroness of Greece, and the scourge of Persia. This memorable event happened about 403 years before the Christian era, and 30 tyrants were appointed by Lysander over the government of the city. *Xen. Græc. Hist.—Plut. in Lys. Per. Alcib. Nic. & Ages.—Diod* 12, &c.—*Aristophan. Thucyd.—Plato.—Arist.—Lysias.—Isocrates. & Nep. in Lys. Alcib.* &c.—*Cic. in off.* 1, c. 24.

Peloponnesus, a celebrated peninsula, which comprehends the most southern parts of Greece. It received this name from Pelops, who settled there, as the name indicates (πελοπος νησος *the island of Pelops.*) It had been called before Argia, Pelasgia, and Argolis. Its present name is Morea, which seems to be derived either from the Greek word μορεα, or the Latin *morus*, which signifies *a mulberry tree*, which is found there in great abundance. The antient Peloponnesus was divided into six different provinces, Messenia, Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, Achaia propria, and Argolis, which some add Sicyon. These provinces all bordered on the sea shore, except Arcadia. The Peloponnesus was conquered some time after the Trojan war, by the Heraclidæ or descendants of Hercules, who had been forcibly expelled from it. The inhabitants of this peninsula rendered themselves illustrious like the rest of the Greeks by their genius, their fondness for the arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profession of arms, but in nothing more than by a celebrated war which they carried on against Athens and her allies 27 years, and which from them took the name of the Peloponnesian war. *Peloponnesiacum bellum.*] The Peloponnesus scarce extended 400 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It was separated from Greece by the narrow isthmus of Corinth, which the emperor Nero attempted to cut, and to make a communication between the bay of Corinth, and the Saronicus sinus. *Strab.* 8.—*Thucyd.* 1, &c.—*Paus.* 3, c. 21, l. 8, c. 2. 2, c. 3.—*Plin.* 4, c. 4.—*Herodot.*

Pelops, a celebrated prince, son of Tantalus king of Phrygia. His mother's name was Euryanassa, or according to others, Euprytone, or Eurystemista, or Dione. He was murdered by his father, who wished to try the divinity of the gods who visited Phrygia, by placing on their table the limbs of his son. The gods punished his perfidious cruelty, and they refused to touch the meat, except Ceres, who in a recent loss of her daughter had been melancholy and inattentive. She ate of the shoulders of Pelops, and then when Jupiter had had compassion on his fate, and restored him to life, he gave him a shoulder of ivory instead of that which Ceres had devoured. This shoulder had an uncommon power, and it could heal every touch, every complaint, and every disorder. Some time after, the kingdom of Tantalus was invaded by the king of Troy, on pretence that Jupiter carried away his son Ganymedes. The rape had been committed by Jupiter himself, the war nevertheless, was carried on, and Tantalus defeated and ruined, and obliged to fly with his son Pelops to seek a shelter in Greece. This tale is confuted by some who suppose that Tantalus did not fly into Greece, as he had been sometime before confined by Jupiter in the infernal regions for his impiety, and therefore Pelops was the only one of the enmity of Tros persecuted. Pelops came to Pisa, where he became one of the suitors of Hippodamia, the daughter of Œ

ians, and he entered the lists against the who promised his daughter only to who could out-run him in a chariot Pelops was not terrified at the f the 13 who before him had entered urse against Œnomaus. and had ac- g to the conditions proposed, been death when conquered. He previ- bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of ians, and therefore he easily obtained tory. [*Vid. Œnomaus.*] He married damia, and threw headlong into Myrtilus, when he claimed the re- of his perfidy. According to some s, Pelops had received some winged from Neptune, with which he was d to out-run Œnomaus. When he blished himself on the throne of Hippodamias's possession, he extend- conquests over the neighbouring s, and from him the peninsula, of he was one of the monarchs, receiv- name of Peloponnesus. Pelops, death, received divine honors, and he much reverd above all the other of Greece, as Jupiter was above the the gods. He had a temple at O- , near that of Jupiter, where Her- consecrated to him a small portion of and offered to him a sacrifice. The where this sacrifice had been offered ligiously observed, and the magis- of the country yearly, on coming office, made there an offering of a ram. During the sacrifice, the soth- was not allowed, as at other times, e a share of the victim, but he alone furnished the wood, was permitted to the neck. The wood for sacrifices, be observed, was always furnish- some of the priests, to all such as of- victims, and they received a price that to what they gave. The white was generally used in the sacrifices to Jupiter and to Pelops. The chil- of Pelops by Hippodamia were Pithe- Troezen, Atreus, Thyestes, &c. be- some by concubines. The time of his is unknown, though it is universally , that he survived for some time damia. Some suppose that the Pal- of the Trojans was made with the of Pelops. His descendants were Pelopidæ. Pindar, who in his first pic speaks of Pelops, confutes the tions of his ivory shoulder, and says, Neptune took him up to heaven to be- there cup-bearer to the gods, from he was expelled, when the impiety Tantalus wished to make mankind par- of the nectar and the entertainments e gods. Some suppose that Pelops first instituted the Olympic games in honor of Jupiter, and to commemorate the victory which he had obtained over Œnomaus. *Paus.* 5. c. 1, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Strab.* 8, *Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Pindar. Ol.* 1.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 403, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 9. 82, & 83.

PELOR, one of the men who sprang from the teeth of the dragon, killed by Cadmus. *Paus.* 9, c. 5.

PELORIA, a festival observed by the Thessalians, in commemoration of the news which they received by one Pelorus, that the mountains of Tempe had been separated by an earthquake, and that the waters of the lake which lay there stagnated, had found a passage into the Alpheus, and left behind a vast, pleasant, and most delightful plain. &c. *Athen.* 3.

PELŌRUM, or PELŌRUS, one of the three great promontories of Sicily. It lies near the coast of Italy, and received its name from Pelorus, the pilot of the ship which carried Annibal away from Italy. This celebrated general, as it is reported, was carried by the tides into the straights of Charybdis, and as he was ignorant of the coast, he asked the pilot of his ship the name of the promontory, which appeared at a distance. The pilot told him, it was one of the capes of Sicily, but Annibal gave no credit to his information, and murdered him on the spot on the apprehension that he would betray him into the hands of the Romans. He was, however, soon convinced of his error, and found that the pilot had spoken with great fidelity, and therefore to pay honor to his memory, and to atone for his cruelty, he gave him a magnificent funeral, and ordered that the promontory should bear his name, and from that time, it was called Pelorum. Some suppose that this account is false, and they observe, that it bore that name before the age of Annibal. *Val. Max.* 9, c. 8.—*Mela.* 2. c. 7.—*Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 411, & 6. 87.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 350, l. 13, v. 727, l. 15. v. 706.

PELUSIUM, a town of Egypt, situate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, called from it Pelusian. It is about 20 stadia from the sea, and it has received the name of *Pelusium*, from the lakes and marshes, πηλος which are in its neighbourhood. It was the key of Egypt on the side of Phœnicia, as it was impossible to enter the Egyptian territories without passing by Pelusium, and therefore on that account it was always well fortified and garrisoned, as it was of such importance for the security of the country. It is now in

in ruins. *Mela.* 2, c. 9.—*Strab.* 17.—*Virg.* G. 1, v. 228.

PĒNĀTES, certain inferior deities among the Romans, who presided over houses and the domestic affairs of families. They were called *Penates*, because they were generally placed in the innermost, and most secret parts of the house, *in penetrissimâ ædium parte, quod*, as Cicero says, *penitus insident*. The place where they stood was afterwards called *penetralia*, and they themselves received the name of *Penetrales*. It was in the option of every master of a family to chuse his Penates, and therefore Jupiter, and some of the superior gods are often invoked as patrons of domestic affairs. According to some, the gods Penates were divided into four classes; the first comprehended all the celestial, the second the sea gods, the third the gods of hell, and the last all such heroes as had received divine honors after death. The Penates were originally the manes of the dead, but when superstition had taught mankind to pay uncommon reverence to the statues and images of their deceased friends, their attention was soon exchanged for regular worship, and they were admitted by their votaries, to share immortality and power over the world, with a Jupiter or a Minerva. The statues of the Penates were generally made with wax, ivory, silver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worshipper, and the only offerings they received were wine, incense, fruits, and sometimes the sacrifice of lambs, sheep, goats, &c. In the early ages of Rome, human sacrifices were offered to them, but Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, abolished this unnatural custom. When offerings were made to them, their statues were crowned with garlands, poppies, or garlick, and besides the monthly day that was set apart for their worship, their festivals were celebrated during the Saturnalia. Some have confounded the Lares and the Penates, but they were different. *Cic. de nat. D.* 2, c. 27. *Ver.* 2.—*Dionys.* 1.

PENDĀLIUM, a promontory of Cyprus.

PENELEUS, one of the Greeks killed in the Trojan war.

PĒNĒLŎPE, a celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarius, and wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. Her marriage with Ulysses was celebrated about the same time that Menelaus married Helen, and she retired with her husband to Ithaca, against the inclination of her father, who wished to detain her at Sparta, her native country. She soon after became mother of Telemachus, and was obliged to part with great reluctance from her husband, whom the Greeks obliged to go to the T [*Vid. Palamedes.*] The continua war for ten years, made her sad choly, but when Ulysses did no the other princes of Greece at tion of the war, her fears and h were increased. As she received gence of his situation, she was by a number of importuning wished her to believe that her been shipwrecked, and that t ought not longer to expect his forget his loss, in giving herself her numerous admirers. She re addresses with coldness and di she was destitute of power, and as it were in their hands, she them with hopes and promis claiming that she would make ch of them, as soon as she had piece of tapestry, on which ployed. The work was done i manner, and she baffled their e tations, by undoing in the nigh had done in the day-time. Th Penelope has given rise to the *Penelope's web*, which is applied labor can never be ended. Th Ulysses after an absence of tw however, delivered her from sea her dangerous suitors. Penelop ed by Homer as a model of fe and chastity, but some more m ters dispute her claims to modest tinence, and they represent her debauched and voluptuous o According to their opinions th liberally gratified the desires of in the absence of her husband, son whom she called Pan, as if t he was the offspring of all he Some however suppose, that P of Penelope by Mercury, and born before his mother's ma Ulysses. The god, as it is sai Penelope, under the form of goat, as she was tending her fl on one of the mountains of Arc ter the return of Ulysses, Penel daughter, who was called Proli if we believe the traditions that preserved at Mantinea, Ulysses his wife for her incontinence absence, and Penelope fled to afterwards to Mantinea, where and was buried. After the dea ses, according to Hyginus, T Telegonus, her husband's son by order of the goddess Mine for that her original name was A[illegible]nace, and that she was calle when some river birds called

aved her from the waves of the sea, her father had exposed her. Icarus had oted to destroy her, because the ora- ad told him that his daughter by ea, would be the most dissolute of , and a disgrace to his famil . *Apol-* c. 10.—*Paus.* 3, c. 12.—*Homer. Il.* —*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, *Met.*—*Argnot. Hist.* 8.—*Hygin. fab.* 127.—*Aristoph. in* —*Plin.* 37.

IZUS, a river of Thessaly, rising on Pindus. It falls into the Thermean after a wandering course between Ossa and Olympus, through the of Tempe. It received its name Peneus, a son of Oceanus, and Te- The Peneus anciently inundated the of Thessaly, till an earthquake sepa- the mountains Ossa and Olympus, med the beautiful vale of Tempe, the waters formerly stagnated. From cumstance, therefore, it obtained me of Araxes *ab αραασσω scindo.* r, the daughter of the Peneus, ac- g to the fables of the mythologists, nged into a laurel on the banks of er. This tradition arises from the y of laurels which spring near the . *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 452, &c —*Strab.* la. 2, c. 3.—*Virg. G.* 4. v. 317.— 4.——Also a small river of Peloponnesus.

NIDAS, one of Alexander's friends. went to examine Scythia, under pre- of an embassy. *Curt.* 6, c. 6.

NINÆ ALPES, a certain part of the

NTAPŎLIS, a town of India.——A of Africa near Cyrene. It received name on account of the *five cities* it contained; Cyrene, Arsinoe, Be- Ptolemais or Barce, and Apollonia. 5, c. 5.

NTHESILĒA, a queen of the Ama- daughter of Mars. She came to assist in the last years of the Trojan war, ought against Achilles, by whom she ain. The hero was so struck with the y of Penthesilea when he stripped her arms, that he even shed tears for too violently sacrificed her to his Thersites laughed at the partiality of ero, for which ridicule he was instant- led. Lycophron says, that Achilles Thersites because he had put out the f Penthesilea when she was yet alive. cholias of Lycophron differs from opinion, and declares, that it was only believed, that Achilles offered ce to the body of Penthesilea when as dead, and that Thersites was killed e he had reproached the hero of this infamous action, in the presence of all the Greeks. The death of Thersites so offended Diomedes that he dragged the body of Penthesilea out of the camp, and threw it into the Scamander. It is generally supposed, that Achilles was enamoured of the Amazon before he fought with her, and that she had by him a son called Caystrus. *Dictys. Cret* 3, & 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 31.—*Q. Calab.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 495. l, 11, v. 662.—*Dares. Phryg.*—*Lycophr. in Cass.* 995, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 112.

PENTHEUS, son of Echion and Agave, was king of Thebes in Bœotia. His refusal to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus was attended with the most serious consequences. He even forbad his subjects to pay adoration to this new god, and when the Theban women had gone out of the city to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Pentheus, apprized of the debauchery which attended the solemnity, ordered the god himself, who conducted the religious multitude to be seized. His orders were obeyed with reluctance, but when the doors of the prison in which Bacchus had been confined, opened of their own accord, Pentheus became more irritated, and commanded his soldiers to destroy the whole band of the Bacchanals. This, however, was not executed, for Bacchus inspired the monarch with the ardent desire of seeing the celebration of the orgies. Accordingly he hid himself in a wood on mount Cithæron, from whence he could see all the ceremonies unperceived. But here his curiosity soon proved fatal, he was perceived by the Bacchanals, and they all rushed upon him. His mother was the first who attacked him, and her example was instantly followed by her two sisters, Ino and Autonoe, and his body was torn to pieces. Euripides introduces Bacchus among his priestesses, when Pentheus was put to death, but Ovid, who relates the whole in the same manner, differs from the Greek poet only in saying that not Bacchus himself, but one of his priests were present. The tree on which the Bacchanals found Pentheus, was cut down by the Corinthians, by order of the oracle, and with it two statues of the god of wine were made, and placed in the forum. *Hygin. fab.* 184.—*Theocrit.* 26.—*Ovid. Met.* 3, *fab.* 7, 8, & 9.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 469.—*Paus.* 2, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Euripid. in Bacch. Senec. in Phœniss. & Hipp.*

PENTHILUS, a son of Orestes by Erigone, the daughter of Ægysthus. He reigned conjointly with his brother Tisamenus at Argos. He was driven some time after from his throne by the Heraclidæ, and he

he retired to Achaia, and thence to Lesbos, where he planted a colony. *Paus.* 4. —*Strab.* 13.—*Pater.* 1, c. 1.

PENTHYLUS, a prince of Paphos, who assisted Xerxes with 12 ships. He was seized by the Greeks, to whom he communicated many important things concerning the situation of the Persians. &c. *Herodot.* 7, c. 195.

PEPARĒTHOS, a small island of the Ægean sea, on the coast of Macedonia. It is about 20 miles in circumference. It abounded in olives, and its wines have always been reckoned excellent. They were not, however, palatable before they were seven years old. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 470.

PEPHNOS, a town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 26.

PEPHRĒDO, a sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto.

PERÆA, a country of Judæa, near Egypt. ——A part of Caria, opposite to Rhodes. ——A colony of the Mityleneans in Æolia.

PERASIPPUS, an ambassador sent by Darius to the Lacedæmonians, &c. *Curt.* 3, c. 13.

PERCŌTE, a city which assisted Priam during the Trojan war. *Vid.* Percote.

PERCOSIUS, a man acquainted with futurity. He attempted in vain to dissuade his two sons to go to the Trojan war, by telling them that they should perish there.

PERCŌTE, a town on the Hellespont, between Abydos and Lampsacus. It was situate near the sea shore. Artaxerxes gave it to Themistocles, to maintain his wardrobe. It is sometimes called Percope. *Herodot.* 1, c. 117.—*Hom.*

PERDICCAS, the fourth king of Macedonia, was descended from Temenus. He encreased his dominions by conquest, and in the latter part of his life, he shewed his son Argeus where he wished to be buried, and told him that as long as the bones of his descendants and successors on the throne of Macedonia, were laid in the same grave so long would the crown remain in their family. These injunctions were observed till the time of Alexander, who was buried out of Macedonia. *Herodot.* 7, & 8.—*Justin.* 7, c. 2.——Another king of Macedonia, son of Alexander. He reigned during the Peloponnesian war, and assisted the Lacedæmonians against Athens. He behaved with great courage on the throne, and died after a long reign of glory and independence, during which he had subdued some of his barbarian neighbours.——Another king of Macedonia, who was supported on his throne by Iphicrates the Athenian, against the intrusions of Pausanias. He was killed in a war against the Illyrians. &c.——One of the friends and fa Alexander the Great. At the kin he wished to make himself abso the ring which he had received hand of the dying Alexander, fo some measure to favor his pretens better to support his claims to th he married Cleopatra, the sister of der, and strengthened himself by league with Eumenes. His ambiti were easily discovered by Antig the rest of the generals of Alexan all wished like Perdiccas to succe kingdom and honors of the dea narch. Antipater, Craterus, and leagued with Antigonus against after much bloodshed on both diccas was totally ruined, and assinated in his tent by his ow about 320 years before the Chr Perdiccas had not the prudence dress which were necessary to the esteem and gain the attachm fellow soldiers, and this impr his conduct alienated the heart of and at last proved his destruction *Alex.*—*Diod.* 17. & 18.—*Curt.* 10 *Eum.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12.

PERDIX, a young Athenian, sister of Dædalus. He invented and seemed to promise to becom an artist as ever lived. His uncle lous of his rising fame, and he down from the top of a tower, and to death. Perdix was changed in which bears his name. *Hygin.* 274.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 15.

PERENNA. *Vid.* Anna.

PERENNIS, a favorite of the Commodus. He is described by virtuous and impartial magistra others paint him as a cruel, vi oppressive tyrant, who comm greatest barbarities to enrich him was put to death for aspiring to th *Herodian.*

PERRUS, a son of Elatus and grandson of Arcas. *Paus.* 8, c. 4

PERGA, a town of Syria.

PERGAMUS, Pergama, (*plur.*) t of the city of Troy. The word used for Troy. It was situated in elevated part of the town, on the the river Scamander. Xerxes m the top of this citadel when he his troops as he marched to invad *Herodot.* 7, c. 43.—*Virg. Æn.* 1 &c.

PERGAMUS, a town of Mys banks of the Caycus. It was the a celebrated empire called the ki

amus, which was founded by Philæterus, nuch, whom Lysimachus after the bat- f Ipsus, had entrusted with the trea- which he had obtained in the war. eterus made himself master of the ires and of Pergamus, in which they deposited, and laid the foundations of apire, over which he himself presided o years. He left the kingdom to his ew Eumenes. The kings of Pergamus eaguing with the Romans, encreased dominions, and became very power- Attalus, the third of that name, and ixth monarch, dying without issue, left his possessions to the Roman people, their right was disputed by an usurper claimed them as his own, and Aquilius Roman general was obliged to conquer ferent cities one by one, and to gain submission by poisoning the waters were conveyed to their houses. It educed into the form of a Roman ce, about 146 years after its founda- The capital of the kingdom of Per- was famous for a library of 200,000 es, which had been collected by the rent monarchs who had reigned there. s there also, that parchment was first e use of, to transcribe those books, lemy king of Egypt had forbidden exportation of papyrus from his king- in order to prevent the king of Per- from making a library as valuable e choice as that of Alexandria. From circumstance parchment has been called *pergamena*. Galenus the physician, Apollodorus the mythologist were born e. Æsculapius was the chief deity of country. *Plin.* 5, & 15.—*Ipsd.* 6, c. —*Strab.* 13.——A son of Neoptolemus Andromache, who as some suppose, ded Pergamus in Asia. *Paus.* 1, c. 5.

PERGE, a town of Pamphylia. *Strab.*

PERGUS, a lake of Sicily near Enna.

PERIANDER, a tyrant of Corinth, son Cypselus. The first years of his go- ment were mild and popular, but he n learnt to become oppressive, when he l consulted the tyrant of Sicily about the est way of reigning. He received no er answer but whatever explanation he shed to place on the Sicilian tyrant's ing in the presence of his messenger, cked in a field, all the ears of corn ich seemed to tower above the rest. riander understood the meaning of this swer. He immediately surrounded him- f with a numerous guard, and put to th the richest and most powerful citizens Corinth. He was not only cruel to his subjects, but also his family were objects of his vengeance. He committed incest with his mother, and put to death his wife Melissa, upon false accusation. He also banished his son Lycophron, to the island of Corcyra, because the youth pitied the miserable end of his mother, and detested the barbarities of his father. Periander died about 585 years before the Christian era, and by the meanness of his flatterers, he was reckoned one of the seven wise men of Greece. Though he was tyrannical, yet he patronized the fine arts; he was fond of peace, and he shewed himself the friend and the protector of genius and learning. He used to say, that a man ought solemnly to keep his word, but not to hesitate to break it if ever it clashed with his interest. He said also, that not only crime ought to be punished, but also every wicked and corrupted thought. *Diog. in vita.*—*Arist.* 5, *Polit.*—*Paus.* 2.——A tyrant of Ambracia.

PERIARCHUS, a naval commander of Sparta conquered by Conon. *Died.*

PERIBŒA, the second wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, was daughter of Hipponous. She became mother of Tydeus. Some suppose that Œneus debauched her, and afterwards married her *Hygin. fab.* 69.——A daughter of Alcathous, sold by her father on suspicion that she was courted by Telamon, son of Æacus, king of Ægina. She was carried to Cyprus, where Telamon the founder of Salamis married her. She became mother of Ajax. She also married Theseus, according to some. *Paus.* 1, c. 17, & 42.—*Hygin.* 97.——The wife of Polybus, king of Corinth, who educated Œdipus as her own child.——A daughter of Eurymedon, who became mother of Nausithous by Neptune.——The mother of Penelope, according to some authors.

PERICLES, an Athenian of a noble family, son of Xanthippus and Agariste. He was naturally endowed with great powers, which he improved by attending the lectures of Damon, of Zeno, and of Anaxagoras. Under these celebrated masters he became a commander, a statesman, and an orator, and gained the affections of the people by his uncommon address and well directed liberality. When he took a share in the administration of public affairs, he rendered himself popular by opposing Cimon, who was the favorite of the nobility, and to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of his ambition, he lessened the dignity and the power of the court of the Areopagus, whom the people had been taught for ages to respect and to venerate. He also

also attacked Cimon. and caused him to be banished by the ostracism. Thucydides also who had succeeded Cimon at his banishment, shared the same fate, and Pericles remained for 15 years the sole minister, and as it may be said the absolute sovereign of a republic which always showed itself so jealous of its liberties, and which distrusted so much the honesty of her magistrates. In his ministerial capacity Pericles did not enrich himself, but the prosperity of Athens was the object of his administration. He made war against the Lacedæmonians, and restored the temple of Delphi to the care of the Phocians, who had been illegally deprived of that honorable trust. He obtained a victory over the Sicyonians near Nemæa, and waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Samos at the request of his favorite mistress Aspasia. The Peloponnesian war was fomented by his ambitious views, [*Vid. Peloponnesiacum bellum*] and when he had warmly represented the flourishing state, the opulence, and actual power of his country, the Athenians did not hesitate a moment to undertake a war against the most powerful republics of Greece, a war which continued for 27 years, and which was concluded by the destruction of their empire, and the demolition of their walls. The arms of the Athenians were for some time crowned with success, but an unfortunate expedition raised clamors against Pericles, and the enraged populace attributed all their losses to him, and to make attonement for their ill success, they condemned him to pay 50 talents. This loss of popular favor by republican caprice, did not so much affect Pericles as the recent death of all his children, and when the tide of unpopularity was passed by, he condescended to come into the public assembly, and to view with secret pride the contrition of his fellow citizens, who universally begged his forgiveness for the violence which they had offered to his ministerial character. He was again restored to all his honors, and if possible invested with more power and more authority than before, but the dreadful pestilence which had diminished the number of his family, proved fatal to him, and about 429 years before Christ, he fell a sacrifice to that terrible malady, which robbed Athens of so many of her citizens. Pericles was for 40 years at the head of the administration, and the flourishing state of the empire during his government, gave occasion to the Athenians publicly to lament his loss, and venerate his memory. As he was expiring, and seemingly senseless, his friends that stood around his bed expatiated with warmth on the most glorious actions of his li the victories which he had won, suddenly interrupted their tears a versation, by saying that in mentio exploits that he had atchieved, m were common to him with all they had forgot to mention a circ which reflected far greater glory u as a minister, a general, and above man. It is, says he, that not a c Athens has been obliged to put on ing on my account. The Athenians pleased with his eloquence that th pared it to thunder and lightning, another father of the gods, they the firname of Olympian. The flatterers, said that the goddess of p with all her charms and her dwelt upon his tongue. When he at the head of the Athenian armies, observed that he had the command nation that were Greeks, and Athens. He also declared that not hand of a magistrate, but also his his tongue should be pure and Yet great and venerable as this may appear, we must not forget t of Pericles. His vicious partiality celebrated courtezan Aspasia, subje to the ridicule and the censure of h citizens; but if he triumphed and malevolent remarks, the Athe occasion to execrate the memory who by his example corrupted and innocence of their morals, and w licentiousness respectable, and th gence of every impure desire the tion of the soldier as well as of the Pericles lost all his legitimate chi the pestilence, and to call a natura his own name he was obliged to law which he had made against children, and which he had enfor great severity. This son, called Peri came one of the ten generals who s Alcibiades in the administration o and like his colleagues he was co to death by the Athenians, after th tunate battle of Arginusæ. *Paus.* —*Plut in vitâ.*—*Quintil.* 12, c. 9. *Orat.* 3.—*Ælian V. H.* 4, c. 10.— *Hist. G.*—*Thucyd.*

Periclymenus, a son of Nel ther to Nestor. He was one of th nauts. He had received from Nep power of changing himself into shape he pleased. He was killed cules. *Apollod.*

Periegetes Dionysius, a po Dionysius.

Perieres, a son of Æolus, or a to others of Cynortas. *Apollod.*

GĒNES, an officer of Ptolemy, &c.
GŌNE, a woman who had a son Melanippus, by Theseus. She was r of Synnis the famous robber, Theseus killed. She married Deihe son of Eurytus, by consent of . *Plut.*
LĀUS, an officer in the army of ler the Great. *Curt.* 10.——A tyrant s.
LĒUS, a son of Icarius and Periboea
LLA, a daughter of Ovid the poet. extremely fond of poetry and lite- *Ovid. Fast.* 3, el. 7, v. 1.
ILUS, an ingenious artist at Athens, de a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant gentum. This machine was fabri- put criminals to death by burning ive, and it was such that their cries ke the roaring of a bull. When gave it to Phalaris, the tyrant made experiment upon the donor, and put him to death by lighting a flow er the belly of the bull. *Plin.* 34. *Ovid. in art. am.* 1, v. 653, *in ib.* 439. lawyer and usurer in the age of *Horat.* 2, sat. 3, v. 75.
MĒDE, a daughter of Æolus, who Achelous.——The wife of Licym- —A woman skilled in the know- herbs, and of enchantments.
MĒLA, a daughter of Hippodamas, into the sea for receiving the ad- of the Achelous. She was changed island in the Ionian sea, and became he Echinades.
NTHUS, a town of Thrace in the tis, anciently surnamed Mygdonica. afterwards called Heraclea, in honor ules. *Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Paus.* 1, c. 29. 4, c. 11.
PATETĪCI, a sect of philosophers ns, disciples to Aristotle. They this name from the place where re taught, called Peripaton in the , or because they received the phi- r's lectures as they *walked*, (περιπα- .) The Peripatetics acknowledged nity of human nature, and placed *mum bonum* not in the pleasures of sensation, but in the due exercise oral and intellectual faculties. The this exercise when guided by rea- nstituted the highest excellence of The philosopher contended that our ppiness chiefly depends upon our- nd tho' he did not require in his rs that self command to which others ed, yet he allowed a moderate de- perturbation, as becoming human and he considered a certain sensibility of passion totally necessary, as by resentment we are enabled to repel injuries, and the smart which past calamities have inflicted, renders us careful to avoid the repetition. *Cic. Acad.* 2, &c.

PERĪPHAS, a man who attempted, with Pyrrhus, Priam's palace, &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 476——A son of Ægyptus. *Apollod.* 2, c. 1 ——One of the Lapithæ. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 449.——One of the first kings of Attica, before the age of Cecrops, according to some authors.

PERIPHATUS, a robber of Attica, son of Vulcan. He was destroyed by Theseus.

PERIPHĒMUS, an antient hero of Greece, to whom Solon sacrificed at Salamis, by order of the oracle.

PERISADES, a people of Illyricum.

PERISTHĒNES, a son of Ægyptus. *Ap.*

PERITANUS, an Arcadian who enjoyed the company of Helen after her elopement with Paris.

PERITAS, a favorite dog of Alexander the Great, in whose honor the monarch built a city.

PERITONIUM, a town of Egypt, on the western side of the Nile. It is of great importance, as being one of the keys of the country. Antony was defeated there by C. Gallus, the lieutenant of Augustus.

PERO or PERONE, a daughter of Nelens, king of Pylos, by Chloris. She married Bias, son of Amytnaon, because he had, according to her father's desire, recovered some oxen which Hercules had stolen away. *Homer.*

PEROE, a fountain of Bœotia. It received that name from Peroe, a daughter of the Asopus. *Paus.* 9, c. 4.

PERMESSUS, a river of Bœotia, rising in mount Helicon, and flowing all round it. It received its name from Permessus the father of a nymph called Aganippe, who also gave her name to one of the fountains of Helicon. The river Permessus as well as the fountain Aganippe, were sacred to the Muses. *Strab.* 8.—*Propert.* 2, el. 8.

PEROLA, a Roman who meditated the death of Hannibal in Italy. His father Pacuvius dissuaded him from assassinating the Carthaginian general.

PERPENNA M. a Roman who conquered Aristonicus in Asia, and took him prisoner. ——Another who joined the rebellion of Sertorius, and opposed Pompey. He was defeated by Metellus, and some time after he had the meanness to assassinate Sertorius, whom he had invited to his house. He fell into the hands of Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 30.

PERPERĒNE, a place of Phrygia, where, as fame suppose, Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to Venus.

PERRANTHES, a hill of Epirus, near Ambracia. *Liv.* 38, c. 4.

PERRHÆBIA, a part of Thessaly, situate on the borders of the Peneus, extending between the town of Atrax and the vale of Tempe. The inhabitants were driven from their possessions by the Lapithæ, and retired into Ætolia, where part of the country received the name of Perrhæbia. *Propert.* 2, el. 5, v. 33.—*Strab.* 9.

PERSA or PERSEIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Æetes, Circe, and Pasiphae by Apollo. *Hesiod. Theogn.*—*Apollod.* 3.

PERSÆ, the inhabitants of Persia. *Vid* Persia.

PERSÆUS, a philosopher intimate with Antigonus, by whom he was appointed over the Acrocorinth. *Polyæn.* 6.

PERSĒE, a fountain near Mycenæ, in Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 2, c. 16.

PERSĒIS, one of the Oceanides.

PERSEPHONE, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called also Proserpine. [*Vid. Proserpina.*]——The mother of Amphion by Jasus.

PERSEPŌLIS, a celebrated city, the capital of the Persian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander after the conquest of Darius. The reason of this is unknown. Diodorus says that the sight of about 800 Greeks, whom the Persians had shamefully mutilated, so irritated Alexander, that he resolved to punish the barbarity of the inhabitants of Persepolis, and of the neighbouring country, by permitting his soldiers to plunder their capital. Others suppose that Alexander set it on fire at the instigation of Thais, one of his courtezans, when he had passed the day in drinking and in riot and debauchery. The ruins of Persepolis still astonish the modern traveller by their grandeur and magnificence. *Curt.* 5, c. 7.—*Diod*, 17, *&c.*—*Arrian.*—*Plut. in Alex.*—*Justin.* 11, c. 14.

PERSES, a son of Perseus and Andromeda. From him the Persians who were originally called Cephenes, received their name. *Herodot.* 7, c. 61.——A king of Macedonia. *Vid.* Perseus,

PERSEUS, a son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius. As Acrisius had confined his daughter in a brazen tower to prevent her becoming a mother, because he was to perish, according to the words of an oracle, by the hands of his daughter's son, Perseus was no sooner born *(Vid. Danae)* than he was thrown into the sea with his mother Danae. The hopes of Acrisius were frustrated, the slender boat which carried Danae and her son was driven by the winds upon the coasts of the island of Se one of the Cyclades, where they wer by a fisherman called Dictys, and to Polydectes the king of the place. were treated with great humanity, a seus was entrusted to the care of th of Minerva's temple. His rising ge manly courage, however, soon di Polydectes, and the monarch, who to offer violence to Danae, feared sentment of her son. Yet Polyde solved to remove every obstacle vited all his friends to a sumptuo tainment, and it was requisite that as came, should present the mona a beautiful horse. Perseus was in t ber of the invited, and the more pa so, as Polydectes knew that he receive from him the present whic pected from all the rest. Neverthe seus, who wished not to appear m the others in magnificence, told that as he could not give him a would bring him the head of Med only one of the Gorgons who wa to mortality. The offer was doub able to Polydectes, as it would Perseus from Seriphos, and on ac its seeming impossibility, the might perhaps end in his ruin. innocence of Perseus was patroni gods. Pluto lent him his helmet had the wonderful power of ma bearer invisible. Minerva gave buckler, which was as resplendent and he received from Mercury wi the talaris, with a short dagger ma amonds, and called *harpe*. Acco some it was from Vulcan, and a Mercury that he received the *harpe* was in form like a scythe. Wi arms Perseus began his expedition, versed the air, conducted by the Minerva. He went to the Graiæ, t of the Gorgons, who according to had wings like the Gorgons, but eye and one tooth between them which they made use of, each in They were three in number, acco Æschylus and Apollodorus, or a according to Ovid and Hesiod. W to's helmet, which rendered him i Perseus was enabled to steal their their tooth while they were asleep returned them only when they had ed him where their sisters the Gor sided. When he had received ever sary information, Perseus flew to t tation of the Gorgons, which wa beyond the western ocean, acco Hesiod and Apollodorus; or in Li cording to Ovid and Lucan; or in

of Asiatic Scythia, according to Æschy-
He found these monsters asleep, and
knew that if he fixed his eyes upon
, he should he instantly changed into
ne, he continually looked on his shield,
h reflected all the objects as clearly as
nest of glasses. He approached them,
with a courage which the goddess Mi-
a supported, he cut off Medusa's head
one blow. The noise awoke the two
ortal sisters, but Pluto's helmet ren-
d Perseus invisible, and the attempts
he Gorgons to revenge Medusa's death
ed fruitless. The conqueror made his
thro' the air, and from the blood
h dropped from Medusa's head sprang
those innumerable serpents which have
since infested the sandy deserts of
. Chrysaor also with his golden
d, sprung from these drops of blood,
ll as the horse Pegasus, which imme-
y flew thro' the air, and stopped on
Helicon, where he became the fa-
of the Muses. Mean time Perseus
continued his journey across the de-
of Libya, but the approach of night
ed him to alight in the territories of
, king of Mauritania. He went to the
rch's palace, where he hoped to find
ad reception by announcing himself
e son of Jupiter, but in this he was
ppointed. Atlas recollected that ac-
ing to an ancient oracle, his gardens
to be robbed of their fruit by one of
sons of Jupiter, and therefore he not
refused Perseus the hospitality he
anded, but he even offered violence to
erson. Perseus finding himself infe-
to his powerful enemy, showed him
usa's head, and instantly Atlas was
ged into a large mountain which bore
same name, in the deserts of Africa.
the morrow Perseus continued his
t, and as he passed across the territories
Libya, he discovered on the coasts of
iopia, the naked Andromeda exposed
sea monster. He was struck at the
t, and offered her father Cepheus to de-
r her from instant death if he obtained
in marriage as the reward of his labors.
heus consented, and immediately Per-
raising himself in the air, flew towards
monster, which was advancing to de-
Andromeda, and he plunged his dag-
in his right shoulder, and destroyed
This happy event was attended with
greatest rejoicings. Perseus raised three
rs to Mercury, Jupiter, and Pallas, and
r he had offered the sacrifice of a calf,
ullock, and a heifer, the nuptials were
brated with the greatest festivity. The
versal joy, however, was soon disturbed,
Phineus, Andromeda's uncle, entered the
palace with a number of armed men, and
attempted to carry away the bride, whom
he had courted and admired long before
the arrival of Perseus. The father and mo-
ther of Andromeda interfered, but in vain,
a bloody battle ensued, and Perseus must
have fallen a victim to the rage of Phineus,
had not he defended himself at last with
the same arms which proved fatal to Atlas.
He shewed the Gorgon's head to his adver-
saries, and they were instantly turned to
stone, each in the posture and attitude in
which he then stood. The friends of Ce-
pheus, and such as supported Perseus shared
not the fate of Phineus, as the hero had pre-
viously warned them of the power of Me-
dusa's head, and of the services which he
received from it. Soon after this memora-
ble adventure, Perseus retired to Seriphos,
at the very moment that his mother, Danae,
fled to the altar of Minerva to avoid the
pursuit of Polydectes, who attempted to
offer her violence. Dictys, who had saved
her from the sea, and who as some say was
the brother of Polydectes, defended her
against the attempts of her enemies, and
therefore Perseus, sensible of his merit and
of his humanity, placed him on the throne
of Seriphos, after he had with Medusa's
head turned into stones the wicked Poly-
dectes, and the officers who were the asso-
ciates of his guilt. He afterwards restored
to Mercury his talaria and his wings, to
Pluto his helmet, to Vulcan his sword, and
to Minerva her shield; but as he was more
particularly indebted to the goddess of
wisdom for her assistance and protection,
he placed the Gorgon's head on her shield,
or rather, according to the more received
opinion, on her ægis. After he had finished
these celebrated exploits, Perseus expressed
a wish to return to his native country, and
accordingly he embarked for the Peloponne-
sus with his mother and Andromeda.
When he reached the Peloponnesian coasts
he was informed that Teutamias, king of
Larissa, was then celebrating funeral games
in honor of his father. This intelligence
drew him to Larissa to signalize himself in
throwing the quoit, of which, according to
some, he was the inventor. But here he
was unfortunate, and had the misfortune to
kill a man with a quoit which he had
thrown in the air. This was no other than
his grandfather Acrisius, who, on the first
intelligence that his grandson had reached
the Peloponnesus, fled from his kingdom
of Argos to the court of his friend and ally
Teutamias, to prevent the fulfilling of the
oracle which had obliged him to treat his
daughter with so much barbarity. Some sup-
pose

there, and to remove himself from a place which reminded him of the parricide he had unfortunately committed, he exchanged his kingdom for that of Tiryntus, and the maritime coast of Argolis, where Megapenthes the son of Prœtus then reigned. When he had finally settled in this part of the Peloponnesus, he determined to lay the foundations of a new city, which he made the capital of his dominions, and which he called *Mycenæ*, because the pommel of his sword, called by the Greek *mycet*, had fallen there. The time of his death is unknown, yet it is universally agreed that he received divine honors like the rest of the antient heroes. He had statues at Mycenæ, and in the island of Seriphos, and the Athenians raised him a temple, in which they consecrated an altar in honor of Dictys, who had treated Danae and her infant son with so much paternal tenderness. The Egyptians also paid particular honor to his memory, and asserted that he often appeared among them, wearing shoes two cubits long, which was always interpreted as a sign of fertility. Perseus had by Andromeda, Alceus, Sthenelus, Nestor, Electryon, and Gorgophone, and after death, according to some mythologists, he became a constellation in the heavens. *Herodot.* 2, c. 91.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 16 & 18 l. 3, c. 17, &c.—*Apollon. Arg.* 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, fab. 16. l. 5, fab 1, &c.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 668.—*Hygin.* fab. 64.—*Hesiod. Theog.* & *Scut. Herc.*—*Pind. Pyth.* 7, & *Olymp.* 3.—*Ital.* 9.—*Propert.* 2.—*Ateen.* 13.—*Homer. Il.* 14.——A son of Nestor and Anaxibia. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——A writer who published

to Samothrace, but he w
in his obscure retreat,
the presence of the I
where the meanness of
posed him to ridicule,
He was carried to R
along the streets of the ci
umph of the conqueror.
also exposed to the sight
palace, who fled trais
streets, dragged like a sla
had once defeated their
alarm all over Italy, by
military preparations, a
dertakings. Perseus die
cording to some, he was
death about 168 years b
era. He had two sons,
der, and one daughter,
known. Alexander the
was hired to a Roman
the greatest part of his
till his ingenuity raised h
was afterwards made sec
Liv. 40. &c.—*Justin.* 33
in Paulo.—*Flor.* 2, c. 1
12, v. 39.

PERSIA, a celebrated
which in its ancient state
Hellespont to the Indus,
and from Pontus to the
above 2000 miles. As
was but small, and acc
scription of Ptolemy, it
the north by Media, we
by the Persian gulf, and
The empire of Persia, o
narchy, was first found

became tributary to the Greeks, and the death of Alexander, when the Ma- ian empire was divided among the rs of the deceased conqueror, it was ed to the power of Seleucus Nicanor. after the Parthians revolted and en- d their native dominions, by the con- of part of Persia, which remained tary to them for near 500 years, after h the sovereignty was again placed in- e hands of the Persians, by the revolt axerxes, a common soldier, who be- the founder of the second Persian chy, which proved so inimical to the of the Roman emperors. In their al character, the Persians were warlike, were early taught to ride, and to han- e bow, and by the manly exercise of they were inured to bear the toils es of a military life. Their nation- however, soon degenerated, and their employment at home soon ren- them unfit for war. In the reign of , when the empire of Persia was in flourishing state, a small number of were enabled repeatedly to repel, e successive days, an almost innu- e army. This celebrated action happened at Thermopylæ, shews in light, the superiority of the Gre- diers over the Persians, and the bat- t before, and a short time after were between these two nations at Mara- lamis, Platæa and Mycale, are again testible proof that these Asiatics had liance upon their numbers and upon lendor and richness of their arms, upon the valor and the discipline of troops. Their custom, too prevalent eastern nations, of introducing lux- the camp, proved also in some mea- structive to their military reputation, e view which the antients give us of y of Xerxes, of his cooks, stage- s, concubines, musicians, and per- s, is no very favorable sign of the fa- of a monarch who in a moment call millions of men to flock to his rd. In their religion the Persians very superstitious, they paid the est veneration to the sun, the moon, e stars, and they offered sacrifices to but the supreme deity was never re- sented by statues among them. They tit. d polygamy, and it was no incest g them to marry a sister, or a mo- In their punishments they were ex- ly severe, even to barbarity. The rch always appeared with the greatest and dignity; his person was attend- y a guard of 15,000 men, and he had besides, a body of 10,000 chosen horse- men, called *Immortal*. He stiled himself like the rest of the eastern monarchs, the King of kings, as expressive of his greatness and his power. The Persians were an- tiently called Cephenes Achæmenians, and Artæi. They received the name of Persi- ans from Perses the son of Perseus and An- dromeda, who is supposed to have settled among them. Persepolis was the capital of the country. *Curt.* 4, &c.—*Plut in Ar- tax. Alex. &c.*—*Mela.* 1, &c.—*Strab.* 2, 15. —*Xenoph. Cyrop.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 125, &c. *Apollod.* 2.—*Marcel.* 23.

Persicum mare, or Persicus Sinus, a part of the Indian ocean on the coast of Persia and Arabia.

Persis, a province of Persia bounded by Media, Carmania, Susiana and the Per- sian gulph. It is often taken for Persia itself.

Aulus Persius Flaccus, a Latin poet born at Volaterræ, A. D. 34. He was of an equestrian family, and he made himself known by his intimacy with the most il- lustrious Romans of the age. The early part of his life was spent in his native town, and at the age of sixteen he was re- moved to Rome, where he studied philo- sophy under Cornutus the celebrated Stoic. He also received the instructions of Pale- mon the grammarian, and Virginius the rhetorician. He was naturally mild, his character was unimpeached, his modesty remarkable and his benevolence universally admired. He distinguished himself by his satyrical humor, and made the faults of the orators and poets of his age the subject of his poems. He did not even spare Nero, and the more effectually to expose the em- peror to ridicule, he introduced into his satyrs some of his verses. The *turva minal- loneis implérunt cornua bombis*, with the three following verses are Nero's, according to some. But though he was so severe upon the vicious and ignorant, he did not forget his friendship for Cornutus, and he showed his regard for his character and abilities by making mention of his name with great propriety in his satyrs. It was by the ad- vice of his learned preceptor that he cor- rected one of his poems in which he had compared Nero to Midas, and at his re- presentation he altered the words *Auriculas asini Midas rex habet*, into *Auriculas asini quis non habet?* Persius died in the 28th year of his age, and left all his books, which consisted of seven hundred volumes, and a large sum of money, to his preceptor, but Cornutus only accepted the books, and re- turned the money to the sisters and friends of

of the deceased. The satyrs of Persius are six in number, blamed by some for obscurity of stile and of language. But tho' they may appear almost unintelligible to some, it ought to be remembered that they were read with pleasure and with avidity by his contemporaries, and that the only difficulties which now appear to the moderns, arise from their not knowing the various characters which they described, the vices which they lashed, and the errors which they censured.

PERTĬNAX, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus. He was descended of an obscure family, and like his father, who was either a slave or the son of a manumitted slave, he for some time followed the mean employment of drying wood and making charcoal. His indigence, however, did not prevent him from receiving a liberal education, and indeed he was for some time employed in teaching a number of pupils the Greek and the Roman languages in Etruria. He left this laborious profession for a military life, and by his valor and intrepidity he gradually rose to offices of the highest trust in the army, and was made consul by M. Aurelius for his eminent services. He was afterwards entrusted with the government of Mœsia, and at last he presided over the city of Rome as governor. When Commodus was murdered, Pertinax was universally selected to succeed to the imperial throne, and his refusal, and the plea of old age and encreasing infirmities did not prevent his being saluted emperor and Augustus. He acquiesced with reluctance, but his mildness, his economy, and the popularity of his administration convinced the senate and the people of the prudence and the justice of their choice. He forbad his name to be inscribed on such places or estates as were part of the imperial domain, and exclaimed that they belonged not to him but to the public. He melted all the silver statues which had been raised to his vicious predecessor, and he exposed to public sale all his concubines, his horses, his arms, and all the instruments of his pleasure and extravagance. With the money raised from these several goods he enriched the empire, and was enabled to abolish all the taxes which Commodus had laid on the rivers, ports and highways through the empire. This patriotic administration gained him the affection of the wealthiest and most discerning of his subjects, but the extravagant and luxurious raised their clamors against him, and when Pertinax attempted to introduce among the pretorian guards that discipline which was so necessary to preserve the peace and tranquility c the flames of rebellion were kind the minds of the soldiers totally Pertinax was apprized of this m he refused to fly at the hour of dan scorned the advice of his friends wi him to withdraw from the i storm, and he unexpectedly app fore the seditious pretorians, an fear or concern, boldly asked t ther they who were bound to d person of their prince and empe come to betray him and to shed h His undaunted assurance and his i would have had the desired effec soldiers had already begun to re one of the most seditious adva darted his javelin at the empero exclaiming, *the soldiers send you* rest immediately followed the exa Pertinax muffling up his head a upon Jupiter to avenge his death, unmoved and was instantly d His head was cut off and carried point of a spear as in triumph to This happened in the 193d ye christian era. Pertinax reigned days, and his death was the mor sally lamented as it proceeded f ditious tumult and robbed the R pire of a wife, virtuous and benev peror. *Dio.—Herodian.——Capit*

PERŬSIA, an antient town of I the Tyber. It was built by Oc Antonius was besieged there by and obliged to surrender. *Strab can.* 1, v. 41.—*Pateic.* 2. c 74.

PESCENNIUS. *Vid.* Niger.— intimate with Cicero.

PESSĬNUS (untis,) a town of where Atys, as some suppose, w It is particularly famous for a tem statue of the goddess Cybele who thence called Pessinuntia.—*Str. Pausa*, c. 17.

PETĂLIA, a town of Eubœa.

PETĂLUS, a man killed by the court of Cepheus. *Ovid. Met.*

PETELIA, a town. *Vid.* Pen.

PETĒLĬNUS LACUS, a lake n the gates of Rome. *Liv.* 6. c. a

PETEON, a town of Bœotia.

PETEUS, a son of Orneus, and of Erechtheus. He reigned in became father of Menestheus w with the Greeks to the Troja w represented by some of the an monster, half a man and half *Apollod.* 3. c. 10.—*Paus* 10, c. 35.

PETILIA, a town of Magna G capital of Lucania. It was bui iocletes after his return from t

Mela. 2, c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 402. *Ib.* 6.

TILIA LEX was enacted by Petilius tribune to make an enquiry and to how much money had been obtained the conquests over king Antiochus.

TILII, two tribunes who accused Africanus of extortion. He was acd.

TILIUS, a prætor who persuaded the le of Rome to burn the books which been found in Numa's tomb, about years after his death. His advice was wed. *Plut. in Num.*——A plebeian uvir. &c.

TOLAIS, a celebrated mathematician *Juv.* 6, v. 580.

TRA, the capital town of Arabia Pe- *Strab.* 16.——A town of Sicily inhabitants are called Petrini & Pe- *Cic. in. Verr.* 1. c. 39.——Another of Macedonia. *Liv.*——Another in ——Another near Corinth.

TRÆA, one of the Decandes.——A of Arabia, which has Syria at the east, on the west, Palestine on the north, Arabia Felix at the south. This part abia was rocky, whence it has received me. It was for the most part also co- with barren sands, and was in ed with some fruitful spots. Its capis called Petra.

TREIUS, a Roman soldier who killed bune during the Cimbrian wars, because ated to attack the enemy. He was ed for his valor with a crown of grass. 22, c. 6.——A lieutenant of C. An- who defeated the troops of Catilin- ok the part of Pompey against Julius When Cæsar had been victorious ry part of the world, Petreius, who etired into Africa, attempted to de- himself by fighting with his friend Juba in single combat. Juba was first, and Petreius obliged one of his to run him through. *Sallust. Catil. tian.*—*Cæs.* 1. *Civ.*——A centurion far's army in Gaul, &c.

TRINUM, a town of Campania. *Ho- ep.* 5.

TRONIA, the wife of Vitellius. *Tacit.* 1, c. 64.

TRONIUS a governor of Egypt ap- ed to succeed Gallus. He behaved great humanity to the Jews. He made gainst Candace queen of Æthiopia. 17.——A favorite of Nero, put to by Galba.—A governor of Britain.— une killed in Parthia with Crassus.— n banished by Nero to the Cyclades, Piso's conspiracy was discovered. *An.* 15.——A governor of Britain in Nero's reign. He was put to death by Galba's orders.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman emperor. *Vid.* Maximus.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, a favorite of the emperor Nero, and one of the ministers and associates of all his pleasures and his debauchery. He was naturally fond of pleasure and effeminate, and he passed his whole nights in revels and the days in sleep. He indulged himself in all the delights and luxuries of life, but though he was the most voluptuous of the age, yet he moderated his pleasures, and wished to appear curious and refined in luxury and extravagance. Whatever he did seemed to be performed with an air of unconcern and negligence, he was affable in his behaviour, and his witticisms and satyrical remarks appeared artless and natural. He was appointed proconsul of Bithynia, and afterwards he was honored with the consulship, in both of which honorable employments he behaved with all the dignity which became one of the successors of a Brutus or a Scipio. With his office he laid down his artificial gravity, and gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasure, the emperor became more attached to him, and seemed tender of his company, but he did not long enjoy the imperial favors. Tigellinus likewise one of Nero's favorites, jealous of his fame, accused him of conspiring against the emperor's life. The accusation was credited and Petronius immediately resolved to withdraw himself from Nero's punishments by a voluntary death. This was performed in a manner altogether unprecedented. Petronius ordered his veins to be opened but without the eagerness to terminate his agonies he had them closed at intervals. Some time after they were opened, and as if he wished to die in the same careless and unconcerned manner as he had lived, he passed his time in discoursing with his friends upon trifles, and listened with the greatest avidity to love verses, amusing stories, or laughable epigrams. Sometimes he manumitted his slaves or punished them with stripes. In this ludicrous manner did he spend his last moments till nature was exhausted, and before he expired he wrote an epistle to the emperor, in which he had described with a masterly hand his nocturnal extravagances, and the daily impurities of his actions. This letter was carefully sealed, and after he had conveyed it privately to the emperor, Petronius broke his signet that it might not after his death become a snare to the innocent. Petronius distinguished himself by his writings as well as by his luxury and voluptuousness. He is the author of many elegant

elegant but obscene compositions still extant, among which are a poem on the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar, superior in some respects to the Pharsalia of Lucan. There is also the feast of Trimalcion, in which he paints with too much licentiousness, the pleasures and the debaucheries of a corrupted court and of an extravagant monarch—reflections on the instability of human life---a poem on the vanity of dreams—another on the education of the Roman youth.—two treatises, &c.

Peuce, a small island at the mouth of the Danube. The inhabitants are called Peucæ, and Peuci. *Strab.* 7.—*Lucan* 3, v. 202.

Peucestes, a Macedonian set over Egypt by Alexander. He received Persia at the general division of the Macedonian empire at the king's death. He behaved with great cowardice after he had joined himself to Eumenes. *Plut.*—*Curt.* 4, c. 8. ——An island which was visited by the Argonauts at their return from the conquest of the golden fleece.

Peucétia, a part of Italy near Campania, called also Mesapia and Calabria. It received its name from Peucetus the son of Lycaon of Arcadia. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 513.

Peucolāus, an officer who conspired with Dymnus against Alexander's life. *Curt* 6.——Another set over Sogdiana *Id* 7.

Pexodorus, a governor of Caria who offered to give his daughter in marriage to Aridæus the illegitimate son of Philip. *Plut.*

Phæa, a celebrated sow which infested the neighbourhood of Cromyon. It was destroyed by Theseus as he was travelling from Trœzene to Athens to make himself known to his father. Some suppose that the boar of Calydon sprang from this sow. Phæa, according to some authors, was no other than a woman who prostituted herself to strangers, whom she murdered, and afterwards plundered. *Plut. in Thes.*—*Strab.* 8.

Phæcia, an island of the Ionian sea, near the coast of Epirus. It was anciently called Scheria, and afterwards Corcyra. The inhabitants, called Phæaces, were a luxurious and dissolute people, from which reason a glutton was generally stigmatized by the epithet of *Phæax*. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on the coast of Phæacia, Alcinous was then king of the island, whose gardens have been greatly celebrated. *Horat.* 1. ep. 15. v. 24.—*Ovid Met.* 13, v. 719. —*Strab.* 6 & 7.

Phæax, an inhabitant of the island of Phæacia. *Vid.* Phæacia.——A man who sailed with Theseus to Crete.——An Athenian who opposed Alcibiades in his administration.

Phædimus, one of Niobe's c *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.——A Macedonian who betrayed Eumenes to Antigon A celebrated courier of Greece.

Phædon, an Athenian put to the 30 tyrants.——A disciple of He had been seized by pirates in his days, and the philosopher who se discover something uncommon, a mising in his countenance, bought berty for a sum of money, and e esteemed him. Phædon after the Socrates, returned to Elis his nati try, where he founded a seat of phers called Elean. The name of is affixed to one of the dialogues *Dog.*——An archon at Athens, w Athenians were directed by the remove the bones of Theseus to *Plut. in Thes*

Phædra, a daughter of Minos siphae, who married Theseus, b she became mother of Acamas an phoon. They had already lived time in conjugal felicity, when who hated all the descendants of because that god had discovered he with Mars, inspired Phædra wit conquerable passion for Hippolytus of Theseus. by the amazon Hi This shameful passion Phædra tempted to stifle, but in vain, an fore. in the absence of Theseus, dressed Hippolytus with all the im of a desponding lover. Hippo jected her with horror and disdain dra incensed on account of the recep had met, resolved to punish his and refusal. At the return of Th accused Hippolytus of attempts virtue. The credulous father lis the accusation, and without hea defence of Hippolytus, he banis from his kingdom, and implored who had promised to grant thre requests, to punish him in some e manner. As Hippolytus fled from his horses were suddenly terrified b sea monster, which Neptune had the shore. He was dragged thro cipices and over rocks, and he w pled under the feet of his horses, a ed under the wheels of his chariot the tragical end of Hippolytus wa at Athens. Phædra confessed he and hung herself in despair, unabl vive one whose death her wicked guilt had occasioned. The death polytus, and the infamous passion dra, is the subject of one of the

f Euripides and of Seneca. Phædra was ried at Trœzene, where her tomb was seen in the age of the geographer Pausanias, near the temple of Venus, which she built to render the goddess favorable her incestuous passion. There was near tomb a myrtle, whose leaves were al. of small holes, and it was reported, Phædra had done this with a hair pin, the vehemence of her passion had ered her melancholy and almost des- he. She was represented in a painting pollo's temple at Delphi, as suspended e air, while her sister Ariadne stood to her, and fixed her eyes upon her. in *Thes.*—*Paus.* 1, c. 22, l. 2, c. 32. d. 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 47, & 243.—*Eu- Senec. in Hippol.*—*Ovid. Heroid.* 4.

ÆDRIA, a village of Arcadia. *Paus.* 35.

ÆDRUS, one of the disciples of So- *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1.——An Epicu- philosopher.——A Thracian, who ne of the freed men of the empero- ustus. He translated into iambic ver- the fables of Æsop, in the reign of the eror Tiberius. They are divided into ooks, valuable for their precision, pu elegance, and simplicity. They re- ed long buried in oblivion, till they discovered in the library of St. Remi, eims, and published by Peter Pithou, enchman, at the end of the 16th cen- . Phædrus was for some time perse- d by Sejanus, because this corrupt ister believed that he was satyrised and ed in the encomiums which the poet y where pays to virtue.

ÆDYMA, a daughter of Otanes, who discovered that Smerdis, who had as- ed the throne of Persia at the death of byses, was an impostor. *Herodot.* 3, 9.

ÆMONOE, a priestess of Apollo.

ÆNARETE, the mother of the philo- her Socrates. She was a midwife by fession.

ÆNIAS, a peripatetic philosopher dis- le of Aristotle. He wrote an history of ants.

ÆNNA, one of the Graces worshipped Sparta. *Paus.* 9, c, 35.

ÆNNIS, a famous prophetess in the of Antiochus. *Paus* 10, c. 15.

ÆSANA, a town of Arcadia.

ÆSTUM, a town of Crete.——Ano- er of Macedonia.

ÆTON, a son of the Sun, or Phœbus d Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He s son of Cephalus and Aurora, accord- g to Hesiod and Pausanias, or of Titho- s and Aurora, according to Apollodrous. He is, however, more generally acknowledged to be the son of Phœbus and Clymene. Phaeton was naturally of a lively disposition, and a handsome figure. Venus became enamoured of him, and entrusted him with the care of one of her temples. This distinguishing favor of the goddess, rendered him vain and aspiring, and when Epaphus, the son of Io, had told him to check his pride, that he was not the son of Phœbus, Phaeton resolved to know his true origin, and at the instigation of his mother, he visited the palace of the sun. He begged Phœbus, that if he really were his father, he would give him incontestible proofs of his paternal tenderness, and convince the world of his legitimacy. Phœbus swore by the Styx, that he would grant him whatever he required, and no sooner was the oath uttered, than Phaeton demanded him to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus represented the impropriety of such a request, and the dangers to which it would expose him; but in vain, and as the oath was inviolable, and Phaeton unmoved, the father instructed his son how he was to proceed in his way through the regions of the air. His explicit directions were forgotten, or little attended to, and no sooner had Phaeton received the reins from his father, than he betrayed his ignorance and incapacity of guiding the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. Phaeton repented too late of his rashness, and already heaven and earth were threatened with an universal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the disorder of the horses of the sun, struck the rider with one of his thunder bolts, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body consumed with the fire, was found by the nymphs of the place, and honored with a decent burial. His sisters mourned his unhappy end, and were changed into poplars by Jupiter. [*Vid Phaetontides.*] According to the poets, while Phaeton was unskilfully driving the chariot of his father, the blood of the Æthiopians was dried up and their skin became black, a color which is still preserved among the greatest part of the inhabitants of the torrid zone. The territories of Libya were also parched up, according to the same tradition, on account of their too great vicinity to the sun, and ever since Africa, unable to recover her original verdure and fruitfulness, has exhibited a sandy country, and uncultivated waste. According to those who explain this poetical fable, Phaeton was a Ligurian prince, who studied astronomy

astronomy, and in whose age the neighbourhood of the Po was visited with uncommon heats. *Hesiod. Theog.*——*Ovid. Met.* 1, *fab.* 17, l. 2, *fab.* 1, &c. *Apollon.* 4, *Arg.*—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 11.—*Senec. in Medea.*—*Apollod.*—*Hygin. fab.* 156.

PHAĒTONTIĀDES, or Phaetontides, the sisters of Phaeton, who were changed into poplars by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346. *Vid.* Heliades.

PHAETŪSA, one of the Heliades changed into poplars, after the death of their brother Phaeton. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 346.

PHÆUS, a town of Peloponnesus.

PHAGESIA, a festival among the Greeks, observed during the celebration of the Dionysia. It received its name from the good *eating* and living that then universally prevailed, φαγεῖν.

PHALÆCUS, a general of Phocis against the Bœotians. He was killed at the battle of Cheronæa. *Diod.* 16.

PHALÆSIA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 35.

PHALANTHUS, a Lacedæmonian, who founded Tarentum in Italy, at the head of the Partheniæ. His father's name was Aracus. As he went to Italy he was shipwrecked on the coast, and carried to shore by a dolphin, and from that reason, there was a dolphin placed near his statue in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. [*Vid. Partheniæ.*] He received divine honors after death. *Justin.* 3, c. 4.—*Paus.* 10, c. 10.—*Horat.* 2, *od.* 6.——A town and mountain of the same name in Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 35.

PHĂLĂRIS, a tyrant of Agrigentum, about 571 years before the Christian era. He made use of the most excrutiating torments to punish his subjects on the smallest suspicion. Perillus made him a brazen bull, and when he had presented it to Phalaris, the tyrant ordered the inventor to be seized, and the first experiment to be made on his body. These cruelties did not long remain unrevenged, the people of Agrigentum revolted in the tenth year of his reign, and put him to death in the same manner as he had tortured Perillus, and many of his subjects, after him. The brazen bull of Phalaris was found at Carthage, when that city was taken by Scipio, and it was delivered again to the inhabitants of Agrigentum by the Romans. There are now some letters extant written by a certain Abaris to Phalaris, with their respective answers, but they are supposed by some to be spurious. *Cic. in Verr.* 4. *ad Attic.* 7, *ep.* 12, *de offic.* 2.—*Ovid. de art. am.* 1, v. 663.—*Juv.* 8, v. 81.—*Plin.* 34, c. 8.—*Diod.*

PHALĂRUS, a river of Bœotia, into the Cephisus. *Paus.* 9, c. 34.

PHALCIDON, a town of Thessaly. *æn.* 4.

PHALEAS, a philosopher and le &c. *Arist.*

PHALĒREUS Demetrius. *Vid.* trius.

PHALĒRIS, a Corinthian who l lony to Epidamnus from Corcyra.

PHALĒRON, or PHALĒRUM, an harbour of Athens, about 25 stadi the city.——A place of Thessaly.

PHALĒRUS, one o. the Argona *pheus.*

PHALIAS, a son of Hercules an conis.

PHALLICA, festivals observed Egyptians in honor of Osiris. The their name from φαλλος *simulacru um membri virilis.* The institution ed in this: after the murder of Os was unable to recover among th limbs the privities of her husb therefore, as she paid particular every part of his body, she distin that which was lost with more h paid it more attention. Its repre called *phallus* was made with wo carried during the sacred festiva were instituted in honor of Osi people held it in the greatest venera was looked upon as the emblem o dity, and the mention of it among tients, never conveyed any impure or lascivious reflection. The fest the *phallus* were imitated by the and introduced in Europe by the nians, who made the procession of t *lus*, part of the celebration of the I of the god of wine. Those that the *phallus* at the end of a long po called *phallaphori*. They generally among the Greeks, besmeared w dregs of wine, covered with skins o and wearing on their heads a crown *Lucian. de Dea. Syr.*—*Plut de Isid.* &

PHALYSIUS, a citizen of Nax who recovered his sight by reading sent him by Æsculapius. *Paus.* ult.

PHANÆUS, a promontory of th of Chios famous for its wines. called after a king of the same nam reigned there. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 98.

PHANARÆA, a town of Cappad

PHANES, a man of Halicarnass fled from Amasis king of Egypt, court of Cambyses king of Persia, w advised when he invaded Egypt, through Arabia. *Herodot.* 3, c. 4.

ıŏcles, an elegiac poet of Greece. te a poem upon that unnatural sin. h Socrates is accused by some. He ed that Orpheus had been the first sgraced himself b that filthy in- c. Some of his fragments are re- .

ıodēmus, an historian who wrote ntiquities of Attica.

ıtasia, a daughter of Nicarchus of is in Egypt. Some have supposed wrote a poem on the Trojan war ther on the return of Ulysses to from which compositions Homer the greatest part of his Iliad and , when he visited Memphis, where ne deposited.

ıus, a son of Bacchus, who was he Argonauts.

ır, a boatman of Mitylene in Les- le received a small box of intment ınus, who had presented herself in the form of an old woman, to ed over into Asia, and as soon as ubbed himself with what the box d, he became one of the most l men of his age. Many were ed with the charms of Phaon, ng others, Sappho, the celebrated Phaon gave himself up to the s of Sappho's company, but how- soon conceived a disdain for her, pho mortified at his coldness, threw nto the sea. Some say that Phaon wed by the goddess of beauty, who d him for some time among jetty- han says, that Phaon was killed by hose bed he was desiring. *Æl. v.* 2.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 21.—*Palæphat. d.* .—*Athen.* 1.—*Lucian in Sim. & Pe-*

A, a town of Africa, burnt by Sci- ldiers.

acides, a general of the Lace- n fleet, who assisted Dionysius it of Sicily, against the Carthagini- *hyan.* 2.

æ, or Phera, a town of Crete. ther in Messenia. *Pausf.* 4. c. 30.

asmanes, a king of Iberia, in of Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 6,

ax, a Lacedæmonian officer, who d to make himself absolute in Si- Thessalian, whose son called Cy- narried a beautiful woman called who was torn to pieces by his *arth.*

is, a town of Laconia, whose in- are called Pharitæ. *Pausf.* 3, c. , son of Mercury and Philodamea, who built Pharæ in Messenia. *Pausf.* 4, c. 30.

Pharmecusa, an island of the Ægean sea, where Julius Cæsar was seized by some pirates.

Pharnabazus, a satrap of Persia, who favored the Lacedæmonians, when Lysander was at the head of their government. He assisted them against the Athenians, and gained their esteem by his friendly behaviour and support. *Plut.*—*C. Nep.*——An officer under Eumenes.——A king of Iberia.

Pharnaces, a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who favored the Romans against his father. He revolted against Mithridates, and even caused him to be put to death, according to some accounts. In the civil wars of Julius Cæsar and Pompey, he intended himself for neither of the contending parties, upon which Cæsar turned his arms against him, and conquered him. It was to express the celerity of his operations in conquering Pharnaces, that the conqueror made use of these words, *veni, vidi, vici.* *Tacit.* 3.—*Suet. in Caes.* 37.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 55.——A king of Pontus, who made war with Eumenes.——A king of Cappadocia. ——A librarian of Atticus. *Cic. ad Att.*

Pharnapates, a general of Orodes, king of Parthia, killed in a battle by the Romans.

Pharnaspes, the father of Cassandra, the mother of Cambyses.

Pharnus, a king of Media, conquered by Ninus king of Assyria.

Pharos, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, about seven furlongs distant from the continent. It was joined to the Egyptian shore, with a causeway by Dexiphanes, and upon it was built a celebrated tower, in the reign of Ptolemy Soter, and Philadelphus, by Sostratus, the son of Dexiphanes. This tower which was called the tower of Pharos, and which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world, was built with white marble. On the top fires were constantly kept to direct sailors in the bay, which was dangerous and difficult of access. The building of this tower cost the Egyptian monarch 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,000l. English, if Attic, or if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it, *king Ptolemy to the gods in favior, for the benefit of sailors*, but Sostratus the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above mentioned inscription. When the mortar had decayed by time, Ptolemy's name

name disappeared, and the following inscription then became visible: *Sostratus the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods the saviors, for the benefit of sailors.* *Strab.* 17. —*Mela*, 2, c. 7.—*Plin.* 13, c. 11.—*Homer. od.* 4.—*Lucan.* 6, 9, & 10—*Flacc.* 2.—*Stat.* 3, *Sylv.* 5.——An island on the coast of Illyricum.

PHARSALIA, a town of Thessaly, in whose neighbourhood is a large plain, famous for a battle which was fought there, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. In that battle which was fought A. U. C. 704, Cæsar lost about 200 men, or according to others, 1200. Pompey's loss was 15,000, or 25,000, according to others, and 24,000 of his army were made prisoners of war by the conqueror. *Lucan.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Pomp & Cæs.*—*Appian. Civ.*—*Cæsar. Civ.*—*Sueton. in Cæs.*—*Dio. Cass.*——That poem of Lucan, in which he gives an account of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, bears the name of Pharsalia. *Vid.* Lucanus.

PHARTE, a daughter of Danaus.

PHARUSII, or PHAURUSII, a people of Africa, beyond Mauritania. *Mela.* 1, c. 4.

PHARYBUS, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ægean sea. It is called by some Baphyrus.

PHARYCADON, a town of Macedonia, on the Peneus.

PHARYGE, a town of Locris.

PHASĒLIS, a town of Pamphylia, which was long the residence of pirates. *Strab.* 14.—*Lucan.* 8, c. 251. *Cic. agra.* 2, c. 19.

PHASIĀNA, a country of Asia, near the river Phasis. The inhabitants are of Egyptian origin.

PHASIS, a son of Phœbus and Ocyroe. ——A river of Colchis, rising in the mountains of Armenia. It is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, who entered it, after a long and perilous voyage, from which reason all dangerous voyages have been proverbially intimated by the words of *sailing to the Phasis.* There were on the banks of the Phasis a great number of large birds, of which, according to some of the antients, the Argonauts brought some to Greece, and which were called on that account *pheasants.* The Phasis was reckoned by the antients one of the largest rivers of Asia. *Martial.* 13, *ep.* 62.—*Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Apollod.* 1, &c.—*Paus.* 4, c. 44.—*Orpheus.*

PHASSUS, a son of Lycaon.

PHAUDA, a town of Pontus.

PHAYLLUS, a tyrant of Ambracia, brother to Onomarchus of Phocis, &c. [*Vid. Phocis.*] *Paus.* 10, c 2.

PHEA, or PHEIA, a town of Elis.

PHECADUM, an inland town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 31, c. 41.

PHEGEUS, or PHEGEUS, a con of Æneas. —— A Trojan prince. priest of Bacchus, the father of Alp who purified Alcmæon of his murder, and gave him his daughter riage. He was afterwards put to the children of Alcmæon by Calli cause he had ordered Alcmæon, to led when he attempted to recover which he had given to his daughter *Alcmæon.*] *Ovid. Met.* 9, v. 412.

PHELEIA, a river of Laconia. c. 20.

PHELLOE, a town of Achaia. c. 26.

PELLUS, a place of Attica.— of Elis, near Olympia.

PHEMIUS, a man introduced as a musician among Penelope's Some say that he taught Homer, the grateful poet immortalized *Homer. Od.*——A man, who, some, wrote an account of the the Greeks from the Trojan war.

PHEMONOE, a priestess of Ap is supposed to have invented *Paus.* 10, c. 6.

PHENEUM, a town of Arcadia, inhabitants called Pheneatæ worsh cury. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.

PHENEUS, a town with a lake same name in Arcadia, whose unwholesome in the night, and in the day time. *Ovid. Met.* 15, ——A son of Melas, killed by *Apollod.*

PHERÆ, a town of Thessaly, tyrant Alexander reigned, whence called Pheræus. *Strab.* 8.—*Cic.* —*Ovid. in Ib.* 391.—*Val. Max.* 9. c. town of Attica.——Another of Peloponnesus.

PHERÆUS, a surname of Jason, a native of Pheræ.

PHERAULES, a Persian who raised from poverty to affluence. wards gave up all his possessions tranquility and retirement. *Xenop*

PHERECLUS, one of the Greek the Trojan war. *Ovid. Her.* 15.— of the ship of Theseus, when he Crete. *Plut. in Thes.*

PHERECRĀTES, a comic poet in the age of Plato and Aristophan is supposed to have written 21 com which only few verses remain. E duced living characters on the never abused of the liberty which taken either by satyr or defamati

ted a sort of verse, which from him been called *Pherecratian*. It consisted e three last feet of an hexameter verse, hich the first was always a spondee, as stance, the third verse of Horace's 1, . *Grato Pyrrha sub antro.*——Another aded from Deucalion. *Cic. Tusc.*

HERECYDES, a philosopher of Syros, ple to Pittacus. He was one of the philosophers who delivered his thoughts ose. He was acquainted with the pe- s of the moon, and foretold eclipses the greatest accuracy. The doctrine of mortality of the soul, was first sup- ed by him, as also that of the metemp-osis. Pythagoras was one of his disci- , remarkable for his esteem and his at- ent to his learned master. When cydes lay dangerously ill in the island los, Pythagoras hastened to give him assistance in his power, and when all orts had proved ineffectual, he buried and after he had paid him the last of- he retired to Italy. Some, however, , that Pherecydes threw himself from a precipice as he was going to , or according to others, he fell a e to the lousy disease. *Diog.—Lac-* ——An historian of Leros surnamed the ian. He wrote an history of Attica, ost. He flourished in the age of Da- yastaspes.——A tragic poet.

HERENDATES, a Persian set over Egypt rtaxerxes.

HERES, a son of Cretheus and Tyro, built Pheræ in Thessaly, where he ed. He married Clymene, by whom had Admetus. *Apollod.*——A son of ra, stoned to death by the Corinthians ccount of the poisonous cloaths which d given to Glauce, Creon's daughter. *Medea.*] *Paus.* 2, c. 3.

HERETIMA, the wife of Battus, king yrene, and the mother of Arcesilaus. r her son's death, she recovered the dom by means of Amasis king of Egypt to avenge the murder of Arcesilaus, she ed all his assassins to be crucified round walls of Cyrene, and she cut off the s of their wives, and hung them up the bodies of their husbands. It is that she was devoured alive by worms, nishment which, according to some of antients, was inflicted by providence her unparalleled cruelties. *Polyæn.* —*Herodot* 4, c. 201, &c.

HERINUM, a town of Thessaly.

HERON, a king of Egypt, who succeed- Sesostris. He was blind, and he re- ered his sight by washing his eyes ac- ding to the directions of the oracle in urine of a woman, who had never had any unlawful connections. He tried his wife first, but she appeared to have been faithless to his bed, and she was burnt with all those whose urine could not restore sight to the king. He married the woman whose urine proved beneficial. *Herodot.* 2, c. 111.

PHIALIA, or PHIGALIA, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 3.

PHIXLUS, a king of Arcadia. *Id. ib.*

PHICORES, a people near the Palus Mæotis. *Mela.* 1, c. 19.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated statuary of Athens, who flourished about 448 years before the Christian era. He made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Pantheon. It was made with ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. His presumption raised him many enemies, and he was accused of having carved his own image, and that of Pericles on the shield of the statue of the goddess, for which he was banished from Athens by the clamorous populace. He retired to Elis, where he determined to revenge the ill-treatment he had received from his countrymen, by making a statue which could eclipse the fame of that of Minerva. He was successful in the attempt, and the statue he made of Jupiter Olympius was always reckoned the best of all his pieces, and has passed for one of the wonders of the world. The people of Elis were so sensible of his merit, and of the honor he had done to their city, that they appointed his descendants to the honorable office of keeping clean that magnificent statue, and of preserving it from every injury. *Paus.* 9, c. 4 —*Cic. de Orat. Strab.* 8 —*Quintil.* 12.—*Plut. in Per.*

PHIDILE, a country woman. *Horat.* 3. *od.* 23.

PHIDIPPIDES, a celebrated courier, who ran from Athens to Lacedæmon, about 150 English miles in two days, to ask of the Lacedæmonians assistance against the Persians. The Athenians raised a temple to his memory. *Herodot.* 6, c. 105.

PHIDITIA, a public entertainment at Sparta, where much frugality was observed as the word (φειδιτια from φειδομαι *parco*) denotes. Persons of all ages were admitted, the younger frequented it as a school of temperance and sobriety, where they were trained to good manners and useful knowledge, by the example and the discourse of the elders.

PHIDON, a man who usurped the sovereign power at Argos. *Arist.*—*Herodot.* 6. c. 127.——An antient legislator of Corinth.

PHIGALEI, a people of Peloponnesus, near Messenia. They were naturally fond of

of drinking, and negligent of domestic affairs. *Paus.* 8, c. 39.

PHILA, the eldest daughter of Antipater, who married Craterus. She afterwards married Demetrius, and when her husband had lost the kingdom of Macedonia, she poisoned herself. *Plut.*

PHILADELPHIA, a town of Lydia.——Another in Cilicia.

PHILADELPHUS, a king of Paphlagonia, who followed the interest of M. Antony.——The surname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt. He received this name by antiphrasis, because he destroyed all his brothers. He succeeded Ptolemy Lagus. *Vid.* Ptolemæus, 2d.

PHILÆ, a town of Egypt in Thebais.——A small island of Egypt in the Nile.——One of the Sporades.

PHILÆNI, two brothers of Carthage. When a contest arose between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, about the extent of their territories, it was mutually agreed, that at a stated hour, two men should depart from each city, and that whenever they met, there they should fix the boundaries of their country. The Philæni accordingly departed from Carthage, and met the Cyreneans, when they had advanced far into the territories. This produced a quarrel, and the Cyreneans supported, that the Philæni had left Carthage, before the appointment, and that therefore they must retire, or be buried in the sand. The Philæni refused, upon which they were overpowered by the Cyreneans, and accordingly buried in the sand. The Carthaginians, to commemorate the patriotic deeds of the Philæni, who had sacrificed their lives, that the extent of their country might not be diminished, raised two altars on the place where their bodies had been buried, which they called *Philænorum aræ.* These altars were the boundaries of the Carthaginian dominions, which on the other side extended as far as the columns of Hercules, which is about 2000 miles, or according to the accurate observations of the moderns, only 1480 geographical miles. *Sallust. de bell. Jug.*

PHILÆUS, a son of Ajax by Lysidice the daughter of Cœnus, one of the Lacedæmonian Miltiades, as some suppose was descended from him——A son of Augeas, who upbraided his father for not giving what Hercules justly claimed for cleansing his stables. [*Vid. Augeas.*] He was placed upon his father's throne by Hercules. *Diod. Sic.* 4.

PHILAMMON, a celebrated musician, son of Apollo and Chione——A man who murdered Arsinoe, and who was slain by her female attendants.

PHILARCHUS, a hero who gave to the Phocians when the Persians Greece.

PHILĒMON, a comic poet contemporary with Menander. He some poetical prizes over Menan much by the merit of his compo the intrigues of his friends. P tated some of his comedies. H his 97th year, and died, as it is of laughing on seeing an ass eat His son who bore the same name comedies, of which some few remain, which do not seem to to great rank among the Gre writers.——*Val. Max.* 9, c. 12.—— —*Plut. de irâ coh.*—*Strab.* 14.— man of Phrygia. [*Vid. Paucis.*]— gitimate son of Priam.

PHILĒNE, a town of Attica Athens and Tanagra. *Stat. Theb.*

PHILĒRIS, an immodest wom Philocrates the poet lampooned.

PHILĒROS, a town of Macedo

PHILETÆRUS, an eunuch m nor of Pergamus by Lysimachus. relled with Lysimachus, and ma master of Pergamus, where he foundations of a kingdom called dom of Pergamus. He reigned 20 years, and at his death he app nephew Eumenes as his successo 13.—*Paus.* 1, c. 8.——A Cret who revolted from Seleucus, and quered, &c. *Polyæn.* 4.

PHILĒTAS, a grammarian an Cos, in the reign of king Phili his son Alexander the Great. made preceptor to Ptolemy Phi The elegies and epigrams which have been greatly commended b tients. He was so small and fl cording to the incredible ac Ælian, that he always carried lead in his pockets, to prevent be away by the wind. *Ælian. V. H* —*Ovid. Fast.* 1, el. 5.——An hist

PHILETICUS, a faithful steward

PHILĪDAS, a friend of Pelop favored the conspiracy formed the Spartans from Thebes. H the conspirators in his own house

PHILIDES, a dealer in horses of Themistocles, &c. *Plut. in Th*

PHILINNA, a courtezan, mot ans, by Philip the father of Ale

PHILINUS, a native of Agrigen fought with Annibal against the He wrote a general history of s. *C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Polyb.*

PHILIPPEI or PHILIPPI, cert of money coined in the reign of

donia, and with his image. *Horat.* 2, , v. 284.

PHILIPPI, a town of Macedonia, anciently d Datos. It was called Philippi, after p, king of Macedonia, who fortified it t the incursions of the barbarians of ce. It was situate on a rising ground h abounded with springs of water. It brated for a battle which was fought between Augustus and Antony, and publican forces of rutus and Cassius, ich the former obtained the victory. *Virg.* 4. 5, v. 824.—*Flor.* 4. c. 7.—*Vaterc.* 2. 7. &c.—*Appian.* 2 *civ. bell.*—*Plut. in* .

PHILIPPIDES, a comic poet in Alexan- ——A courier called also Philip- .

PHILIPPOPOLIS, a town of Thrace, near us, built by Philip the father of nder.

PHILIPPUS 1st. son of Argeus, succeeded er on the throne of Macedonia, and h king of the country. He reigned .

PHILIPPUS 2d. was the 4th son of Amyn- ing of Macedonia. He was sent to as an hostage by his father, where t the art of war under Epaminondas, udied with the greatest care the man- and the pursuits of the Greeks. He was ed to Macedonia, and at the death of brother Perdiccas, he ascended the ne as guardian and protector of the youth- ears of his nephew. His ambition, how- , soon discovered itself, and he made elf independent. The valor of a pru- general, and the policy of an experi- statesman seemed requisite to ensure power. The neighbouring nations ridi- the youth and inexperience of the king of Macedonia appeared in arms, Philip soon convinced them of their . Unable to meet them as yet in the of battle, he suspended their fury by ents, and soon turned his arms against phipolis, a colony tributary to the nians. Amphipolis was conquered, added to the kingdom of Macedonia, Philip meditated no less than the de- tion of a republic which had rendered f so formidable to the rest of Greece, had even claimed submission from the ces of Macedonia. His designs, how- , were as yet immature, and before he d make Athens an object of conquest, Thracians and the Illyrians demanded attention. He made himself master of racian colony, to which he gave the e of Philippi, and from which he re- ed the greatest advantages on account the golden mines in the neighbourhood. In the midst of his political prosperity, Philip did not neglect the honor of his family. He married Olympias the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Molossi, and when some time after he become father of Alexander, the monarch, conscious of the inestimable advantages which arise from the lessons, the example and the conversation of a learned and virtuous preceptor, wrote a letter with his own hand to the philosopher Aristotle, and begged him to retire from his usual pursuits, and to dedicate his whole time to the instruction of the young prince. Every thing seemed now to conspire to his aggrandizement, and historians have observed that Philip received in one day the intelligence of three things which could gratify the most unbounded ambition and flatter the hopes of the most aspiring monarch: the birth of a son, an honorable crown at the Olympic games, and a victory over the barbarians of Illyricum. But all these encreased rather than satiated his ambition, he declared his inimical sentiments against the power of Athens, and the independence of all Greece, by laying siege to Olynthus, a place, which on account of its situation and consequence, would prove most injurious to the interests of the Athenians, and most advantageous to the intrigues and military operations of every Macedonian prince. The Athenians, roused by the eloquence of Demosthenes, sent 17 vessels and 2000 men to the assistance of Olynthus, but the money of Philip prevailed over all their efforts. The greatest part of the citizens suffered themselves to be bribed by the Macedonian gold, and Olynthus surrendered to the enemy, and was instantly reduced to ruins. His successes were as great in every part of Greece, he was declared head of the Amphictyonic council, and was entrusted with the care of the sacred temple of Apollo at Delphi. If he was recalled to Macedonia, it was only to add fresh laurels to his crown, by victories over his enemies in Illyricum and Thessaly. By assuming the mask of a moderator and peace-maker he gained confidence, and in attempting to protect the Peloponnesians against the encroaching power of Sparta, he rendered his cause popular, and by ridiculing the insults that were offered to his person as he passed thro' Corinth, he displayed to the world his moderation, and philosophic virtues. In his attempts to make himself master of Euboea, Philip was unsuccessful, and Phocion, who despised his gold as well as his meanness, obliged him to evacuate an island whose inhabitants were as insensible to the charms of money, as they were unmoved

in the hour of festivity, and during the entertainment which he had given to celebrate the trophies he had won, Philip sallied from his camp, and with the inhumanity of a brute, he insulted the bodies of the slain, and exulted over the calamities of the prisoners of war. His insolence, however, was checked when Demades, one of the Athenian captives, reminded him of his meanness, by exclaiming, *Why do you, O king, act the part of a Thersites, when you can represent with so much dignity the elevated character of an Agamemnon.* The reproof was felt, Demades received his liberty, and Philip learned how to gain popularity even among his fallen enemies, by relieving their wants and easing their distresses. At the battle of Cheronea the independence of Greece was extinguished, and Philip unable to find new enemies in Europe, formed new enterprizes, and meditated new conquests. He was nominated general of the Greeks against the Persians, and was called upon as well as from inclination as duty to revenge those injuries which Greece had suffered from the invasions of Darius, and of Xerxes. But he was stopped in the midst of his warlike preparations, he was stabbed by Pausanias as he entered the theatre at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. This murder has given rise to many reflections upon the causes which produced it, and many who consider the recent repudiation of Olympias, and the resentment of Alexander, are apt to investigate the causes of his death in the bosom of his family. The ridiculous honors which Olympias paid to her husband's murderer strength-

empire, perhaps with gre
with more glory, and with
vantages. The private ch
lies open to censure, and r
The admirer of his virtu
find him among the most
titutes, and disgracing hi
unnatural crimes and lasci
which can make even the
and the most profligate to
murdered in the 47th yea
the 24th of his reign, abo
fore the Christian era. H
uncommonly interesting,
tration a matter of instruc
first monarch whose life
described with peculiar a
torical faithfulness. Phil
of Alexander the Great an
Olympias; he had also b
lyrian, Cyna, who marri
son of Perdiccas, Philip
by Nicasipolis, a Thessal
married Cassander; by Ph
dancer, Aridæus, who re
after Alexander's death;
niece of Attalus, Caranus
were both murdered by
Ptolemy, the first king o
sinoe, who in the first mo
nancy was married to La
Phil. & Olynth.—Justin. 7
Plut. in Alex. Dem. & A
Phil.—Curt. 1, *&c.—Æsch*
tic, &c.

PHILIPPUS, a king of
of Demetrius. His infanc
his father, was protected
one of his friends, who asc

he kingdom of Macedonia, Philip become the friend of Annibal, d to share with him the spoils : distresses and continual loss of ns seemed soon to promise. But lations were frustrated, the Ro- covered his intrigues, and tho' by the valor and artifice of the ian, yet they were soon enabled him in the field of battle. The vinus entered without delay his of Macedonia, and after he had victory over him near Apollonia, ed his fleet to ashes, he compelled for peace. This peaceful dispo- not permanent, and when the Ro- covered that he had assisted their enemy Annibal, with men and ey appointed T. Q. Flaminius to perfidy, and the violation of the he Roman consul with his usual , invaded Macedonia, and in a gagement, which was fought near ale, the hostile army was totally and the monarch saved his life culty by flying from the field of Destitute of resources, without ther at home or abroad, Philip ed to submit to the mercy of the , and to demand peace by his rs. It was granted with diffi- terms were humiliating, but the f Philip obliged him to accept itions, however disadvantageous ding to his dignity. In the midst ublic calamities, the peace of his s disturbed, and Perses, the eldest s by a concubine, raised seditions s brother Demetrius, whose con- and humanity had gained popu- ong the Macedonians, and who residence at Rome, as an hostage, d the good graces of the senate, e modesty and innocence of his had obtained forgiveness from rable body for the hostilities of . Philip listened with too much the false acusations of Perses, he heard it asserted that Deme- ed to rob him of his crown, he r hesitated to punish with death thy and so ungrateful a son. No s Demetrius sacrificed to credulity ip became convinced of his cruel- shness, and to punish the perfidy , he attempted to make Antigonus on, his successor on the Macedo- ne. But he was prevented from his purpose by death, in the 42d his reign, 178 years before the era. The assassin of Demetrius d his father, and with the same ambition, with the same rashness and op- pression renewed the war against the Romans till his empire was destroyed and Ma- cedonia became a Roman province. Philip has been compared with his great ancestor of the same name, but tho' they possessed the same virtues, the same ambition, and were tainted with the same vices, yet the father of Alexander was more sagacious and more intriguing, and the son of Demetrius was more suspicious, more cruel, and more implacable, and according to the pretended prophecy of one of the Sibyls, Macedonia was indebted to one Philip for her rise and consequence among nations, and under ano- ther Philip she lamented the loss of her power, her empire, and her dignity. *Polyb.* 16, *&c.*—*Justin*, 29, *&c.*—*Plut. in Flam*—*Pauf.* 7, c. 8.—*Liv.* 31, &c.

M. Julius Philippus, a Roman em- peror of an obscure family in Arabia, from whence he was firnamed *Arabian*. From the lowest rank in the army he gradually rose to the highest offices, and when he was made general of the pretorian guards he assassinated Gordian to make himself em- peror. To establish himself with more certainty on the imperial throne, he left Mesopotamia a prey to the continual inva- sions of the Persians, and hurried to Rome, where his election was universally approved by the senate and the Roman people. Phi- lip rendered his cause popular by his libe- rality and profusion, and it added much to his splendor and dignity that the Romans during his reign commemorated the founda- tion of their city, a solemnity which was observed but once every hundred years, and which was celebrated with more pomp and more magnificence than under the preced- ing reigns. The people were entertained with games and spectacles, the theatre of Pompey was successively crowded during three days and three nights, and 2000 gladiators bled in the circus at once, for the amusement and pleasure of a gazing populace. His usurpation, however, was short, Philip was defeated by Decius, who had proclaimed himself emperor in Panno- nia, and he was assassinated by his own soldiers near Verona, in the 45th year of his age, and the 5th of his reign. His son who bore the same name, and who had shared with him the imperial dignity, was also massacred in the arms of his mother. Young Philip was seen in the 12th year of his age, and the Romans lamented in him the loss of rising talents, of natural huma- nity, and endearing virtues. *Aurel. Victor.* —*Zosim.*

Philippus, a native of Acarnania, physician to Alexander the Great. When the

the monarch had been suddenly taken ill, after bathing in the Cydnus, Philip undertook to remove the complaint, when the rest of the physicians believed that all medical assistance would be ineffectual. But as he was preparing his medicine, Alexander received a letter from Parmenio, in which he was advised to beware of his physician Philip, as he had conspired against his life. The monarch was alarmed, and when Philip presented him the medicine, he gave him Parmenio's letter to peruse, and began to drink the potion The serenity and composure of Philip's countenance, as he read the letter, removed every suspicion from Alexander's breast, and he pursued the directions of his physician, and in a few days recovered. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Curt* 3.—*Arrian.* 2.——A son of Alexander the Great, murdered by order of Olympias.——A governor of Sparta.——A son of Cassander.——A man who pretended to be the son of Perses, that he might lay claim to the kingdom of Macedonia. He was called Pseudophilippus.——A general of Cassander, in Ætolia.——A Persian made governor of Jerusalem by Antiochus, &c.——A son of Herod the Great, in the reign of Augustus.——A brother of Alexander the Great, called also Aridæus.——A freed man of Pompey the Great He found his master's body deserted on the sea shore, in Egypt, and he gave it a decent burial with the assistance of an old Roman soldier, who had fought under Pompey.——The father-in-law of the emperor Augustus.——A Lacedæmonian who wished to make himself absolute in Thebes,——An officer made master of Parthia, after the death of Alexander the Great.——A king of part of Syria, son of Antiochus Gryphus.——A son of Antipater in the army of Alexander.——A brother of Lysimachus, who died suddenly after hard walking and labor.——An historian of Amphipolis.——A Carthaginian, &c.——A man who wrote an history of Caria.——A native of Megara, &c.——A native of Pamphylia, who wrote a diffuse history from the creation down to his own time. It was not much valued. He lived in the age of Theodosius 2d.

Philiscus, a famous sculptor.——An Athenian who received Cicero when he fled to Macedonia.——An officer of Artaxerxes appointed to make peace with the Greeks.

Philistion, a comic poet of Nicæa in the age of Socrates.——A physician of Locris.

Philistus, a musician of Miletus.——A Syracusan in the age of Dionysius. He wrote an history of Sicily in 12 books, which was greatly commended. He was sent against the Syracusans by the younger. He killed himself rather than come by the enemy. *Plut.* in *Dion.* 13.

Phillo, an Arcadian nymph. Hercules had a son. The father his daughter, but she was saved by her lover who was directed to where she was doomed to perish chirping of a magpye, which imitated plaintive cries of a child. *Pausan.*

Philo, a Jewish writer, of Alexandria in the reign of the emperor C. whom he was sent as ambassador nation. He was unsuccessful in his embassy, and the emperor who wished worshipped as a god, expressed his satisfaction with the Jews, because fused to place his statues in the Philo wrote many treatises on subjects, some of which are He was so happy in his expression gant in his variety, that he has the Jewish Plato. The book wrote on the sufferings of the Jews reign of Caius, met with the most ed applause in the Roman senate read it publicly, and he was permitted consecrate it in the public library man who fell in love with his called Proserpine, as she was bathing had by her a son, Mercurius Tr —— A man who wrote an account journey to Arabia.——A philosopher followed the doctrines of Carneades Another philosopher of Athens Cicero.——A grammarian in the tury.——An architect of Byzantium flourished about three centuries christian era.

Philoscotus, a mountain *Plut.*

Philochorus, a man who history of Athens in 17 books.

Philocles, one of the admirals Athenian fleet, during the Peloponnesian war. He recommended to his to cut off the right hand of such mies as were taken, that they rendered unfit for service. His adopted by all the 10 admirals but their expectations were frustrated instead of being conquerors, they ly defeated at Ægospotamos by and Philocles was put to death rest of his colleagues, *Plut.* in general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.

Philocrates, an Athenian for his treachery, &c.——A w published an history of Thessaly. vant of C. Gracchus.——A Greek

Philoctetes, son of Poean a

was one of the Argonauts according
ctus and Hyginus, and the arm bearer
articular friend of Hercules. He was
n at the death of Hercules, and be-
he had erected the burning pile on
the hero was consumed, he received
him the arrows which had been dip-
n the gall of the hydra, after he had
l himself by a solemn oath not to
y the place where his ashes were de-
d. He had no sooner paid the last
s to Hercules, than he returned to
oea, where his father reigned: From
e he visited Sparta, where he became
f the numerous suitors of Helen, and
ter like the rest of those princes who
ted the daughter of Tyndarus, and
d bound themselves to protect her
ary, he was called upon by Me-
e accompany the Greeks to the Tro-
, and he immediately set sail from
a with seven ships, and repa red to
the general rendezvous of the com-
fleet. He was here prevented from
his countrymen, and the offensive
which arose from a wound in his
bliged the Greeks, at the inst gation
ses, to remove him from the camp,
was accordingly carried to the island
nos, or as others say to Chryse, where
chus, the son of Dolopiion was or-
to wait upon him. In this solitary
e he was suffered to remain for some
till the Greeks, on the tenth year of
Trojan war, were informed by the ora-
that Troy could not be taken without
rrows of Hercules, which were then
e possession of Philoctetes. Upon this
es, accompanied by Diomedes, or ac-
ng to others by Pyrrhus, was com-
ned by the rest of the Grecian army
to Lemnos, and to prevail upon Phi-
tes to come and finish the tedious
Philoctetes recollected the ill-treat-
he had received from the Greeks, and
ularly from Ulysses, and therefore he
ly refused to go to Troy, but he
persuaded Pyrrhus to conduct him
Euboea. As he embarked the manes
ercules forbad him to proceed, but
diately to repair to the Grecian camp,
e he should be cured of his wounds,
put an end to the war. Philoctetes
d, and after he had been restored to
former health by Æsculapius, or ac-
ng to some by Machaon, or Podalirus,
stroyed an immense number of the
n enemy, among whom was Paris,
n of Priam, with the arrows of Her-
When by his valor, Troy had been
l, he set sail from Asia, but as he
was unwilling to visit his native country, he
came to Italy, where, by the assistance of
his Thessalian followers, he was enabled
to build a town in Calabria, which he
called Petilia. Authors disagree about the
causes of the wound which Philoctetes re-
ceived on the foot. The most antient my-
thologists support, that it was the bite of
the serpent which Juno had sent to tor-
ment him, because he had attended Her-
cules in his last moments, and had buried
his ashes. According to another opinion,
the princes of the Grecian army obliged
him to discover where the ashes of
Hercules were deposited, and as he had
made an oath not to mention the place,
he only with his foot struck the ground
where they lay, and by this means con-
cluded he had not violated his solemn en-
gagement. For this, however, he was soon
after punished, and the fall of one of the
poisoned arrows from his quiver upon the
foot which had struck the ground, occa-
sioned so offensive a wound, that the Greeks
were obliged to remove him from their
camp. The sufferings and adventures of
Philoctetes are the subject of one of the
best tragedies of Sophocles. *Virg. Æn.* 3,
v. 46.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.—*Dictys Cret.* 1,
c. 14.—*Senec. in Herc.*—*Sophocl. Phil.*—
Quint. Calab. 9, & 10.—*Hygin. fab.* 36,
97, & 102.—*Diod.* 2, & 4.—*Ovid. Met.*
13, v. 329. l. 9, v. 234. *Trist.* 5, *el.* 2.
—*Cic. Tusc.* c. 2.—*Ptolem. Hæph.* 6.

PHILOCYPRUS, a prince of Cyprus in the age of Solon, by whose advice he changed the situation of a city, which in gratitude he called Soli. *Plut. in Sol.*

PHILODAMĒA, one of the Danaides, mother of Phares by Mercury. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.

PHILODĒMUS, a poet in the age of Cicero, who rendered himself known by his lascivious and indelicate verses. *Cic. de Finib.* 2.—*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 2, v. 121.——A comic poet.

PHILONĪCE, a daughter of Inachus, who married Leucippus.

PHILOPŒMĒNUS, a son of Minos, by the nymph Paria, from whom the island of Paros received its name. Hercules put him to death, because he had killed two of his companions. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.——A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona. He first supported that the earth turned round its axis. He lived about 392 years before the Christian era. *Diog.*—*Cic. de orat.* 3,—*Plut.*——A law giver of Thebes.——A mechanic of Tarentum.——A surname of Æsculapius, who had a temple in Laconia, near the Asopus.

PHI-

PHILOLŎGUS, a freed man of Cicero. He betrayed his master to Antony, for which he was tortured by Pomponia, the wife of Cicero's brother, and obliged to cut off his own flesh by piece meal, and to boil it and eat up. *Plut. in Cic.* &c.

PHILOMĀCHE, the wife of Pelias, king of Iolchos. According to some writers she was daughter to Amphion, king of Thebes.

PHILOMBRŎTUS, an archon at Athens, in whose age the state was entrusted to Solon, when torn by factions. *Plut. in Sol.*

PHILOMĒDUS, a man who made himself absolute in Phocæa, by promising to assist the inhabitants. *Polyæn.*

PHĪLŎMĒLA, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister to Procne, who had married Tereus king of Thrace. Procne separated from Philomela, to whom she was particularly attached, spent her time in great melancholy till she prevailed upon her husband, to go to Athens, and bring her sister to Thrace. Tereus obeyed his wife's injunctions. but he had no sooner obtained Pandion's permission to conduct Philomela to Thrace, than he became enamoured of her, and resolved to gratify his passion. He dismissed the guards, whom the suspicions of Pandion had appointed to watch his conduct, and he offered violence to Philomela, and afterwards cut off her tongue, that she might not be able to discover his barbarity, and the indignities which she had suffered. He confined her also in a lonely castle, and after he had taken every precaution to prevent a discovery, he returned to Thrace, and he told Procne that Philomela had died by the way, and that he had paid the last offices to her remains. Procne, at this sad intelligence, put on mourning for the loss of Philomela; but a year had scarcely elapsed before she was secretly informed that her sister was not dead. Philomela during her captivity described on a piece of tapestry, her misfortunes, and the brutality of Tereus, and privately conveyed it to Procne. She was then going to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, when she received it, she disguised her resentment, and as during the festivals of the god of wine, she was permitted to rove about the country, she hastened to deliver her sister Philomela from her confinement, and she concerted with her on the best measures of punishing the cruelty of Tereus. She murdered her son Itylus, who was in the sixth year of his age, and served him up as food before her husband during the festival. Tereus in the midst of his repast, called for Itylus. but Procne immediately informed him, that he feasting on his flesh, and that i lomela, by throwing on the tabl of Itylus, convinced the mona cruelty of the scene. He drew to punish Pro ne and Philomela was going to stab them to the he changed into a hoopoe, Phi to a nightingale, Procne into and Itylus into a pheasant. T cal scene happened at Daulis i but Pausanias and Strabo, who n whole of the story, are silent abou formation, and the former obs Tereus, after this bloody repa Megara, where he destroyed hi inhabitants of the place raised a to his memory, where they offe sacrifices, and placed small pebb of barley. It was on this mona the birds called hoopoes were hence the fable of his metamorph cne and Philomela died through grief and melancholy, and as th gale's and the swallow's voice is plaintive and mournful, the poet bellished the fable by supposing two unfortunate sisters were ch birds. *Apolled.* 3, c. 14.—*Paus.* l. 10, c. 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 45.—*Ovid. Met.* 6, *fab.* 9 & 10.——A of Actor, king of the Myrmidon

PHILOMĒLUS, a general of Ph plundered the temple of Delphi. P

PHILON, a general of some Gr settled in Asia.

PHILONIDES, a courier of A who ran from Sicyon to Elis, 16 nine hours and returned the sam in 15 hours. *Plin.* 2, c. 71.

PHILONIS, a name of Chione of Dædalion, made immortal by

PHILONOE, a daughter of king of Sparta. *Apolled.*——A da Iobates, king of Lycia, who ma lerophon. *Id.* 2.

PHILONŎME, a daughter of king of Arcadia, who threw Erymanthus two children, who by Mars. The children were *Plut. in Per.*——The second wif nus, the son of Neptune. She be amoured of Tennes her husband his first wife Proclea, the da Clytius, and when he refused to g passion, she accused him of attem her virtue. Cycnus believed the a and ordered Tennes to be throw sea, &c. *Paus.* 10, c. 14.

PHILONŎMUS, a son of Electr of Mycenæ.

HILONUS, a village of Egypt.

HILOPĂTOR, a surname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt. *Vid.* Ptolemæus.

HILOPHRON, a general, who with 3 soldiers defended Pelusium against the Persians, who invaded Egypt. *Diod.*

HILOPŒMEN, a celebrated general of the Achæan league, born at Megalopolis. His father's name was Crangis. His education was begun and finished, under Cassander, Ecdemus, and Demophanes. He distinguished himself in the field of Mars, and appeared fond of agriculture and country life. He proposed himself Epaminondas for a model, and he was not unsuccessful in imitating the prudence and simplicity, the disinterestedness and valour of this famous Theban. When Messenia was attacked by the Spartans, he defended them in the 30th year of his age, the indubitable decisive proofs of his valour and intrepidity. He afterwards assisted Antigonus, and was present in the battle in which the Ætolians were defeated. Raised to the rank of chief commander, he shewed his ability to discharge an important trust, by killing with his own hand Mechanidas, the tyrant of Sparta, after he was defeated in a naval battle by his, he soon after repaired his losses, and took the capital of Laconia, and by abolishing the laws of Lycurgus, which had reigned there for such a length of time. After this conquest became tributary to the Achæans, and Philopœmen enjoyed the triumph of having reduced to ruins, the greatest and the most powerful cities of Greece. Some time after the Messenians revolted from the Achæan league, and Philopœmen who headed the Achæans, unfortunately fell from his horse, and was dragged to the enemy's city. Dinocrates, the general of the Messenians, treated him with great severity, threw him into a dungeon, and obliged him to take a dose of poison. When he received the cup from the hand of the executioner, Philopœmen asked him how his countrymen had behaved in the field of battle, and when he heard that they had gained the victory, he drank the whole with pleasure, exclaiming that this was a tenable news. The death of Philopœmen, which happened about 183 years before the Christian era was universally lamented, and the Achæans to revenge his death immediately marched to Messenia. Dinocrates, to avoid their resentment, killed himself. The rest of his murderers were dragged to his tomb, where they were sacrificed, and the people of Megalopolis, to shew farther their great sense of his merit, ordered a bull to be yearly offered on his tomb, and hymns to be sung in his praise, and his actions to be celebrated in a panegyrical oration. He had also statues raised to his memory, which some of the Romans attempted to violate, and to destroy, to no purpose, when Mummius took Corinth. Philopœmen has been justly called by his countrymen the last of the Greeks. *Plut. in vitâ.—Justin.* 32, c. 4.—*Polyb.*

PHILOSTRĂTUS, a famous sophist, born at Lemnos, or according to some at Athens. He came to Rome, where he lived under the patronage of Julia, the wife of the emperor Severus, and he was entrusted by the empress with all the papers which contained some account, or anecdotes of Apollonius Thyanæus, and he was ordered to review them, and with them to compile an history. The life of Apollonius is written with elegance, but the improbable accounts, the fabulous stories, and exaggerated details which it gives, render it disgusting. There are besides another treatise remaining of his writings, &c.——His nephew, who lived in the reign of Heliogabalus, wrote an account of sophists.——A philosopher in the reign of Nero.——Another in the age of Augustus.

PHILŎTAS, a son of Parmenio, accused of conspiring against Alexander's life. He was tortured, and at last stoned to death, or according to some, stuck through with darts by the soldiers. *Curt.* 6, c. 11.—*Plut.—Arrian.*——An officer in the army of Alexander.——Another who was made master of Cilicia, after Alexander's death.——A physician in the age of Antony. He ridiculed the expences and the extravagance of this celebrated Roman. *Plut.*

PHILOTERA, the mother of Milo, &c.

PHILOTĬMUS, a freed man of Cicero.

PHILOTIS, a servant maid at Rome, who saved her countrymen from destruction. After the siege of Rome by the Gauls, the Fidenates assembled an army, and marched against the capital, demanding all the wives and daughters in the city, as the conditions of peace. This extraordinary demand astonished the senators, and when they refused to comply, Philotis advised them to send all their female slaves disguised in matron's cloaths, and she offered to march herself at the head. Her advice was followed, and when the Fidenates had feasted late in the evening, and were quite intoxicated, and fallen asleep, Philotis lighted a torch as a signal for her countrymen to attack the enemy. The whole was successful, the Fidenates were conquered, and the senate to reward the fidelity

delity of the female slaves, permitted them to appear in the dress of the Roman matrons. *Plut. in Rom.* —*Varro. de L. L.* 5. —*Ovid. de art. am.* 2.

PHILOXENUS, an officer of Alexander, who received Cilicia, at the general division of the provinces. —A son of Ptolemy, who was given to Pelopidas as a hostage. ——A dithyrambic poet of Cythera. He enjoyed the favor of Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily for some time, till he offended him by seducing one his female singers. During his confinement, Philoxenus composed an allegorical poem called Cyclops, in which he had delineated the character of the tyrant, under the name of Polyphemus, and represented his mistress under the name of Galatæa, and himself under that of Ulysses. The tyrant, who was fond of writing poetry, and of being applauded, removed Philoxenus from his dungeon, but the poet refused to purchase his liberty, by saying things unworthy of himself, and applauding the wretched verses of Dionysius, and therefore he was sent to the quarries. When he was asked his opinion at a feast about some verses which Dionysius had just repeated, and which the courtiers had received with the greatest applause, Philoxenus gave no answer, but he ordered the guards that surrounded the tyrant's table, to take him back to the quarries. Dionysius was pleased with his pleasantry, and with his firmness, and immediately forgave him. Philoxenus died at Ephesus about 382 years before Christ. *Plut.* ——A celebrated musician of Ionia. ——A painter of Eretria. ——A philosopher who wished to have the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taste of his aliments longer, and with more pleasure. *Arist. eth.* 3.

PHILYLLIUS, a comic poet.

PHILYRA, one of the Oceanides, who was met by Saturn in Thrace. The god to escape from the vigilance of Rhea, changed himself into a horse, to enjoy the company of Philyra, by whom he had a son, half a man, and half a horse, called Chiron. Philyra was so ashamed of giving birth to such a monster, that she entreated the gods to change her nature. She was metamorphosed into a tree, called by her name among the Greeks. *Hygin fab.* 138. ——The wife of Nauplius.

PHILYRIS, a people near Pontus.

PHILYRIDES, a patronymic of Chiron, the son of Philyra. *Ovid. art. am.*

PHINEUS, a son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, or according to some of Neptune. He became king of Thrace, or as the greater part of the mythologists support, of Bithynia. He married Cleopatra the daughter of Boreas, whom some call by whom he had Plexippus and After the death of Cleopatra, he Idæa, the daughter of Dardanus jealous of Cleopatra's children them of attempts upon their fa and crown, or according to so tempts upon her virtue, and they mediately condemned by Phin deprived of their eyes. This soon after punished by the gods suddenly became blind, and the were sent by Jupiter to keep continual alarm, and to spoil which were placed on his table. sometime after delivered from gerous monsters by his broth Zetes and Calais, who pursued th as the Strophades. He also rec sight by means of the Argonau he had received with great hon instructed in the easiest and speed which they could arrive in Col causes of the blindness of Phi matter of dispute among the anti suppose that this was inflicted for his cruelty to his grandson, attribute it to the anger of Neptu he had directed the sons of Ph to escape from Colchis to Grec however, think that it proceede having rashly attempted to dev rity, while others assert that Zet lais put out his eyes on account elty to their nephews. The sec Phineus is called by some Di Danae and Idothea. Phineus by Hercules. *Ar.* 2.—*Apollod* l. 3, c. 15.—*Diod.* 4.—*Hygin.* *Orpheus.*—*Hes.* ——The brother king of Æthiopia. He was goi ry his niece Andromeda, when Cepheus was obliged to give he devoured by a sea monster, to a resentment of Neptune. She ever, delivered by Perseus, who by the consent of her parents, destroyed the sea monster. Th displeased Phineus; he interru nony, and with a number of tacked Perseus and his friends defended himself, and turned Phineus, and his companions, ing them the Gorgon's he *l.* 2, c. 1 & 4.—*Ovid. Met.* 5. —*Hygin.* fab. 64. ——A son of son of Lycaon, king of Arca son of Belus and Anchinoe.

PHINTA, a king of Messenia, 1 c. 4

PHINEUS, called also Pithia and Phyuas, a man famous f

greater encomium can be passed upon his talents as a minister and statesman, than that he never solicited that high, tho' dangerous office. In his rural retreat, or at the head of the Athenian armies, he always appeared barefooted, and without a cloak, whence one of his soldiers had occasion to observe when he saw him dressed more warmly than usual during a severe winter, that since Phocion wore his cloak it was a sign of the most inclement weather. In he was the friend of temperance and discipline, he was not a less brilliant example of true heroism. Philip as well as his son Alexander, attempted to bribe him, but to no purpose, and Phocion boasted in being one of the poorest of the Athenians, and in deserving the appellation of *the Good*. It was thro' him that Greece was saved from an impending war, and he advised Alexander rather to turn his arms against Persia, than to shed the blood of the Greeks, who were either his allies or his subjects. Alexander was so sensible of his merit, and of his integrity, that he sent him 100 talents from the spoils which he had obtained from the Persians, but Phocion was too great to suffer himself to be bribed, and when the conqueror had attempted a second time to oblige him, and to conciliate his favor, by offering him the government and possession of five cities, the Athenian rejected the presents with the same indifference, and with the same independant mind. But not totally to despise the favors of the monarch, he begged Alexander to restore to their liberty four slaves that were confined in the citadel of Sardis. Antipater, who succeeded in the government of Macedonia after the death of Alexander, also attempted to corrupt the virtuous Athenian, but with the same success as his royal predecessor, and when a friend had observed to Phocion, that if he could so refuse the generous offers of his patrons, yet he should consider the good of his children, and accept them for their sake, Phocion calmly replied that if his children were like him they could maintain themselves as well as their father had done, but if they behaved otherwise, he declared that he was unwilling to leave them any thing which might either supply their extravagances, or encourage their debaucheries. But virtues like these could not long stand against the insolence and fickleness of an Athenian assembly. When the Piræus was taken, Phocion was accused of treason, and therefore to avoid the public indignation, he fled for safety to Polyperchon. Polyperchon sent him back to Athens, where he was immediately condemned to drink the fatal poison. He received the indignities of the people with uncomm posure, and when one of his fr mented his fate, Phocion exclai *is no more than what I expected, th the most illustrious citizens of Athe ceived before me.* He took the cu greatest serenity of mind, and a the fatal draught, he prayed fo perity of Athens, and bade his tell his son Phocus not to rememb dignities which his father had from the Athenians. He died or 19 years before the Christian body was deprived of a funeral b the ungrateful Athenians, and at last interred, it was by stealth hearth, by the hand of a wo placed this inscription over his b *inviolate, O sacred hearth, the precio of a good man, till a better day re to the monuments of their forefat Athens shall be delivered of her p shall be more wise.* It has been o Phocion, that he never appeared prosperity, or dejected in adversity betrayed pusillanimity by a tea by a smile. His countenance and unpleasant, but he never with severity, his expressions w and his rebukes gentle. At the he appeared at the head of the armies like the most active office his prudence and cool valor in eve of life his citizens acknowledged th much indebted. His merits were n in oblivion, the Athenians repento ingratitude, and honored his me raising him statues, and putting t death his guilty accusers. *Plut. & in vitâ.—Diod* 16.

PHOCIS, a country of Greece, on the east by Bœotia, and by Loc west. It originally extended fro of Corinth to the sea of Eubœa an on the north as far as Thermopyla boundaries were afterwards more ed. Phocis received its name fr cus, a son of Ornytion who settle The inhabitants were called Phoce from thence the epithet of Phoc formed. Parnassus was the most c of the mountains of Phocis, and was the greatest of its towns. I rendered famous for a war which tained against some of the Grecia lics, and which has received the the *Phocian war*. This celebrated created in the following circumsta When Philip, king of Macedonia, his intrigues, and well concerted fomented divisions in Greece, and d the peace of every republic, the Gre

Plut. in Phoc. & Apoph.——A son of Æacus, killed by Telamon. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12. ——A son of Ornytion, who led a colony of Corinthians into the Peloponnesus. He cured Antiope, a daughter of Nycteus, of insanity and married her. *Paus.* 2, c. 4.

PHOCYLIDES, an antient poet. *Vid.* Phocilides.

PHŒBE, a name given to Diana or the moon, on account of the brightness of that luminary. *Vid.* Diana.——A daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. She was carried away with her sister Hilaira, by Castor and Pollux, as she was going to marry one of the sons of Aphareus. *Vid.* Leucippides. ——*Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 2, c. 22.

PHŒBEUM, a place near Sparta.

PHŒBIDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, sent by the Ephori to the assistance of the Macedonians against the Thracians, &c. *Diod.* 14, &c.

PHŒBIGENA, a surname of Æsculapius, &c. as being descended from Phœbus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 773.

PHŒBUS, a name given to Apollo or the sun. This word expresses the brightness and splendor of that luminary (φοῖβος) *Vid.* Apollo.

PHŒMOS, a lake of Arcadia.

PHŒNICE, or PHŒNICIA, a country of Asia, at the east of the Mediterranean, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Some suppose that the names of Phœnicia, Syria, and Palestine are indiscriminately used for one and the same country. Phœnicia, according to Ptolemy, extended on the north as far as the Eleutherus, a small river which falls into the Mediterranean sea, a little below the island of Aradus, and it had Pelusium on the territories of Egypt as its more southern boundaries, and Syria on the east. Sidon and Tyre were the most capital towns of the country. The inhabitants were naturally industrious, the invention of letters is attributed to them, and commerce and navigation were among them in the most flourishing state. They planted colonies in different countries, and their manufactures acquired such a superiority over those of others, that among the antients, whatever was elegant, great or pleasing, either in apparel or domestic utensils, received the epithet of *Sidonian*. The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings. They were subdued by the Persians, and afterwards by Alexander, and remained tributary to his successors and the Romans. They were called Phœnicians from Phœnix, son of Agenor, who was one of the kings, or according to others, from the great number of *palm trees* (φοῖνικες) which grew neighbourhood. *Herodot.* 4, c. 42 *mer, od.* 15.—*Mela.* 1, c. 11, l. 2, c *Strab.* 16.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Plu* 47. l. 5, c, 12.—*Curt.* 4, c. 2.—*Vir* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 288.

PHŒNICE, a town of Epirus. *L* c. 12.

PHŒNICIA. *Vid.* Phœnice.

PHŒNICUS, a mountain of Bœoti Another in Lycia, called also Ol with a town of the same name.—— of Erythræ. *Liv* 56, c. 45.

PHŒNICUSA, one of the Æolian

PHŒNIX, son of Amyntor king gos, by Cleobule or Hippodame, preceptor to young Achilles. Wh father proved faithless to his wife, count of his fondness for a con called Clytia, Cleobule jealous of band, persuaded her son Phœnix to tiate himself into the favors of his mistress. Phœnix easily succeed when Amyntor discovered his he drew a curse upon him, and soon after was deprived of his sight, vine vengeance. According to so myntor himself put out the eyes of which so cruelly provoked him, meditated the death of his father. and piety, however prevailed over and Phœnix, not to become a p fled from Argos to the court of king of Phthia. Here he was treat tenderness, Peleus carried him to who restored him to his eye-sight, after he was made preceptor to his benefactor's son. He was also ed with the government of man and made king of the Dolopes companied his pupil to the Troj and Achilles was ever grateful fo structions and precepts which he ceived from Phœnix. After the Achilles, Phœnix with others, w missioned by the Greeks to re Greece, to bring to the war you rhus. This commission he perform success, and after the fall of Troy turned with Pyrrhus and died in He was buried according to Stra Trachinia, where a small river neighbourhood received the name nix. *Strab.* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 9. & *in Il.* v. 259.—*Apollod* 2, c. 7.—*V* 2, v. 762.——A son of Agen nymph who was called Telephassa, ing to Apollodorus and Moschus cording to others, Epimedusa, Per Agriope. He was like his brother and Cilix sent by his father in p

ter Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away under the form of a bull, and in his enquiries proved unsuccessful, he settled in a country, which according to them, was from him called Phœnicia. From him, as some suppose, the Carthaginians were called Pœni. *Apollod.* 3.—*Hyginus fab.* 178.——The father of Adonis, according to Hesiod.——A Theban, delivered to Alexander, &c.——A native of Pedos, who was an officer in the service of Eumenes.

PHOLOE, one of the horses of Admetus.——A mountain of Arcadia, near Pisa. It received its name from Pholus, the friend of Hercules, who was buried there. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, v. 273.——A female servant, of Cretan origin.

PHOLUS, one of the Centaurs, son of Silenus and Melia, or according to others of Saturn, and the cloud. He kindly entertained Hercules when he was going against the boar of Erymanthus, but he refused to give him wine as that which he had belonged to the rest of the Centaurs. Hercules, upon this, without ceremony, broke the cask and drank the wine. The smell of the liquor drew the Centaurs from the neighbourhood to the house of Pholus, but Hercules stopped them when they forcibly entered the habitation of his friend, and killed the greatest part of them. Pholus gave the dead a decent funeral, but he mortally wounded himself with one of the arrows which were poisoned with the venom of the hydra, and which he attempted to extract from the body of one of the Centaurs. Hercules unable to cure him, buried him when dead, and called the mountain where his remains were deposited, by the name of Pholoe. *Apollod.* 1.—*Paus.* 3. *Virg. G.* 2, v. 456. *Æn.* 8, v. 294.—*Diod.* 4.—*Ital.* 1.—*Lucan.* 3, 6, & 7.—*Stat.* 6, v. 2.

PHORBAS, a son of Priam and Epithesia, killed during the Trojan war, by Menelaus. The god Somnus borrowed his features when he deceived Palinurus, and threw him into the sea, on the coast of Italy. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 842.——A son of Lapithus, who married Hyrmine, the daughter of Epeus, by whom he had Actor, &c. *Apollod.* 2.—*Paus.* 5, c. 1.——A shepherd of Polybus, king of Corinth.——A man who plundered Apollo's temple, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 414.

PHORCUS, or PHOREYS, a sea deity, son of Pontus and Terra, who married his sister Ceto, by whom he had the Gorgons, the dragon that kept the apples of the Hesperides, and other monsters. *Hesiod. Theogn.*—*Apollod.*——One of the auxiliaries of Priam, killed by Ajax, during the Trojan war. *Homer. Il.* 17.

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, whose father's name was Alopicus. He impoverished himself to maintain and support the dignity of his army. His debts were some time after paid by the Athenians, who wished to make him their general, an office which he refused, while he had so many debts, observing that it was unbecoming an officer to be at the head of an army, when he knew that he was poorer than the meanest of his soldiers——A general of Crotona.——A Peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who once gave a lecture upon the duties of an officer, and a military profession. The philosopher was himself ignorant of the subject which he treated, upon which, Hannibal the great, who was one of his auditors, exclaimed that he had seen many doating old men, but never one worse than Phormio. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2.——An Athenian archon.——A disciple of Plato, chosen by the people of Elis, to make a reformation in their government, and their jurisprudence.

PHORMIS, an Arcadian who acquired great riches at the court of Gelon and Hiero in Sicily. He dedicated the brazen statue of a mare to Jupiter Olympius in Peloponnesus, which so much resembled nature, that horses came near it, as if it had been alive. *Paus.* 5 c. 27.

PHŎRŎNEUS, the god of a river of Peloponnesus, of the same name. He was son of the river Inachus, by Melissa, and he was the second king of Argos. He married a nymph called Cerdo, or Laodice, by whom he had Apis, from whom Argolis was called Apia, and Niobe, the first woman of whom Jupiter became enamoured. Phoroneus taught his subjects the utility of laws, and advantages of a social life, and of friendly intercourse, whence the inhabitants of Argolis are often called *Phoronei.* Pausanias relates, that Phoroneus with the Cephissus, Asterion and Inachus, were appointed as umpires in a quarrel between Neptune and Juno, concerning their right of patronizing Argolis. Juno gained the preference, upon which Neptune in a fit of resentment, dried up all the four rivers, whose decision he deemed partial. He afterwards restored them to their dignity and consequence. Phoroneus was the first who raised a temple to Juno. He received divine honors after death. His temple still existed at Argos, under Antoninus the Roman emperor. *Paus.* 2, c. 15, &c.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 143.

barked, was either call-d by that name, or carried on her prow the figure of that animal. The fl ece of gold is explained by recollecting that Phryxus carried away immei se treasures from Thebes. Phryxus was placed among the constellations of heaven after death. The ram which carried him to Asia, is said to have been he fruit of Neptune's amour with Theophane, the daughter of Altis. This ram had been given to Athamas by the gods, to reward his piety and religious life, and Nephele procured it for her children, just as they were going to be sacrificed to the jealousy of Ino. The murder of Phryxus was some time after amply revenged by the Greeks. It gave rise to a celebrated expedition which was archieved under Jason, and many of the princes of Greece, and which had for its object the recovery of the golden fleece, and the punishment of the king of Colchis for his cruelty to the son of Athamas. *Diod.* 4.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 197.—*Apollon. Arg.*—*Orpheus*—*Flaccus.*—*Strab. Apollod* 1, c. 9.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 14, 188, &c.—*Ovid. Heroid* 18, *Met.* 4

PHTHIA, a town of Thessaly, where Achilles was born, from which he is often called *Phthius heros. Horat.* 4, *od.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 156.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—A nymph of Achaia, beloved by Jupiter, who to seduce her, disguised himself under the shape of a pigeon. *Elian. V. H.* 1, c. 15.

PHTHIŌTIS, a small province of Thessaly, between the Pelasgicus sinus and the Maliacus sinus, Magnesia, and mount Œta. It was also called Achaia. *Pans.* 10, c. 8.

PHYA, a tall and beautiful woman of Attica, whom Pisistratus, when he wished to re-establish himself a third time in his tyranny, dressed like the goddess Minerva, and led to the city on a chariot, making the populace believe that the goddess herself came to restore him to power. The artifice succeeded. *Herodot.* 1, c. 59. — *Polyæn.* 1. c. 40.

PHYCUS, a promontory near Cyrene. *Lucan.* 9.

PHYLĂCE, a town of Thessaly, built by Phylacus. Protesilaus reigned there. *Lucan.* 6, v. 252.——A town of Arcadia *Pans* 8, c. 54.——A town of Macedonia.

PHYLĂCUS, a son of Dion, king of Phocis. He married Clymene, the daughter of Myntas, and founded Phylace. *Apollod.*

PHYLARCHUS, a Greek biographer.

PHYLAS, a king of Ephyre, son of Antiochus, and grandson of Hercules.

PHYLEIS, a daughter of Thespius.

PHYLĒUS, one of the Greek during the Trojan war.——A son geas. He blamed his father for re pay Hercules what he had promi for cleaning his stables. He was p his father's throne by Hercules.

PHYLĬRA. *Vid.* Phil ra.

PHYLLA, the wife of Demetri orc tes, and mother of Stratonice, of Seleucus.

PHYLLALIA, a part of Arcadi place in Thessaly.

PHYLLEIUS, a mountain, com town of Macedonia.

PHYLLIS, a daughter of Sithon cording to others of Lycurgus, Thrace, who received Demophoon of Theseus, who, at his return fr Trojan war, had stopped on he She became enamoured of him, and find him insensible to her passion. some months of mutual tenderness fection, Demophoon set sail for where his domestic affairs recall He promised faithfully to return a a month was expired, but either hi for Phyllis, or the irreparable situ his affairs, obliged him to violat gagement, and the queen grown d on account of his absence, hanged or according to others, threw herse a precipice into the sea and perishe friends raised a tomb over her bod there grew up certain trees, whol at a particular season of the year, became wet as if shedding tears, death of Phyllis. According to a dition. mentioned by Servius, Virg mentator, Phyllis was changed by into an almond tree, which is call la by the Greeks. Some days after tamorphosis, Demophoon revisited and when he heard of the fate of he ran and clasped the tree, which at that time stripped of its lea denly shot forth and blossomed sensible of tenderness and lov absence of Demophoon from t of Phyllis has given rise to a beau tie of Ovid, supposed to have bee by the Thracian queen about the 4 after her lover's departure. *Ovid* 2, *de Art. Am.* 2, v. 353. *Trist.* 2. fab. 59.——A country woman in in Virgil's eclogues.——The nur emperor Domitian. *Suet. in Dom.* A country of Thrace near mount *Herodot.* 7, c. 113.

PHYLLIUS, a young Bœotian monly fond of Cygnus, the son of woman of Bœotia. Cygnus sli passion, and told him that to obtai

he must previously destroy an
a, take alive two large vultures,
on Jupiter's altars a wild bull
the country. This he easily
means of artifice, and by the
rcules he forgot his partiality
f Hyria. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 372.
Heter. 3.——A Spartan re-
r the courage with which he
t Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
, a country of Arcadia.——A
heſſaly, near Larisſa, where
a temple.
, a general of Phocis during
or ſacred war against the The-
id aſſumed the command after
his brothers Philomelus and
. He is called by ſome Phayl-
'hocis.
LA, a town of Macedonia. *Mela.*

x, a famous rock of Bœotia,
e residence of the Sphynx. *Plut.*
, a woman of Elis, mother of
Bacchus. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 16.
, a ſurname of one of the Ptole-
of Egypt from the great pro-
his belly (φυσκη venter.)
, a town of Caria, oppoſite

, a river of Aſia, falling into
The ten thouſand Greeks croſ-
eir return from Cunaxa.
IDES, the deſcendants of Phyta-
who hoſpitably received and en-
eres, when ſhe viſited Attica.

, a general of the people of Rhe-
t Dionyſius, the tyrant of Sici-
taken by the enemy, and tor-
his ſon was thrown into the
14.
M, a town of Elis.
PIALIA, feſtivals inſtituted in
drian, by the emperor Antoni-
were celebrated at Puteoli, on
ear of the Olympiads.
a general of the Pelaſgi.
the inhabitants of Picenum.
Picentes. They received their
picus, a bird by whoſe auſpices
ttled in that part of Italy. *Itai.*
—*Strab.* 5,—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.
TA, the capital of Picenum.
ENTES, a people of Italy near Lu-
ey are different from the Pice-
tes, who inhabited Picenum.
M, or PICENUS AGER, a coun-
near the Umbrians and Sabines.
t. 3. v. 272.—*Mart.* 1, ep. 44.
a lake of Africa, which Alex-

ander croſſed when he went to conſult the oracle of Ammon.

PICTÆ, or PICTI, a people of Scythia, called alſo Agathyrſæ. They received this name from their painting their bodies with different colors, to appear more terrible in the eyes of their enemies. A colony of theſe, according to Servius, Virgil's commentator, emigrated to the northern parts of Britain, where they ſtill preſerved their name and their ſavage manners. *Plin.* 4, c. 12.—*Mela.* 2, c. 1.

PICTAVI, or PICTONES, a people of Gaul. *Cæſar.* 7, *bell. G.* c. 4.

PICTAVIUM, a town of Gaul.

PICUMNUS, and PILUMNUS, two deities at Rome, who preſided over the auſpices, that were required before the celebration of nuptials. Pilumnus was ſuppoſed to patronize children, as his name ſeems in ſome manner to indicate *quod pellat mala infantiæ*. The manuring of lands was firſt invented by Picumnus, from which reaſon he is called Sterquilinius. Pilumnus is alſo invoked as the god of bakers, and millers, as he is ſaid to have firſt invented how to grind corn. *Varro.*

PICUS, a king of Latium, ſon of Saturn. He married Venilia, who is alſo called Canens, by whom he had Faunus. He was tenderly loved by the goddeſs Pomona, and he returned a mutual affection. As he was one day hunting in the woods, he was met by Circe, who became deeply enamoured of him, and who changed him into a woodpecker, called by the name of *picus* among the Latins. His wife Venilia was ſo diſconſolate when ſhe was informed of his death, that ſhe pined away. Some ſuppoſe that Picus was the ſon of Pilumnus, and that he gave out prophecies to his ſubjects, by means of a favorite woodpecker, from which circumſtance originated the fable of his being metamorphoſed into a bird. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 48, 171, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 320, &c.

PIDORUS, a town near mount Athos. *Herodot.* 7, c. 122.

PIDYTES, a man killed by Ulyſſes during the Trojan war.

PIELUS, a ſon of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, after his father. *Pauſ.* 1, c. 11.

PIERA, a fountain of Peloponneſus, between Elis and Olympia. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 16.

PIERIA, a ſmall tract of country in Theſſaly or Macedonia.—A place between Cilicia and Syria.——One of the wives of Danaus, mother of ſix daughters called Actea, Podarce, Dioxippe, Adyte, Ocypete and Pilarge. *Apollod.* 2.——The wife of Oxylus, the ſon of Hæmon. *Pauſ.* 5, c. 3.——

3.——The daughter of Pythas, a Milesian, &c.

PIERIDES, a name given to the Muses, either because they were born in Pieria, in Thessaly, or because they were supposed by some to be the daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia, who settled in Bœotia.——Also, the daughters of Pierus, who challenged the Muses to a trial in music, in which they were conquered, and changed into magpies. It may perhaps be supposed, that the victorious Muses assumed the name of the conquered daughters of Pierus, and ordered themselves to be called Pierides, in the same manner as Minerva was called Pallas because she had killed the giant Pallas. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 300.

PIERIS, a mountain of Macedonia. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.

PIERUS, a mountain of Thessaly, sacred to the Muses who were from thence, as some imagine, called Pierides.——A rich man of Thessaly, whose nine daughters called Pierides, challanged the Muses, and were changed into magpies, when conquered. *Paus.* 9, c. 29.——A river of Achaia, in Peloponnesus.——A town of Thessaly. *Paus.* 7, c. 22.——A mountain with a lake of the same name in Macedonia.

PIETAS, a virtue which denotes veneration for the deity, and love and tenderness to our friends. It received divine honors among the Romans, and was made one of the gods. Acilius Glabrio first erected a temple to this new divinity, on the spot where a woman had fed with her own milk her aged father, who had been imprisoned by the order of the senate, and deprived of all aliments. *Cic. de div.* 1.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 4.

PIGRES & MATTYAS, two brothers, &c. *Herodot.*——The name of three rivers.

PILUMNUS, the god of bakers at Rome. *Vid.* Picumnus.

PIMPLA, a mountain of Macedonia, on the confines of Thessaly, near Olympus, sacred to the Muses, who on that account are often called Pimpleæ and Pimpleades. *Horat.* 1, *od.* 26.—*Strab.* 10.

PIMPRANA, a town on the Indus.

PINARE, an island of the Ægean sea.

PINARIUS & POTITIUS, two old men of Arcadia, who came with Evander to Italy. They were instructed by Hercules who visited the court of Evander, how they were to offer sacrifices to his divinity, in the morning, and in the evening, immediately at sun set. The morning sacrifice they punctually performed, but on the evening Potitius was obliged to offer the sacrifice alone, as Pinarius neglected to come till after the appointed time. This negligence offended Hercules, and he ordered, the future, Pinarius and his des should preside over the sacrifices, Potitius, with his posterity, sho upon the priests as servants, wher crifices were annually offered to mount Aventine. This was reli served till the age of Appius Claud persuaded the Potitii by a large discontinue their sacred office, an the ceremony performed by sla this negligence, as the Latin author the Potitii were deprived of sight, family was a little time after te tinguished. *Liv.* 1, c. 7. — *Virg.* v. 269.—*Victor. de orig.*

PINARIUS, a pretor, A. U. He conquered Sardinia, and defe Corsicans. *Cic. de orat.* 2.——A r ing into the sea near Issus, after between Cilicia and Syria.

PINDARUS, a celebrated lyric p flourished about 500 years befor He was carefully trained from h years to the study of music and po he was taught how to compose ve elegance and simplicity, by Myrtis rinna. When he was young, it u a swarm of bees settled on his there left some honey combs as h on the grass. This was univer plained as a prognostic of his sur ness and celebrity, and indeed h intitled to notice when he had c Myrtis in a musical contest. He however so successful against Cori obtained five times, while he wa titor, a poetical prize, which, acc some, was rather adjudged to the her person, than to the brillian genius, or the superiority of her tion. In the publ c assemblies where females were not permitte tend, Pindar was rewarded with in preference to every other co and as the conquerors at Olympi subjects of his compositions, the courted by statesmen and prin hymns and pæans were repeated most crouded assemblies in the t Greece, and the priestess of Delph that it was the will of Apollo, th should receive the half of all the offerings that were annually heap altars. This was not the only pul which he received after his death honored with every mark of resp to adoration. His statue was e Thebes in the public place where were exhibited, and six centuri was viewed with pleasure and ad by the geographer Pausanias. Th

had been paid to him while alive, lso shared by his posterity, and at ebration of one of the festivals of eeks, a portion of the victim which en offered in sacrifice, was reserved descendants of the poet. Even the inveterate enemies of the Thebans, d regard for his memory, and the ns spared the house in which the of Lyrics had inhabited when they yed the houses and the walls of The- The same respect was also paid him exander the Great, when Thebes was ed to ashes. It is said that Pindar a an extreme old age. The greatest f his works have perished. He had m some hymns to the gods, poems ner of Apollo, dithyrambics to Bac- and odes on several victories obtain- t the four greatest festivals of the ks, the Olympic, Isthmian, Pythian, Nemean games. Of all these, the odes e only compositions extant, admired ublimity of sentiments, grandeur of ction, energy and magnificence of boldness of metaphors, harmony of ers, and elegance of diction. In these which were repeated with the aid of al instruments, and accompanied by arious inflections of the voice, with le attitudes, and proper motions of the poet has not merely celebrated ace where the victory was won, but troduced beautiful episodes, and by ding the greatness of his heroes, the ty of their characters, and the glory several republics where they florish- e has rendered the whole truly beauti- ed in the highest degree interesting. ce has not hesitated to call Pindar in- ble, and this panegyric shall not per- appear too offensive, when we re- t that succeeding critics have agreed stolling his beauties, his excellence, ire, animation, and enthusiasm of his s. He has been censured for his af- tion in composing an ode, from which ster S was excluded. *Athen.*—*Quin-* o, c. 1.—*Horat.* 4, *od.* 2.—*Æltan. V.* 3.—*Paus.* 1, c. 8, l. 9, c. 23.—*Val.* 9, c. 12.—*Plut in Alex.*—*Curt* 1, c. —A tyrant of Ephesus, who killed aster at his own request, after the bat- f Philippi. *Plut.*

INDĂSUS, a mountain of Troas.

INDENISSUS, a town of Cilicia, on the ers of Syria. Cicero, when proconsul lia, besieged it for 25 days and took it. *ad M. Cælium.*

INDUS, a mountain, or rather a chain of ntains, between Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus. It was greatly celebrated as being sacred to the Muses and to Apollo. *Ovid Met.* 1, v. 570.—*Strab.* 18.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—*Lucan* 1, v. 674, l. 6, v. 339.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.——A town of Doris in Greece, called also Cyphas. It was watered by a small river of the same name which falls into the Cephisus, near Lilæa. *Herodot.* 1, v. 56.

PINNA, a town of Italy. *Sil.* 8, v. 518.

PINTHIAS. *Vid.* Phinthias.

PION, one of the descendants of Hercules who built Pionia near the Caycus in Mysia. It is said that smoke issued from his tomb as often as sacrifices were offered to him. *Paus.* 9, c. 18.

PIŎNIA, a town of Mysia, near the Caycus.

PIRÆUS or PIRÆEUS, a celebrated harbour at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephisus, about 35 stadia distant from the city. It was joined to the town by two long walls, one of which was built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles. The towers which were raised on the walls to serve as a defence, were turned into dwelling houses, as the population of Athens gradually increased. It was the most capacious of all the harbours of the Athenians, and was naturally divided into three large basons called Cantharos, Aphrodisium, and Zea, where a numerous fleet of 400 ships could be lodged in the greatest security. The walls which joined it to Athens with all its fortifications, were totally demolished when Lysander put an end to the Peloponnesian war by the reduction of Attica. *Paus.* 1, c. 1.—*Strab.* 9.—*C. Nep. in Them.* —*Flor.* 3, c. 5.—*Justin* 5, c. 8.—*Ovid Met.* 6, v. 446.

PIRĒNE, a daughter of Danaus.——A daughter of Œbalus, or according to others, of the Achelous. She had by Neptune two sons called Leches and Cenchrius, who gave their name to two of the harbours of Corinth. Pirene was so disconsolate at the death of her son Cenchrius, who had been killed by Diana, that she pined away, and was dissolved by her continual weeping into a fountain of the same name which was still seen at Corinth in the age of Pausanias. The fountain Pirene was sacred to the Muses, and according to some, the horse Pegasus was then drinking some of its waters, when Bellerophon took it to go and conquer the Chimæra. *Paus.* 2, c. 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 240.

PIRĬTHOUS, a son of Ixion and the cloud, or according to others, of Dia the daughter of Deioneus. Some make him son of Dia, by Jupiter, who assumed the shape of a horse whenever he paid his addresses to his mistress. He was king of the Lapithæ,

Lapithæ, and as an ambitious prince he wi ed to become acquainted with Theseus king of Athens, of whose fame and exploits he had heard so many reports. To see him, and at the same time to be a witness of his valor, he resolved to invade his territories with an army. Theseus immediately met him on the borders of Attica, but at the sight of one another the two enemies did not begin the engagement, but struck with the appearance of each other, they stepped between the hostile armies. Their meeting was like that of the most cordial friends, and Pirithous, by giving Theseus his hand as a pledge of his sincerity, promised to repair all the damages which his hostilities in Attica might have occasioned. From that time, therefore, the two monarchs became the most intimate and the most attached of friends, so much, that their friendship, like that of Orestes and Pylades is become proverbial. Pirithous some time after married Hippodamia, and invited not only the heroes of his age but also the gods themselves, and his neighbours the Centaurs, to celebrate his nuptials. Mars was the only one of the gods who was not invited, and to punish this neglect, the god of war determined to raise a quarrel among the guests, and to disturb the festivity of the entertainment. Eurythion, captivated with the beauty of Hippodamia, and intoxicated with wine, attempted to offer violence to the bride, but he was prevented by Theseus and immediately killed. This irritated the rest of the Centaurs, the contest became general, but the valor of Theseus, Pirithous, Hercules, and the rest of the Lapithæ, triumphed over their enemies. Many of the Centaurs were slain, and the rest saved their lives by flight. [*Vid. Lapithæ.*] The death of Hippodamia left Pirithous very disconsolate, and he resolved, with his friend Theseus, who had like wise lost his wife, never to marry again, except to a goddess, or one of the daughters of the gods. This determination occasioned the rape of Helen, by the two friends, the lot was drawn, and it fell to the share of Theseus to have the beautiful prize. Pirithous upon this undertook with his friend to carry away Proserpine and to marry her. They descended into the infernal regions, but Pluto, who was apprized of their machinations to disturb his conjugal peace, stopped the two friends, and confined them there. Pirithous was tied to his father's wheel, or according to Hyginus, he was delivered to the Furies to be continually tormented. His punishment, however, was short, and when Hercules visited the kingdom of Pluto, he obtained from Proserpine the pardon of Pirithous and brought him back kingdom safe and unhurt. Some that he was torn to pieces by the c berus. [*Vid.* Theseus.] *Ovid. Met.* 4, & 5.—*Hesiod in Scut. Her.*—*Hor* —*Paus.* 5, c. 10.—*Apolod* 1, c. 8, 1 —*Hygin.* fab. 14, 79, 155.—*Diod.* *in Thes.*—*Horat.* 4. od. 7.—*Virg.* 304.—*Mart.* 7, ep. 23.

Pirus, a captain of the Thraci ing the Trojan war, &c.

Pisa, a town of Elis in the I nesus, founded by Pilus the son of and grandson of Æolus. It was s the river Alpheus. Its inhabitant panied Nestor to the Trojan war, enjoyed long the privilege of pre the Olympic games which were c near their city. This honorable ment was envied by the people of E made war against the Piseans, a many bloody battles took their totally demolished it. It was at Œnomaus murdered the suitors daughter, and that he himself was c by Pelops. The inhabitants wer *Pisæi.* Some have doubted the of such a place as Pisa, but this d ginates from Pisa's having been in so remote an age. The horse were famous. The year on w Olympic games were celebrated, called *Pisæus annus*, and the victo was obtained there was called *Pis olicus.* *Strab.* 8.—*Ovid Trist.* 2, 4, el. 10, v. 95.—*Mela.* 2.—*Virg* 180.—*Stat. Theb.* 7, v. 416.—*Paus*

Pisæ, a town of Etruria, built lony from Pisa in the Peloponnes inhabitants were called *Pisani.* of Halicarnassus affirms that it exist the Trojan war, but others suppo was built by a colony of Piseans shipwrecked on the coast of Etrur return from the Trojan war. once a very powerful and flourish which conquered the Baleares, with Sardinia and Corsica. The neighbouring coast was called t Pisæ. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 179.—*S. Lucan.* 2, v. 401.

Pisæus, a surname of Jupiter a

Pisander, a son of Bellerophon by the Solymi.——A Trojan chief Menelaus.——One of Penelope son of Polyctor. *Ovid Heroid.* 1.— of Antimachus killed by Agamem ing the Trojan war.——An adm Spartan fleet during the Peloponn He abolished the democracy at A established the aristocratical gove the four hundred tyrants. He w

battle by Conon the Athenian
r Cnidus, in which the Spartans
s. *Diod.*——A poet of Rhodes
ſed a poem called Heraclea, in
ive an account of all the labors
exploits of Hercules. He was
ho ever repreſented his hero
a club. He lived about the 33d
Pauſ. 8, c. 22.

or Pisæ, the inhabitants of
Peloponneſus.

is, a river of Picenum with a
Piſaurum, which became a Ro-
in the conſulſhip of Claudius
The town was deſtroyed by an
in the beginning of the reign of
Mela. 2, c. 4.—*Catull.* 82.—

, a ſon of Ixion and the cloud.
f the anceſtors of the nurſe of
Homer Od. 1.

a king of Etruria about 260 years
foundation of Rome.

a general of the Argives in the
Epaminondas.——A ſtatuary at
brated for his pieces. *Pauſ.*

an inland country of Aſia mi-
n Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia,
. It was rich and fertile. The
were called Piſidæ. *Cic. de Div.*
, c. 2.—*Strab* 12.

a, a daughter of Æolus who mar-
idon.——A daughter of Neſtor.
ghter of Pelias.——The daughter
Methymna in Leſbos. She be-
oured of Achilles when he in-
father's kingdom, and ſhe pro-
liver the city into his hands if
marry her. Achilles agreed to
l, but when he became maſter
ma, he ordered Piſidice to be
death for her perfidy. *Parthen.*

native of Theſpis who gained
influence among the Thebans,
d with great courage in the de-
ir liberties. He was taken pri-
metrius, who made him gover-
piæ.

Atides, a man ſent as ambaſ-
ſatraps of the king of Perſia by
t.

Atidæ, the deſcendants of Pi-
nt of Athens. *Vid.* Piſiſtratus

Atus, an Athenian who early
d himſelf by his valor in the
y his addreſs and eloquence at
ter he had rendered himſelf the
the populace by his liberality
intrepidity with which he had
battles, particularly near Sala-
lved to make himſelf maſter of
his country. Every thing ſeemed favorable to his ambitious views, but Solon alone, who was then at the head of affairs, and who had lately enforced his celebrated laws, oppoſed him, and diſcovered his duplicity and artful behaviour before the public aſſembly. Piſiſtratus was not diſheartened by the meaſures of his relation Solon, but he had recourſe to artifice. In returning from his country houſe, he cut himſelf in various places, and after he had expoſed his mangled body to the eyes of the populace, deplored his misfortunes, and accuſed his enemies of attempts upon his life, becauſe he was the friend of the people, the guardian of the poor, and the reliever of the oppreſſed. He claimed a choſen body of 50 men from the populace to defend his perſon in future from the malevolence and the cruelty of his enemies. The unſuſpecting people unanimouſly granted his requeſt, though Solon oppoſed it with all his influence, and Piſiſtratus had no ſooner received an armed band on whoſe fidelity and attachment he could rely, than he ſeized the citadel of Athens, and made himſelf abſolute. The people, too late, perceived their credulity, yet, though the tyrant was popular, two of the citizens, Megacles and Lycurgus, conſpired together againſt him, and by their means he was forcibly ejected from the city. His houſe and all his effects were expoſed to ſale, but there was found in Athens only one man who would buy them. The private diſſentions of the friends of liberty proved favorable to the expelled tyrant, and Megacles, who was jealous of Lycurgus, ſecretly promiſed to reſtore Piſiſtratus to all his rights and privileges in Athens, if he would marry his daughter. Piſiſtratus conſented, and by the aſſiſtance of his father in law, he was ſoon enabled to expel Lycurgus, and to re-eſtabliſh himſelf. By means of a woman called Phya, whoſe ſhape was tall, whoſe features were noble and commanding, he impoſed upon the people, and created himſelf adherents even among his enemies. Phya was conducted through the ſtreets of the city, and ſhewing herſelf ſubſervient to the artifice of Piſiſtratus, ſhe was announced as Minerva, the goddeſs of wiſdom, and the patroneſs of Athens, who was come down from heaven to reeſtabliſh her favorite Piſiſtratus in a power which was ſanctioned by the will of heaven, and favored by the affection of the people. In the midſt of his triumph, however, Piſiſtratus found himſelf unſupported, and ſometime after, when he repudiated the daughter of Megacles, he found that not only the citizens, but even his very troops were alienated from him by the influence, the

the intrigues, and the bribery of his father-in-law. He fled from Athens where he no longer could maintain his power, and retired to Eubœa. Eleven years after he was drawn from his obscure retreat, by means of his son Hippias, and he was a third time received by the people of Athens as their master and sovereign. Upon this he sacrificed to his resentment the friends of Megacles, but he did not lose sight of the public good, and while he sought the aggrandizement of his family, he did not neglect the dignity and the honor of the Athenian name. He died about 528 years before the christian era, after he had enjoyed the sovereign power at Athens for 33 years, and he was succeeded by his son Hipparchus. Pisistratus claims our admiration for his justice, his liberality and his moderation. If he was dreaded and detested as a tyrant, the Athenians loved and respected his private virtues and his patriotism as a fellow citizen, and the opprobrium which generally falls on his head may be attributed not to the severity of his administration, but to the republican principles of the Athenians, who hated and exclaimed against the moderation and equity of the mildest sovereign, while they flattered the pride and gratified the guilty desires of the most tyrannical of their fellow subjects. Pisistratus often refused to punish the insolence of his enemies, and when he had one day been virulently accused of murder, rather than inflict immediate punishment upon the man who had criminated him, he went to the areopagus, and there convinced the Athenians that the accusations of his enemies were groundless, and that his life was irreproachable. It is to his labors that we are indebted for the preservation of the poems of Homer, and he was the first, according to Cicero, who introduced them at Athens, in the order in which they now stand. He also established a public library at Athens, and the valuable books which he had diligently collected were carried into Persia when Xerxes made himself master of the capital of Attica. Hipparchus and Hippias the sons of Pisistratus, who have received the name of *Pisistratidæ*, rendered themselves as illustrious as their father, but the flames of liberty were too powerful to be be extinguished. The Pisistratidæ governed with great moderation, but the name of tyrant or sovereign was insupportable to the Athenians. Two of the most respectable of the citizens called Harmodius and Aristogiton, conspired against them, and Hipparchus was dispatched in a public assembly. This murder was not however attended with any advantages, and though the two leaders of the c who have been celebrated throu age for their patriotism, were s by the people, yet Hippias quell mult by his uncommon firmness dence, and for a while preserved t in Athens, which his father had o unable to command. This was to continue, Hippias was at last by the united efforts of the Athen of their allies, and he left Attica, found himself unable to maintain and independence. The rest of t of Pisistratus, followed him in hi ment, and after they had refus cept the liberal offers of the p Thessaly, and the king of Macedo wished them to settle in their r territories, the Pisistratidæ rem gæum, which their father had in mit of his power, conquered and l ed to his posterity. After the ba of the Pisistratidæ, the Athen came more than commonly je their liberty, and often sacrificed powerful of their citizens, appre the influence, which popularity, directed liberality might gain fickle and unsettled populace. T tratidæ were banished from Ath 18 years after the death of *Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 14.—*Pans.* —*Herodot.* 1, c. 59, l. 6, c. 10 *orat.* 3.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 2.—— Nestor. *Apolled.*——A king of nos, who rendered himself odio cruelty towards the nobles. He death by them, and they carried body from the public assembly, each a piece of his flesh under ments, to prevent a discovery fro ple, of which he was a great fav *in Par.*——A Theban attached t man interest, while the consul was in Greece. He assassinated of Bœotia, for which he was pu &c.

Piso, a celebrated family which was a branch of the Cal mily, descended from Calpus Numa. Before the death of A of this family had obtained the and many had been honored umphs, on account of their victo different provinces of the Rom Of this family, the most famous — Lucius Calpurnius, who wa the people, about 149 years bef and afterwards consul. His fro cured him the surname of *Frug* gained the greatest honors as an lawyer, a statesman, and an hist

successful campaign in Sicily, and ed his son, who had behaved with alor during the war, with a crown 3, which weighed twenty pounds. mposed some annals and harangues, were lost in the age of Cicero. His ras obscure and inelegant. ——— a Roman consul, A. U. C. 685, upported the consular dignity against mults of the tribunes, and the clamors people. He made a law to restrain bals which generally prevailed at the on of the chief magistrates. ——— s, another consul under Augustus. as one of the favorites of Tiberius, by a he was appointed governor of Syria. endered himself odious by his cruelty. as accused of having poisoned Germa- and when he saw that he was shunned despised by his friends, he destroyed f, A. D. 20. ——— Lucius, a go- f Spain, who was assassinated by a s, as he was travelling through the ry. The murderer was seized and ed, but he refused to confess the s of the murder. ——— Lucius, a te man, accused of having uttered se- s words against the emperor Tiberi- He was condemned, but a natural saved him from the hands of the exe- ner. ——— Lucius, an officer in the of Tiberius. He was governor of for twenty years, an office which he urged with the greatest justice and cre- Some say that Tiberius made him nor of Rome, because he had conti- drinking with him a night and two or two days and two nights, accord- Pliny. Horace dedicated his poem te Poeticâ to his two sons, whose parti- in literature, had distinguished them the rest of the Romans, and who fond of cultivating poetry in their e hours. ——— Cneius, a factious rbulent youth, who conspired against untry with Catiline. He was among iends of Julius Cæsar. ——— Caius, man who was at the head of a cele- d conspiracy against the emperor Ne- He had rendered himself a favorite e people by his private, as well as ic virtues, by the generosity of his be- ur, his fondness of pleasure with the ntous, and his austerity with the grave the reserved. He had been marked me as a proper person to succeed the tor, but the discovery of the plot by a lman who was among the conspira- soon cut him off with all his parti- . He refused to court the affections of people, and of the army, when the le had been made public, and instead of taking proper measures for his preservation, either by proclaiming himself emperor, as his friends advised, or by seeking a retreat in the distant provinces of the empire, he retired to his own house, where he opened the veins of both his arms, and bled to death. ——— Lucius, a senator who followed the emperor Valerian into Persia. He proclaimed himself emperor after the death of Valerian, but he was defeated and put to death a few weeks after, A D. 261, by Valens, &c. ——— Lucinianus, a senator adopted by the emperor Galba. He was put to death by Otho's orders.——A son in law of Cicero. — A patrician, whose daughter married Julius Cæsar. *Horat.—Tacit. Ann. & Hist.— Val. Max. Liv.—Sueton.—Cic. de offic. &c.— Plut. in Cæs. &c.*

Piso, one of the 30 tyrants appointed over Athens by Lysander.

Pisonis villa, a place near Baiæ in Campania, which the emperor Nero often frequented. *Tacit. An.* 1.

Pissirus, a town of Thrace, near the river Nestus. *Herod.* 7. c. 109.

Pistor, a surname given to Jupiter by the Romans, signifying *baker*, because when their city was taken by the Gauls, the god persuaded them to throw down loaves from the Tarpeian hill where they were besieged, that the enemy might from thence suppose, that they were not in want of provisions, though in reality they were near surrendering through famine. This deceived the Gauls, and they soon after raised the siege. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 350, 394, &c.

Pisus, a son of Apharcus, or according to others of Perieres. *Apollod.* 3.—*Paus.* 5.

Pisuthnes, a Persian nobleman who revolted from the power of Darius Nothus. His father's name was Hystaspes. *Plut. in Art.*

Pitane, a town of Æolia in Asia Minor. The inhabitants made bricks which swam on the surface of the water. *Strab.* 13.—*Vitruv.* 2, c. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 357.

Pithecusa, a small island on the coast of Etruria, antiently called Ænaria and Inarina. It had a small town of the same name, on the top of a mountain. The frequent earthquakes to which it was subject, obliged the inhabitants to leave it. There was a vulcano in the middle of the island, which has given occasion to the antients to say, that the giant Typhon was buried there. Some suppose that it received its name from πιθηκος *monkeys*, into which the inhabitants were changed by Jupiter. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 90.—*Plin.* 3, c. 6.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 1.—*Strab.* 1.

PITHEUS. *Vid.* Pittheus.

PITHO, the goddess of persuasion among the Romans. She was supposed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus. She was represented with a diadem on her head, to intimate her influence over the hearts of man. One of her arms appears raised as in the attitude of an orator, haranguing in a public assembly, and with the other she holds a thunderbolt and fetters, made with flower, to signify the powers of reasoning, and the attractions of eloquence. A caduceus, as a symbol of persuasion, appears at her feet, with the writings of Demosthenes and Cicero, the two most celebrated among the antients, who understood how to command the attention of their audience, and to rouse and animate their various passions. ——A Roman courtezan. She received this name on account of the allurements which her charms possessed, and of her winning expressions.

PITHOLAUS & LYCOPHRON, seized upon the sovereign power of Pherse, by killing Alexander. They were ejected by Philip of Macedonia. *Diod.* 16.

PITHOLEON, an insignificant poet of Rhodes, who mingled Greek and Latin in his compositions. He wrote some epigrams. *Horat.* 1, sat. 10, v. 21.

PITHON, one of the bodyguards of Alexander. He was put to death by Antiochus.

PITHYS, a nymph beloved by Pan. Boreas was also fond of her, but she slighted his addresses, upon which he dashed her against a rock, and she was changed into a pine tree.

PITTACUS, a native of Mitylene in Lesbos, was one of the seven wise men of Greece. His father's name was Hyrradius. With the assistance of the sons of Alcæus, he delivered his country from the oppression of the tyrant Melanchrus, and in the war which the Athenians waged against Lesbos he appeared at the head of his countrymen, and challenged to single combat Phrynon the enemy's general. As the event of the war seemed to depend upon this combat, Pittacus had recourse to artifice, and when he engaged, he entangled his adversary in a net, which he had concealed under his shield, and easily dispatched him. He was amply rewarded for this victory, and his countrymen, sensible of his merit, unanimously appointed him governor of their city with unlimited authority. In this capacity Pittacus behaved with great moderation and prudence, and after he had governed his fellow citizens with the strictest justice, and after he had established and enforced the most salutary laws, he voluntarily resigned the sovereign power after he had enjoyed it for 10 years, obser the virtues and innocence of pri were incompatible with the pr influence of a sovereign. His disin ness gained him many admirers, a the Mitylenæans wished to reward his services by presenting him wi mense tract of territory, he refu cept more land than what shoul tained in the distance to which throw a javelin. He died in the of his age, about 579 years befor after he had spent the last 10 yea life in literary ease, and peaceful re One of his favorite maxims was ought to provide against misfort avoid them, but that if they ever h he ought to support them with and resignation. In prosperity were to be acquired, and in the ho versity their faithfulness was to b He also observed that in our actio imprudent to make others acquain our designs, for if we failed we had ourselves to censure and to ridicul of his maxims were inscribed on t of Apollo's temple at Delphi, to the world how great an opinion t lenæus entertained of his abilities losopher, a moralist, and a man. of his laws, every fault commit man when intoxicated, deserved punishment. *Diog.*—*Arist. t. Polit.*—*Plut.*—*Pauf.* 10, c. 24.—*Elian.* —*Vid. Max.* 6, c. 5.——A gra Porus king of India.

PITTEA, a town near Hence the epithet of *Pittheus* in 15, v. 296.

PITTHEUS, a king of Trœzene, his son of Pelops and Hippodamia. universally admired for his learn dom, and application, he public in a school at Trœzene, and even c a book which was seen by Paus geographer. He gave his daughte in marriage to Ægeus, king of At he himself took particular car youth, and education of his grand seus. He was buried at Trœzen he had founded, and on his tomb for many ages, three seats of wh ble, on which he sat with tw judges, whenever he gave laws to rects, or settled their disputes. P 2.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Strab.* 8.

PITUANIUS, a mathematician age of Tiberius, thrown down f Tarpeian rock, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 1

PITULANI, a people of Umbri chief town was called Pitulum.

PITYEA, a town of Asia Mino

TYASSUS, a town of Pisidia.

TYONESUS, a small island on the coast
eloponnesus, near Epidaurus.

TYUSA, a small island on the coast of
lis.——Two small islands in the Me-
ranean, near the coast of Spain, of
h the larger was called Ebusus, and
aller Ophiusa. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

US, a surname given to the emperor
inus, on account of his piety and
e.—A surname given to a son of Metel-
because he interested himself so warm-
have his father recalled from banish-
.

ACENTIA, an antient town and co-
near the Po.——Another near Lusita-
.

ACIDIA, a daughter of Theodosius
r, sister to Honorius and Arcadius.
rried one of the friends of Alaric,
erwards Constantius, by whom she
alentinian the 3d.

CIDUS JULIUS, a tribune of a co-
who imprisoned the emperor Vitel-
&c.

ANASIA, a small island of the Tyr-
sea.——Another on the coasts of
where Tiberius ordered Agrippa the
on of Augustus, to be put to death.
Ann. 1, c. 3.—A town of the Rhone.

ANCINA, a woman celebrated for her
es, and her crimes. She married
and was accused with him of having
ered Germanicus, in the reign of Ti-
. She was acquitted either by means
e empress Livia, or on account of the
ality of the emperor for her person.
d long supported the spirits of her
nd, during his confinement, but when
herself, freed from the accusation,
ally abandoned him to his fate. She
bservient in every thing to the will
a, and at her instigation she became
of the greatest crimes, to injure the
ter of Agrippina. After the death of
pina, Plancina was accused of the
atrocious villanies, and as she knew
e could not elude justice, she gave
lf death, A. D. 33. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, c.
&c.

PLANCUS MUNATIUS, a Roman who
ered himself ridiculous by his follies,
his extravagance. He had been consul,
had presided over a province in the ca-
ty of governor; but he forgot all his
ity, and became one of the most ser-
flatterers of Cleopatra and Antony. At
urt of the Egyptian queen, in Alex-
ia, he appeared in the character of
meanest stage dancer, and in comedy he
nated Glaucus, and painted his body
of a green color, dancing on a public theatre quite naked, only with a crown of green reeds on his head; while he had tied behind his back the tail of a large sea fish. This exposed him to the public derision, and when Antony had joined the rest of his friends in censuring him for his unbecoming behaviour, he deserted to Octavius who received him with great marks of friendship and attention. It was he who proposed in the Roman senate, that the title of Augustus should be conferred on his friend Octavius, as expressive of the dignity and the reverence which the greatness of his exploits seemed to claim. *Plut. in Anton.* ——— Lucius, a consul who built or repaired Lugdunum in Gaul.——A patrician proscribed by the second triumvirate. His servants wished to save him from death, but he refused it, rather than to expose their person to danger.——Plangon, a courtezan of Miletus in Ionia.

PLATÆA, a daughter of Asopus, king of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9, c. 1, &c.——An island on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean. It belonged to the Cyrenéans. *Herodot.* 4, c. 157.

PLATÆÆ, (arum) a town of Bœotia, near mount Citheron, on the confines of Megaris and Attica. It is celebrated for a battle fought there, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men, and among these 91 Spartans, 52 Athenians, and 16 Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Grecian camp, was immense. Pausanias received the tenth of all the spoils on account of his uncommon valor during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought about 479 years before Christ, and by it Greece was totally delivered for ever from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia dared to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont. The Platæans were naturally attached to the interest of the Athenians, and they furnished them with a thousand soldiers when Greece was attacked by Datis the general of Darius. Platææ was taken by the Thebans in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and destroyed by the Spartans, A. U. C. 327. Alexander rebuilt

built it, and paid great encomiums to the inhabitants, on account of their ancestors, who had so bravely fought against the Persians at the battle of Marathon, and under Pausanias. *Herodot.* 8, c. 50.—*Paus.* 9. c. 1.—*Plut. in Alex. &c.*—*C. Nep. &c.*—*Cic. de offi.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.*—*Justin.*

PLATANTUS, a river of Bœotia. *Paus.* 9. c. 24.

PLATO, a celebrated philosopher of Athens. He was son of Ariston and Perectionia. His original name was Aristocles, and he received that of Plato from the largeness of his shoulders. As one of the descendants of Codrus, and as the offspring of a noble, illustrious, and opulent family, Plato was educated with care, his body was formed and invigorated with gymnastic exercises, and his mind was cultivated and enlightened by the study of poetry and of geometry, from which he derived that acuteness of judgment, and warmth of imagination, which have stamped his character as the most subtle and flowery writer of antiquity. He first began his literary career by writing poems and tragedies, but he was soon disgusted with his own productions, when at the age 20 he was introduced into the presence of Socrates, and when he was enabled to compare and to examine with critical accuracy the merit of his compositions with those of his poetical predecessors. He therefore committed to the flames those productions of his early years, which could not command the attention or gain the applause of a maturer age. During eight years he continued to be one of the pupils of Socrates, and if he was prevented by a momentary indisposition from attending the philosopher's last moments, yet he collected from the conversation of those that were present, and from his own accurate observations, the minutest and most circumstantial accounts, which can exhibit in its true colors, the conscience and the sensibility of the mind, and the firmness, virtues, and moral sentiments of the dying philosopher. After the death of Socrates, Plato retired from Athens, and [illegible] that information which [illegible] observer can derive in foreign countries, [illegible] Greece. He visited Megara, Thebes and Egypt, where he [illegible] information from his fellow-citizens, [illegible] the violent death of their [illegible] He [illegible] Magna Græcia, [illegible] Pythagoras [illegible] ions. He [illegible] examined [illegible] volcano of that island. He also visited Egypt, where then the math[illegible] Theodorus flourished, and where that the tenets of the Pythagorean [illegible]phy and metempsychosis had bee[illegible] and cherished. When he had fi[illegible] travels, Plato retired to the grov[illegible] demus in the neighbourhood o[illegible] where his lectures were soon atte[illegible] crowd of learned, noble, and [illegible] pupils; and the philosopher, by [illegible] have a share in the administration [illegible] rendered his name more famou[illegible] school more frequented. Du[illegible] years he presided at the head o[illegible] demy, and there he devoted his [illegible] instruction of his pupils, and [illegible] those dialogues which have been [illegible] ration of every age and coun[illegible] studies however were interrup[illegible] while, whilst he obeyed the pr[illegible] and invitations of Dionysius, and [illegible] persuaded the tyrant to become a [illegible] father of his people, and the fr[illegible] berty. [*Plut. Dionysius*, 2d.] In [illegible] the philosopher was not odent[illegible] manners were elegant, but mode[illegible] without affectation, and the gr[illegible] which his learning deserved, wer[illegible] to his appearance. When he ca[illegible] Olympian games, Plato resided [illegible] celebration in a family who w[illegible] strangers to him. He eat and d[illegible] them, he partook of their inno[illegible] sures and amusements, but thou[illegible] them his name was Plato, yet [illegible] spoke of the employment he p[illegible] Athens, and never introduced th[illegible] that philosopher, whose doctrin[illegible] loved, and whose death and vir[illegible] favorite topics of conversation in [illegible] of Greece. When he returned [illegible] was attended by the family who [illegible] kindly entertained him, and as h[illegible] tive of Athens, he was desired to l[illegible] the great philosopher whose nam[illegible] Their surprise was great, whe[illegible] them, that he himself was the Pl[illegible] they wished to behold. In his d[illegible] indulgence, and indeed to luxury [illegible] in the use of food, and to [illegible] those pleasures which enlighte[illegible] and invigorate the mind; some have [illegible] pretended that during the tr[illegible] pestilence, which raged at Athe[illegible] immediately at the beginning of the [illegible] war. Plato was never subj[illegible] by or by giving indisposition, an[illegible] climate had exceeded [illegible] into [illegible] fly strong, and healthy [illegible] lived to an advanced age [illegible] often heard to say, when his phys[illegible] vised him to leave his residence a

en the air was impregnated by the pes-
ence, that he would not advance one fin-
ftep to gain the top of mount Athos,
re he assured to attain the great longe-
y which the inhabitants of that mountain
re said to enjoy above the rest of man-
d. Plato died on his birth day, in the
k year of his age, about 384 years before
Christ an era. His last moments were
y and without pain, and according to
me, he expired in midst of an entertain-
nt, or according to Cicero, as he wa
iting. The works of Plato are numer
s; they are all written in the form of dia
ue, except 12 letters. He speaks always
the mouth of others, and the philoso-
er has no where made mention of him-
f, except once in his dialogue, intitled
hedon, and another time in his apology
f Socrates. His writings were so cele-
ated, and his opinion so respected, that
was called divine, and for the elegance,
lody, and sweetness of his expressions,
was distinguished by the appellation of
e Athenian bee. Cicero had such an es-
m for him, that in the warmth of pane-
ric, he exclaimed *errare mehercule malo
cum Platone, quàm cum istis vera sentire*, and
intilian said, that when he read Plato,
seemed to hear not a man, but a divinity
aking. His style, however, tho' admired
d commended by the best and most re-
ed of critics among the antients, has not
aped the censure of some of the mo-
ns, and the philosopher has been blam-
who supports that fire is a pyramid and
the earth by numbers, that the world is
gure consisting of 12 pentagons, and who
prove the metempsychosis and the im-
rtality of the soul, asserts that the dead
e born from the living, and the living
m the dead. The speculative mind of
to was employed in examining things
vine and human, and he attempted to
and ascertain, not only the practical
ctrine of morals and politics, but the
re subtle and abstruse theory of mythi-
theogony. His philosophy was univer-
ly received and adopted, and it has not
ly governed the opinions of the speculi-
ve part of mankind, but it continues
ll to influence the reasoning, and to dis-
le the sentiments of the moderns. In his
tem of philosophy, he followed the phys
s of Heraclitus, the metaphysical opi-
ons of Pythagoras, and the morals of So-
ates. He maintained the existence of two
ings, one self-existent, and the other
rmed by the hand of a pre-existent crea-
r, god and man. The world was crea-
by that self-existent cause from the
rude indigested mass of matter which had
existed from all eternity, and which had
ever been animated by an irregular principle
of motion. The origin of evil could
not be traced under the government of a
deity, without admitting a stubborn in-
tractability and wildness congenial to mat-
ter, and from these consequently could be
demonstrated the deviations from the laws
of nature, and from thence the extravagant
passions and appetites of men. From ma-
terials like these, were formed the four
elements, and the beautiful structure of the
heavens, and the earth, and into the active
but irrational principle of matter the divi-
nity infused a rational soul. The souls of
men were formed from the remainder of
the rational soul of the world, which had
previously given existence to the invisible
gods and demons. The philosopher there-
fore supported the doctrine of ideal forms,
and the pre-existence of the human mind,
which he considered as emanations of the
deity, which can never remain satisfied with
objects or things unworthy of their divine
original. Men could perceive with their
corporeal senses the types of immutable
things, and the fluctuating objects of the
material world, but the sudden changes
to which these are continually obnoxious
create innumerable disorders, and hence
arises deception, and in short, all the errors
and miseries of human life. Yet in what-
ever situation man may be, he is still an
object of divine concern, and to recom-
mend himself to the favor of the pre-ex-
istent cause, he must comply with the pur-
poses of his creation, and by proper care
and diligence, he can recover those immac-
ulate powers with which he was naturally
endowed. All science the philosopher
made to consist in reminiscence, and in re-
calling the nature, forms and proportions of
those perfect and immutable essences, with
which the human mind had been conver-
sant. From observations like these, the sum-
mit of felicity might be attained by remov-
ing from the material, and approaching
nearer to the intellectual world, by curb-
ing and governing the passions which were
excited and inflamed, by real or imagi-
nary objects. The passions were divi-
ded into two classes, the first consisted of
the irascible passions which originated in
pride or resentment, and were seated in
the breast; the other founded on the love
of pleasure, was the concupiscible part of
the soul, seated in the belly, and inferior
parts of the body. These different orders
induced the philosopher to compare the
soul to a small republic, of which the ra-
tional

soning and judging powers were stationed in the head, as in a firm citadel, and of which the senses were its guards and servants. By the irascible part of the soul, men asserted their dignity, repelled injuries, and scorned dangers, and the concupiscible part provided the support, and the necessities of the body, and when governed with propriety, it gave rise to temperance. Justice was produced by the regular dominion of reason, and by the submission of the passions; and prudence arose from the strength, acuteness and perfection of the soul, without which, all other virtues could not exist. But amidst all this, wisdom was not easily attained; at their creation, all minds were not endowed with the same excellence, the bodies which they animated on earth, were not always in harmony with the divine emanation, some might be too weak, others too strong, and on the first years of man's life depended his future consequence, as an effeminate and licentious education seemed calculated to destroy the purposes of the divinity, while the contrary produced different effects, and tended to cultivate and improve the reasoning and judging faculty, and to produce wisdom and virtue. Plato was the first who supported the immortality of the soul, upon arguments solid and permanent, deduced from truth and experience. He did not imagine that the diseases, and the death of the body could injure the principle of life, and destroy the soul, which of itself was of divine origin, and of an uncorrupted and immutable essence, which though inherent for a while in matter, could not lose that power which was the emanation of god. From doctrines like these, the great founder of Platonism, concluded that there might exist in the world a community of men, whose passions could be governed with moderation, and who from knowing the evils and miseries which arise from ill conduct, might aspire to excellence and attain that perfection which can be derived from the proper exercise of the rational and moral powers. To illustrate this more fully, the philosopher wrote a book well known by the name of the republic of Plato, in which he explains with acuteness, judgment, and elegance, the rise and revolutions of civil society, and so respected was his opinion as a legislator, that his scholars were employed in regulating the republics of Arcadia, Elis, and Cnidus at the desire of those states, and Xenocrates gave political rules for good and impartial government to the conqueror of the east. *Plato dial*, &c.—*Cic. de offic.* 1, &c.—*Plut. in Sol.* &c.—*Seneca. ep. Quintil.* 10, c. 1, &c.—*Ælian V. H.* 2, 6 —*Paus* 1, c. 30.—*Diog.*——A son of caon, king of Arcadia.——A Greek called the prince of the middle com Some fragments remain of his pieces. lived about 100 years after the celeb disciple of Socrates of that name.

Plautia lex, was enacted by Plautius, the tribune A. U. C. 664 required every tribe annually to cho teen persons of their body, to serve as ju making the honor common to all three orders, according to the majori votes in every tribe.——Another call so *Plotia*, A. U. C. 675. It punished the *interdictio ignis & aquæ*, all pe who were found guilty of attempts the state or the senators or magistra such as appeared in public armed wi evil design, or such as forcibly expell person from his legal possessions.

Plautius, a Roman who becam desperate at the death of his wife th threw himself upon her burning-pile *Max.* 4, c. 6.——Caius, a consul sent the Privernates, &c.——Aulus, a gen of Britain, who obtained an ovation fo conquests he had obtained there ov barbarians.——One of Otho's friend dissuaded him from killing himself Lateranus, an adulterer of Messalina. conspired against Nero, and was cap condemned.——Aulus, a general wh feated the Umbrians and the Etrurians Caius, another general defeated in I nia.——A man put to death by ord Caracalla.——M. Sylvanus, a tribun made a law to prevent seditions i public assemblies.——Rubellius, a m cused before Nero, and sent to Asia, he was assassinated.

Plautianus, Fulvius, an Afri mean birth, who was banished for ditious behaviour in the years of his rity. In his banishment Plautianus fo an acquaintance with Severus, who years after ascended the imperial t This was the beginning of his prosp Severus paid the greatest attention t and if we believe some authors, their liarity and intercourse, was carried b the bounds of modesty and pro Plautianus shared the favors of Seve obscurity as well as on the throne. H invested with as much power as his at Rome, and in the provinces, and he wanted but the name of emperor his equal. His table was served with delicate meats than that of the em when he walked in the public stre received the most distinguishing h and a number of criers ordered th

citizens, as well as the meanest bego make way for the favorite of the or, and not to fix their eyes upon He was concerned in all the rapine destruction which was committed h the empire, and he enriched hmith the possessions of those who had crificed to the emperor's cruelty or . To complete his triumph, and to himself still greater, Plautianus mar is favorite daughter Plautilla to Cara he son of the emperor, and so eager e emperor to indulge his inclinations , and in every other respect, that he d he loved Plautianus so much, tha uld even wish to die before him. rriage of Caracalla with Plautill nded with serious consequences. of Severus had complied with great nce, and though Plautilla was ami her manners, commanding in as d of a beautiful countenance, yet ng prince often threatened to punish ghty and imperious behaviour as he succeeded to the throne. Plautil orted the whole to her father, and his daughter from the vengeance of lla, Plautianus conspired against the r and his son. The conspiracy was ed, and Severus forgot his attach o Plautianus, and the favors he had upon him when he heard of his . The wicked minister was imme put to death, and Plautilla banished island of Lipari, with her brother , where seven years after she was death by order of Caracalla, A. D. Plautilla had two children, a son ed in his childhood, and a daughter Caracalla murdered in the arms of ther. *Dion. Cass.*

TILLA, a daughter of Plautianus, rite minister of Severus. *Vid.* Plau—The mother of the emperor descended of a noble family.

ECCIUS PLAUTUS, a comic poet Sarsina in Umbria. Fortune proved to him, and from competence he uced to the meanest poverty by en in a commercial line. To main self he entered into the family of , as a common servant, and while he ployed in grinding corn, he some dicated a few moments to the co se. Some however confute this ac false, and support that Plautus was liged to the laborious employments e-house for his maintenance. He 5 comedies, of which only 19 are He died about 184 years before ristian era, and Varro, his learned countryman, wrote this stanza which deserved to be engraved on his tomb:—

Postquam morte captus est Plautus,
Comœdia luget, scena est deserta;
Deinde risus, ludus, jocusque, & numeri
Innumeri simul omnes collacrymârunt.

The plays of Plautus were universally esteemed at Rome, and the purity, the energy, and the elegance of his language, were to other writers considered as objects of imitation. and Varro, whose judgment is great and generally decisive, declares, that if the Muses were willing to speak Latin, they would speak in the language of Plautus. In the Augustan age, however, when the Roman language became more pure and refined, the comedies of Plautus did not appear free from inaccuracy. The poet when compared to the more elegant expressions of a Terence. was censured for his negligence in versification, his low wit, execrable puns, and disgusting obscenities. Yet, however censured as to language or sentiments, Plautus continued to be a favorite on the stage, if his expressions were not choice or delicate, yet it was universally admitted, that he was more happy than other comic writers in his pictures, the incidents of his plays were more varied, the acts more interesting, the characters more truly displayed, and the catastrophe more natural. In the reign of the emperor Diocletian, his comedies were still acted in the public theatres, and no greater compliment can be paid to his abilities as a comic writer, and no greater censure can be passed upon his successors in dramatic composition, than to observe that for 500 years with all the disadvantage of obsolete language and diction, in spite of the change of manners, and the revolutions of government he commanded, and received that applause which no other writer dared to dispute with him. *Varro. apud. Quintil.* 10, c. 1. *Cic. de offic.* 1, &c.— *De orat.* 3, &c.—*Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 58, 170. *de art poet.* 54, & 270.

PLAUTUS ÆLIĀNUS, a high priest who consecrated the capitol in the reign of Vespasian. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 53.

PLĒIĀDES or VERGĬLIÆ, a name given to seven of the daughters of Atlas by Pleione or Æthra, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades near the back of the bull in the Zodiac. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Sterope and Celeno. They all, except Merope, who married Sisyphus king of Corinth, had some of the im-

immortal gods for their suitors. On that account therefore Merope's star is dim and obscure among the rest of her sisters, because she married a mortal. The word Pleiades is derived from the Greek work πλεῖν, *to sail*, because that constellation shows the time most favorable to navigators, which is in the spring. The name of Vergiliæ they derive from ver, *the spring*. They are sometimes called Atlantides, from their father, or Hesperides from the gardens of that name, which belonged to Atlas. *Hygin. fab.* 192. *P. A.* 2, c. 22.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 293. *Fast.* 5, v. 106 & 170.—*Hesiod. oper. & dies.*—*Homer. Od.* 5.—*Horat.* 4, od. 14.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 138. l. 4, 233.—Seven poets, who from their number have received the name of Pleiades. They lived near the age of Philadelphus Ptolomy king of Egypt. Their names were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus the younger.

Pleiōne, one of the Oceanides who married Atlas, king of Mauritania, by whom she had twelve daughters and a son called Hyas. Seven of the daughters were changed in o a constellation called Pleiades, and the rest into another called Hyades. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, v. 84.

Plemmyrium, a promontory with a small castle of that name in the bay of Syracuse. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 692.

Plemneus, a king of Sicyon, son of Peratus. His children always died as soon as born, till Ceres pitying his misfortune, offered herself as a nurse to his wife, as she was going to be brought to bed. The child lived by the care and protection of the goddess, and Plemneus was no sooner acquainted with the dignity of his nurse, than he raised her a temple. *Paus.* 2, c. 5, & 11.

Pleurātus, a king of Illyricum.

Pleuron, a son of Ætolus, who married Xantippe, the daughter of Dorus, by whom he had Agenor. He founded a city in Ætolia on the Evenus, which bore his name. *Apollod* 1, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 13—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 382.

Plexaure, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*

Plexippus, a son of Thestius, brother to Althæa, the wife of Œneus. He was killed by his nephew Meleager, in hunting the Calydonian boar. His brother Toxeus shared his fate.——A son of Phineus and Cleopatra, brother to Pandion, king of Athens. *Apollod.*

C. Plinius Secundus, surnamed *the elder*, was born at Verona, of a noble family. He distinguished himself in the field, and after he had been made one of the augurs at Rome, he was appoint[illegible] tor of Spain. In his public c[illegible] did not neglect the pleasures of [illegible] the day was employed in the [illegible] tion of the affairs of his provinc[illegible] night was dedicated to study. [illegible] ment of time was precious to h[illegible] meals one of his servants read to [illegible] valuable for their information, and he immediately made copious e[illegible] memorandum book. Even while himself after bathing, his ame[illegible] called away from surrounding d[illegible] he was either employed in listen[illegible] ther, or in dictating himself. [illegible] so earnestly devoted to learni[illegible] appeared too laborious, no [illegible] too troublesome. He deemed [illegible] ment lost which was not dedicat[illegible] and from these reasons he nev[illegible] at Rome but in a chariot, an[illegible] he went he was always accompa[illegible] amanuensis. He even censured [illegible] Pliny the younger, because h[illegible] dulged himself with a walk, [illegible] observed that he might have emp[illegible] moments to better advantage. [illegible] rary pursuits made him forget [illegible] affairs, his prudence, his abilit[illegible] purity and innocence of his char[illegible] him known and respected. He w[illegible] and admired by the emperors [illegible] Vespasian, and he received fro[illegible] the favors which a virtuous pri[illegible] offer and an honest subject receiv[illegible] was at Misenum, where he comm[illegible] fleet, which was then station[illegible] Pliny was surprised at the sudd[illegible] ance of a cloud of dust and ashes [illegible] then ignorant of the cause which [illegible] it, and he immediately set sail [illegible] vessel for mount Vesuvius, wh[illegible] last discovered to have made [illegible] eruption. The sight of a numbe[illegible] that fled from the coast to avoi[illegible] ger, might have deterred another [illegible] curiosity of Pliny, excited him t[illegible] with more boldness, and tho' his [illegible] often covered with stones and [illegible] were continually thrown up by [illegible] tain, yet he landed on the coast. [illegible] was deserted by the inhabitants, [illegible] remained there during the night, [illegible] to observe the mountain, which [illegible] obscurity appeared to be one [illegible] blaze. He was soon disturbed b[illegible] ful earthquake, and the contrary [illegible] the morrow prevented him from [illegible] to Misenum. The eruptions of [illegible] no encreased, and at last the fire [illegible] the place where the philosopher [illegible] observations. Pliny endeavoured

ie, but though he was supported by his servants, he was unable to escape, on fell down, suffocated by the thick that surrounded him, and the intolerable stench of sulphureous matter. His was found three days after, and decently buried by his nephew, who was then tenum with the fleet. This memorable ent happened in the 79th year of the tian era, and the philosopher who perished by the eruptions of the volcano, has called by some the martyr of nature. as then in the 56th year of his age. e works which he composed none are but his natural history in 37 books, a work as Pliny the younger says, full dition, and as varied as nature itself. s of the stars, the heavens, wind, rain, minerals, trees, flowers, and plants, an account of all living animals, fishes, and beasts; a geographical tion of every place on the globe, history of every art and science, merce and navigation, with their progress and several improvements. happy in his descriptions as a naturalist he writes with force and energy, and h many of his ideas and conjectures metimes ill founded, yet he possesses ecundity of imagination, and vivacity precision, which are requisite to treat ject with propriety, and to render an y of nature pleasing, interesting, and all instructive. His style possesses e graces of the Augustan age, it has r their purity, elegance, or the simplibut is rather cramped, obscure, and imes unintelligible. Yet for all this ever been admired and esteemed, t may be called a compilation of thing which had been written before his age on the various subjects which ats, and a judicious collection from olt excellent treatises which had been ofed on the various productions of . Pliny was not ashamed to mention e authors which he quoted, he speaks m with admiration, and while he he greatest compliment to their abilihis encomiums show in the strongest the goodness, the sensibility, and the ousness of his own mind. He had 160 volumes of remarks and annotations on the various authors which he had and so great was the opinion in his porary of his erudition and abilitat a man called Larius Lutinius offto buy his notes and observations for ous sum of about 32 pl. English . The philosopher, who was humanh and independent, rejected the offer, is compilations, after his death, came into the hands of his nephew Pliny. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, c. 69, l. 13, c. 20. l. 15, c. 53.—*Plin. ep.* &c.

C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, surnamed the *younger*, was son of L. Cæcilius by the sister of Pliny the elder. He was adopted by his uncle, whose name he assumed, and whose estates and goods he inherited. He received the greatest part of his education under Quintilian, and at the age of 19 he appeared at the bar, where he distinguished himself so much by his eloquence, that he, with Tacitus, were reckoned the two greatest orators of their age. He did not make his profession an object of gain like the rest of the Roman orators, but he refused fees from the richest as well as from the poorest of his clients, and declared that he cheerfully employed himself for the protection of innocence, the relief of the indigent, and the detection of vice. He published many of his harangues and orations, which have been lost. When Trajan was invested with the imperial purple, Pliny was created consul by the emperor. This honor the consul acknowledged in a celebrated panegyric which, at the request of the Roman senate, and in the name of the whole empire, he pronounced on Trajan. Some time after he presided over Pontus and Bithynia, in the office and with the power, of pro-consul, and by his humanity and philanthropy the subject was freed from the burden of partial taxes, and the persecution which had been begun against the christians of his province was stopped when Pliny solemnly declared to the emperor that the followers of Christ were a meek and inoffensive sect of men, that their morals were pure and innocent, that they were free from all crimes, and that they voluntarily bound themselves by the most solemn oaths to abstain from vice, and to relinquish every sinful pursuit. If he rendered himself popular in his province, he was not less respected at Rome. He was there the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, great without arrogance, affable in his behaviour and an example of good breeding, sobriety, temperance and modesty. As a father and a husband his character was amiable; as a subject, he was faithful to his prince, and as a magistrate, he was candid, open and compassionate. His native country shared among the rest, his unbounded benevolence, and Comum, a small town of Insubria which gave him birth, boasted of his liberality in the valuable and choice library of books which he collected there. He also contributed towards the expences which attended the education of his countrymen, and liberally spent part of his estate for the advance-

sesterces, about 300l. *I would not*, continued he, *be so moderate, were I not assured from your modesty, and disinterestedness, that the smallness of the present will render it acceptable.* He died in the 52d year of his age, A. D. 113. He had written an history of his own times, which is lost. It is said that Tacitus did not begin his history till he had found it impossible to persuade Pliny to undertake that laborious task, and indeed what could not have been expected from the panegyrist of Trajan, if Tacitus acknowledged himself inferior to him in delineating the character of the times. Some suppose, but falsely, that Pliny wrote the lives of illustrious men, universally ascribed to Cornelius Nepos. He also wrote poetry, but his verses have all perished, and nothing of his learned works remains but his panegyric on the emperor Trajan, and 10 books of letters, which he himself collected and prepared for the public, from a numerous and respectable correspondence. These letters contain many curious and interesting facts, they abound with many anecdotes of the generosity and the humane sentiments of the writer. They are written with elegance and great purity, and the reader every where discovers that affability, that condescension and philanthropy which so egregiously marked the advocate of the christians. These letters are esteemed by some, equal to the voluminous epistles of Cicero. In his panegyric, Pliny's stile is florid and brilliant, he has used, to the greatest advantage, the liberties of the panegyrist, and the eloquence of the courtier. His ideas are new and refined, but his diction is distinguished by that affectation and pomposity which marked the reign of Trajan. *Plin. ep.—Vossius.—Sidonius.*

Crat. 1.—*Homer. Il.*

PLISTĪNUS, a brothe
shepherd who saved th
and Remus. He was
which happened betwee

PLISTOĀNAX & PL
Pausanias, was general
nian armies in the Pelop
was banished from his
for 19 years, and was
by order of the orac
reigned 68 years. H
Plistarchus.

PLISTUS, a river of
the bay of Corinth.

PLOTÆ, small island
Ætolia.

PLOTĪNA POMPEIA,
married Trajan while h
man. She entered Rom
with her husband when
peror. She distinguishe
fability of her behaviour,
liberal offices to the p
She accompanied Traja
at his death she brough
Rome, and still enjoyed
titles of a Roman emp
who, by her means, h
vacant throne. At her
she was ranked among
ceived divine honors, w
the superstition of the ti
deserve, from her regar
the prosperity of the
for her private virtues.

PLOTINOPŎLIS, a to
by the emperor Traja
name from Plotina, the
Another in Dacia.

PLOTĪNUS, a Plato

which proved fatal to the emperor ly terminated the life of the philoso-. He saved himself by flight, and the wing year he retired to Rome, where ublicly taught philosophy. His school frequented by people of every sex, age, quality; by senators, as well as by ples, and so great was the opinion of the, lic of his honesty and candor, that y, on their death bed, left all their ffions to his care, and entrusted their dren to him, as to a superior being. was the favorite of all the Romans, and le he charmed the populace by the e of his eloquence, and the senate by doctrines, the emperor Gallienus courted d and admired the extent of his learning. it even said that the emperor and the ress Salonina intended to re-build a de- city of Campania, and to appoint the sopher over it, that there he might ex- mentally know, while he presided over ony of philosophers, the validity and ase of the ideal laws of the republic of o. This plan was not executed, through envy and the malice of the enemies of ginus. The philosopher, at last become less and infirm, returned to Campania, re the liberality of his friends for a le maintained man. He died A. D. , in the 66th year of his age, and as he ired he declared that he made his last most violent efforts to give up what e was most divine in him and in the of the universe. Amidst the great qua- s of the philosopher, we discover some rious singularities. Plotinus never per- ted his picture to be taken, and he ob- ed that to see a painting of himself in following age, was beneath the notice an enlightened mind. These reasons induced him to conceal the day, the r, and the place of his birth. He never de use of medicines, and though his bo- was often debilitated by abstinence or much study, he despised to have re- rse to a physician, and thought that it uld degrade the gravity of a philosopher. writings have been collected by his pu- Porphyry. They consist of 54 differ- treatises divided into six equal parts. ey are written with great spirit and vi- ity, but the reasonings are abstruse, and subjects metaphysical.

Plotius Crispinus, a stoic philoso- er and poet, whose verses were very ine- ant.—— Gallus, a native of Lugdunum o taught grammar at Rome, and had cero among his pupils. *Cic. de Orat.* —— iphus, a man made senator by Vespasian *cit. Hist.* 3.——A centurion in Cæsar's my.—— Tucca, a friend of Horace and of Virgil, who made him his heir. He was selected by Augustus, with Varius, to review the Æneid of Virgil. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5. v. 40.——A poet in the age of the great Marius.

Plutarchus, a native of Chæronea, descended of a respectable family. His father, whose name is unknown, was distinguished for his learning and virtues, and his grandfather, called Lamprias, was also as conspicuous, for his eloquence and the fecundity of his genius. Under Ammonius, a reputable teacher at Delphi, Plutarch was made acquainted with philosophy and mathematics, and so well established was his character, that he was appointed by his countrymen, while yet very young, to go to the Roman pro-consul in their name, upon an affair of the most important nature. This commission he executed with honor to himself, and with success for his country. He afterwards travelled in quest of knowledge, and after he had visited like a philosopher and an historian, the territories of Egypt and Greece, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. His reputation made his school frequented. The emperor Trajan admired his abilities, and honored him with the office of consul, and appointed him governor of Illyricum. After the death of his imperial benefactor, Plutarch removed from Rome to Chæronea, where he lived in the greatest tranquility, respected by his fellow citizens, and raised to all the honors which his native town could bestow. In this peaceful and solitary retreat, Plutarch closely applied himself to study, and wrote the greatest part of his works, and particularly his lives. He died in an advanced old age at Chæronea, about the 140th year of the christian era. Plutarch had five children by his wife, called Timoxena, four sons and one daughter. Two of the sons and the daughter died when young, and those that survived were called Plutarch and Lamprias, and the latter did honor to his father's memory by giving to the world an accurate catalogue of his writings. In his private and public character the historian of Chæronea was the friend of discipline. He boldly asserted the natural right of mankind, liberty; but he recommended obedience and submissive deference to magistrates, as necessary to preserve the peace of society. He supported that the most violent and dangerous public factions, arose too often from private disputes and from misunderstanding. To render himself more intelligent he always carried a common place book with him, and he preserved with the greatest care whatever judicious observations fell in the course of

of converſation. The moſt eſteemed of his works are his lives of illuſtrious men, of which he examines and delineates the different characters with wonderful ſkill and impartiality. He neither miſrepre ſents the virtues, nor hides the foibles of his heroes. He writes with preciſion and with fidelity, and though his diction is neither pure nor elegant, yet there is energy and animation, and in many deſcriptions he is inferior to no hiſtorian. In ſome of his narrations, however, he is often too circumſtantial, his remarks are often injudicious, and when he compares the heroes of Greece with thoſe of Rome, the candid reader can eaſily remember which ſide of the Adriatic gave the hiſtorian birth. Some have accuſed him of not knowing the genealogy of his heroes, and have cenſured him for his ſuperſtition, yet for all this, he is the moſt entertaining, the moſt inſtructive, and intereſting of all the writers of antient hiſtory, and were a man of true taſte and judgment aſked what book he wiſhed to ſave from deſtruction, of all the profane compoſitions of antiquity he would without heſitation reply, the lives of Plutarch. In his moral treatiſes, Plutarch appears in a different character, and his miſguided philoſophy, and erroneous doctrines, render ſome of theſe inferior compoſitions puerile and diſguſting. They however contain many uſeful leſſons and curious facts, and though they are compoſed without connection, compiled without judgment, and often abound with improbable ſtories, and falſe reaſonings, yet they contain much information, and many uſeful reflections. *Plut.*——A native of Eretria, during the Peloponneſian war. He was defeated by the Macedonians. *Plut. in Phoc.*

PLUTIA, a town of Sicily.

PLUTO, ſon of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his lot the kingdom of hell, and whatever lies under the earth, and as ſuch he became the god of the infernal regions, of death and funerals. From his functions and the place he inhabited, he received different names. He was called Dis, Hades, or Ades, Clytopolon, Agelaſtus, Orcus. &c. As the place of his reſidence was obſcure and gloomy, all the goddeſſes refuſed to marry him, but he determined to obtain by force what was denied to his ſolicitations. As he once viſited the iſland of Sicily, after a violent earthquake, he ſaw Proſerpine the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, with a croud of female attendants. He became enamoured of her, and immediate ried her away upon his chariot dra four horſes. To make his retre unknown, he opened himſelf a through the earth, by ſtriking it trident in the lake of Cyane in S according to others, on the borders Cephiſus in Attica. Proſerpine ca on her attendants for help, but in v ſhe became the wife of her raviſher, queen of hell. Pluto is generally ſented as holding a trident with tw he has alſo keys in his hands to i that whoever enters his kingdom c return. He is looked upon as a ha ed and inexorable god, with a g diſmal countenance, and from th no temples were raiſed to his hon the reſt of the ſuperior gods. H tims, and particularly a bull, were ſacrifices which were offered to h their blood was not ſprinkled on t or received in veſſels as at other ſ but it was permitted to run down earth, as if it were to penetrate the realms of the god. The Sy yearly ſacrificed to him black bu the fountain o Cyane, where acco the received traditions, he had dif with Proſerpine. Among plants, preſs, the narciſſus, and the maid were ſacred to him, as alſo every thin was deemed inauſpicious, particul number two. According to ſom antients, Pluto ſat on a throne of from which iſſued the rivers Lethe tus, Phlegethon and Acheron. T Cerberus watched at his feet, the hovered around him, Proſerpine ſ left hand, and near to the godde the Eumenides, with their heads with ſnakes. The Parcæ occupied t and they each held in their hands t bols of their office, the diſtaff, the and the ſciſſars. Pluto is called the father of the Eumenides. Du war of the gods, and the Titans, the made a helmet, which rendered t inviſible, and gave it to Pluto. Pe armed with it when he conquered gons. *Heſiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.*— 1, &c.—*Hygin.* fab. 155. *P. A.* *Theb.* 8.—*Diod.* 5. *Ovid. Met.* 5, *Pauſ.* 2. c. 36.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 1 *Cic. de nat. D.* 2, c. 26.—*Plato.* *Euripid. in Med. Hippol.*—*Æſchyl. Prom.*—*Varro. L. L.* 4.—*Catull. ep.* 3 *G.* 4, v. 502. *Æn.* 6. v. 273. l. 8, —*Lucan.* 6, v. 715.—*Horat* 2, 18.—*Senec. in Herc. fur.*

PLUTONIUM, a place of Phryg

PLUTUS, ſon of Jaſion or Ja

res, the goddess of corn, has been confounded by many of the mythologists with Pluto, though plainly distinguished from him as being the god of riches. He was brought up by the goddess of peace, and on that account. Pax was represented at Athens, as holding the god of wealth in her lap. The Greeks spoke of him as of a blind divinity. They represented him as lame, because he distributed riches indiscriminately, he was lame, because he came slow and gradually, but had wings to intimate that he flew away with more velocity, when he approached mankind. *Lucian in Tim.*—*Pauf.* 9, c. 16, & 26.—*Hygin. P. A. Astrph. in. Plut.*—*Diod.* 5.

PLUVIUS, a surname of Jupiter. He was invoked by that name among the Romans, whenever the earth was parched up with continual heat, and was in want of refreshing rains. He had an altar in the temple on the capitol. *Tibull.* 1, *el.* 7, v. 26.

PLYNTERIA, a festival among the Greeks, in honor of Aglauros, or rather of Minerva, who received from the daughter of Cecrops the name of Aglauros. The word seems to be derived from πλυνειν to wash, because, during the solemnity, they washed the statue of the goddess and washed it. The day on which it was observed, was universally looked upon as unfortunate and inauspicious, and on that account, no person was permitted to appear in the temples, as they were purposely surrounded with ropes. The arrival of Miltiades in Athens that day, was deemed very unfortunate, but however, the success that ever after attended him, proved it to be otherwise. It was necessary at this festival to bear in procession a clutter of figs, which intimated the rudeness of civilization among the first inhabitants of the earth, as figs served them for food after they had found a dislike for acorns. *Pollux.*

PNIGEUS, a village of Egypt.

POBLICIUS, a lieutenant of Pompey in Spain.

PODALIRIUS, a son of Æsculapius and Ocione. He was one of the pupils of the centaur Chiron, and he made himself under him such a master of medicine, that during the Trojan war, the Greeks invited him to their camp, to stop a pestilence which had baffled the skill of all their physicians. Some however suppose, that he went to the Trojan war not in the capacity of a physician in the Grecian army, but as a warrior, attended by his brother Machaon, in 30 ships, with soldiers from Œchalia, Ithome, and Trica. At his return from the Trojan war, Podalirius was shipwrecked on the coast of Caria, where he cured of the falling sickness, a daughter of the king of the place. He fixed his habitation there, and built two towns, one of which he called Syrna, by the name of his wife. The Carians, after his death built him a temple, and paid him divine honors. *Dictys. Cret.*—*Q. Smyrn.* 6, & 9.—*Ovid. de Art. am.* 2, *Trist. el.* 6.—*Pauf.* 3.——A Rutulian engaged in the wars of Æneas and Turnus. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 304.

PODARCE, a daughter of Danaus.

PODARCES, a son of Iphiclus of Thessaly, who went to the Trojan war.—The first name of Priam. When Troy was taken by Hercules, he was redeemed from slavery by his sister Hesione, and from thence received the name of Priam. *Vid.* Priamus.

PODARES, a general of Mantinea, in the age of Epaminondas. *Pauf.* 8, c. 9.

PODARGE, one of the Harpyes, mother of two of the horses of Achilles, by the Zephyrs. The word intimates the swiftness of her feet.

PODARGUS, a charioteer of Hector.

POEAS, son of Thaumacus, was among the Argonauts.——The father of Philoctetes. The son is often called *Pœantia proles*, on account of his father. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 45.

POECILE, a celebrated portico at Athens. It received its name from the variety (ποικιλος) of paintings which it contained. It was there that Zeno kept his school, and the stoics also received their lessons there, whence their name, *à στοα, a porch.* The Pœcile was adorned, among many others, with a picture of the siege and sacking of Troy, the battle of Theseus against the Amazons, and the fight between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians at Œnoe in Argolis. The only reward which Miltiades obtained after the battle of Marathon, was to have his picture drawn more conspicuous than that of the rest of the officers that fought with him, in the representation which was made of the engagement, which was hung up in the Pœcile, in commemoration of that celebrated victory. *C. Nep.* 1.—*Pauf.* 1.—*Plin.* 35.

POENI, a name given to the Carthaginians. It seems to be a corruption of the word *Phœni* or *Phœnices*, as the Carthaginians were of Phœnician origin.

POEON. *Vid.* Pæon.

POEONIA, a part of Macedonia. *Vid.* Pæonia.

POEUS, a part of mount Pindus.

POGON, a harbour of the Trœzenians on the coast of the Peloponnesus. It received this name on account of its appearing to come

come forward before the town of Trœzene as the *beard*, (πωγων,) does from the chin. *Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2.

Pola, a city of Istria, founded by the Colchians. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.

Polemocratia, a queen of Thrace, who fled to Brutus, after the murder of Cæsar. She retired from her kingdom because her subjects had lately murdered her husband.

Pŏlĕmon, a youth of Athens, son of Philostratus. He was much given to debauchery and extravagance, and spent the greatest part of his life in riot and drunkenness. He once when intoxicated, entered the school of Xenocrates, while the philosopher was giving his pupils a lecture upon the effects of intemperance, and he was so struck with the eloquence of the academician, and the force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced the dissipated life he had led, and applied himself totally to the study of philosophy. He was then in the 30th year of his age, and from that time he never drank any other liquor but water, and after the death of Xenocrates he succeeded in the school where his reformation had been effected. He died about 272 years before Christ, in an extreme old age. *Diog. in vitâ.*—*Horat.* 2, sat. 3 v. 254.——A son of Zeno the rhetorician, made king of Pontus, by Antony. He attended his patron in his expedition against Parthia. After the battle of Actium he was received into favor by Augustus, though he had fought in the cause of Antony. He was killed some time after by the barbarians near the Palus Mæotis, against whom he had made war. *Strab.*—*Dion.*——His son of the same name was confirmed on his father's throne by the Roman emperors, and the province of Cilicia was also added to his kingdom, by Claudius.——An officer in the army of Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 7, c. 1, &c.——A rhetorician at Rome. He died in the reign of Nero. He wrote a poem on weights and measures, still extant. He was master to Persius the celebrated satyrist.——A sophist of Laodicea in Asia Minor, in the reign of Adrian. He was often sent to the emperor with an embassy by his countrymen, which he executed with great success. He was greatly favored by Adrian, from whom he exacted much money. In the 56th year of his age he buried himself alive, as he labored with the gout. He wrote declamations in Greek.

Polias, a surname of Minerva, as protectress of cities.

Polieia, a festival at Thebes in honor of Apollo, who was represented there with grey hair, (πολιος) contrary to t tice of all other places. The vict bull, but when it happened once bull could be found, an ox was tak the cart and sacrificed. From t the sacrifice of laboring oxen was lawful, though before it was look as a capital crime.

Poliorcĕtes, (*destroyer of cit* name given to Demetrius, son of nus. *Plut. in Demet.*

Polisma, a town of Troas, Simois.

Polistrătus, an Epicurean pher, born the same day as Hipp with whom he always lived in th ct intimacy. They both died at t hour. *Diog.*—*Val. Max.* 1.

Polites, a son of Priam and killed by Pyrrhus in his father's p *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 526.

Polla Argentaria, the wif poet Lucan. She assisted her hus correcting the three first books of h salia.

Pollentia, a town of Liguria famous for wool. There was a cel battle fought there between the Rom Alaric, king of the Huns, about t year of the Christian era, in which mer, according to some, obtai victory. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.

Pollio, C. Asinius, a Roman under the reign of Augustus. He guished himself as much by his cl and writings as by his exploits in t He defeated the Dalmatians, and the cause of Antony against August patronized with great liberality th Virgil and Horace, who have immo him in their writings. He was who raised a public library at Ro indeed his example was afterwards ed by many of the emperors. He his library the statues of all the men of every age, and Vario was person whose statue was placed th ing his life time. He was with J when he crossed the Rubicon. He w ly esteemed by Augustus when he come one of his adherents, after the Antony. Pollio wrote some tragedi tions, and an history which was divi 17 books. All these compositions and nothing remains of his writings a few letters to Cicero. He die 80th year of his age A. D. 4.—*P* c. 86.—*Horat.* 2, od. 1. *Sat.* 10, *Virg. Ecl.* 3 & 4.—*Val. Max.* 8, *Quint.* 10.——A man accused of before Tiberius, and acquitted. H wards conspired against Nero, &c.

l. 15, c. 56.——One of the friends gustus. He used to feed his fishes with n flesh. This cruelty was discovered one of his servants broke a glass in resence of Augustus, who had been d to a feast. The master ordered the x to be seized, but he threw himself feet of the emperor, and begged him forfeit, and not to suffer him to be de- d by fishes. Upon this the causes of prehension were examined, and Au- s astonished at the barbarity of his ste, caused the servant to be dismiss- d the fish ponds to be filled up, and ystal glasses of Pollio to be broken ces.——A man who poisoned Bri- s, at the instigation of Nero.—— torian in the age of Constantine the ——A sophist in the age of Pompey reat.——A friend of the emperor an.

LIS, a commander of the Lacedæmo- ect at Naxos. *Diod.*

LIUS FELIX, a friend of the poet to whom he dedicated his second

LUTIA, a daughter of L. Vetus, put th by order of Nero, &c. *Tacit.* 16. c. 30 & 11.

LUX, a son of Jupiter, by Leda the of Tyndarus. He was brother to [*Vid. Castor.*]——A writer in the of Commodus. He died in the 58th f his age. *Vid.* Julius Pollux.

TIS, a king of Thrace, in the time Trojan war.

US, a celebrated Grecian actor.—— hist of Agrigentum.

USCA, a town of Latium, formerly ital of the Volsci. The inhabitants d Pollustini. *Liv.* 2, c. 39.

YANUS, a native of Macedonia, ote eight books in Greek of strata- which he dedicated to the emperors ius and Verus, while they were ma- r against the Parthians. This com- n is extant. He wrote also other which have been lost, among which n history with a description of the of Thebes.——A friend of Philo- en.

LYANUS, a mountain of Macedonia, Pindus.

LYARCHUS, the brother of a queen of ne, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.

LYBIDAS, a general after the death of polis the Lacedæmonian. He redu- Olynthus.

LYBIUS or POLYÆUS, a king of Co- who married Periboea, whom some called Merope. He was son of Mer- by Chthonophyle, the daughter of Sicyon, king of Sicyon. He permitted his wife, who had no children, to adopt and educate as her own son, Œdipus, who had been found by his shepherds exposed in the woods. He had a daughter called Lysianassa, whom he gave in marriage to Talaus, son of Bias king of Argos. As he had no male child, he left his kingdom to Adrastus, who had been banished from his throne, and who had fled for protection to Corinth. *Hygin.* fab. 66.—*Pausf.* 2, c. 6.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.

POLYBIUS, a native of Megalopolis in Peloponnesus, son of Lycortas. He was early initiated in the duties, and made acquainted with the qualifications, of a statesman by his father, who was a strong supporter of the Achæan League, and under him Philopœmen was taught the art of war. In Macedonia he distinguished himself by his valor against the Romans, and when Perseus had been conquered he was carried to the capital of Italy as a prisoner of war. But he was not long buried in the obscurity of a dungeon, Scipio and Fabius were acquainted with his uncommon abilities as a warrior and as a man of learning, and they made him their friend by kindness and attention. Polybius was not insensible of their merit, he accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and was present at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. In the midst of his prosperity, however, he felt the distresses of his country, which had been reduced into a Roman province, and like a true patriot, he relieved its wants and eased its servitude by making use of the influence which he had acquired by his acquaintance with the most powerful Romans. After the death of his friend and benefactor Scipio, he retired from Rome, and passed the rest of his days at Megalopolis, where he enjoyed the comforts and honors which every good man can receive from the gratitude of his citizens, and from the self-satisfaction which attends a humane, and benevolent heart. He died in the 82d year of his age, about 121 years before Christ, of a wound which he had received by a fall from his horse. He wrote an universal history in Greek, divided into 40 books, which began at the wars of Rome with the Carthaginians, and finished with the conquest of Macedonia by Paulus. The greatest part of this valuable history is lost; the five first books are extant, and of the 12 following the fragments are numerous. The history of Polybius is admired for its authenticity, and he is perhaps the only historian among the Greeks, who was experimentally and professedly acquainted with the military operations, and the

the political measures of which he makes mention. He has been recommended in every age and country as the best master in the art of war, and nothing can more effectually prove the esteem in which he was held among the Romans, than to mention that Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar, perused his history with the greatest attention, epitomized it, and often retired from the field where he had drawn his sword against Octavius and Antony, to read the instructive page which described the great actions of his ancestors. Polybius, however great and entertaining, is censured by some for his unnecessary digressions, for his uncouth and ill digested narrations, for his negligence, and the inaccurate arrangement of his words. But every where there is instruction to be found, information to be collected, and curious facts to be obtained, and it reflects not much honor upon Livy for calling the historian, from whom he has copied whole books almost word for word, without gratitude or acknowledgment, *haud quaquam spernendus auctor.* Dionysius also of Halicarnassus, is one of his most violent accusers, but the historian has rather exposed his ignorance of true criticism, than discovered inaccuracy or inelegance. *Plut. in Phil. in præc.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 45.—*Pauf.* 8, c. 30.——A freed man of Augustus. *Suet.*——A physician.——A soothsayer of Corinth.

POLYBŒA, a daughter of Amyclas and Diomede, sister to Hyacinthus. *Pauf.* 3, c. 19.

POLYBŌTES, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos, as he was walking across the Ægean. *Pauf.* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin. in præf. fab.*

POLYBUS, a king of Egypt in the time of the Trojan war.——One of Penelope's suitors. *Ovid. Heroid.* 1.——A king of Sicyon.—A king of Corinth. *Vid.* Polybius.

POLYCAON, a son of Lelex. He received divine honors after death with his wife Medene, at Lacedæmon, where he had reigned. *Pauf.* 4, c. 1, &c.——A son of Butes, who married a daughter of Hyllus.

POLYCASTE, the youngest of the daughters of Nestor. According to some authors she married Telemachus, when he visited her father's court in quest of Ulysses.

POLYCHARES, a rich Messenian, said to have been the cause of the war which was kindled between the Spartans and his countrymen, which was called the first Messenian war.

POLYCLEA, the mother of Thessalus, &c.

POLYCLES, an Athenian in the time of Demetrius, &c.—*Polyæn.* 5 —— athlete, often crowned at the fe games of the Greeks. He had Jupiter's grove at Olympia. *Pa*

POLYCLITUS, a celebrated f Sicyon, about 232 years before C was universally reckoned the m artist of his profession among th and the second rank was given t One of his pieces in which he l sented a body guard of the king was so happily executed, and so exact in all its proportions, th looked upon as a most perfect m accordingly called *the Rule.* He quainted with architecture. *Pa* —*Quintil.* 12, c. 10.—— Another about 30 years after.——A favor emperor Nero, put to death by G

POLYCLITUS, an historian of

POLYCRATES, a tyrant of Sa known for the continual flow of tune which always attended him. came very powerful, and made hi ter, not only of the neighbouri but also of some cities on th Asia. He had a fleet of a hundre war, and was so universally respe Amasis, the king of Egypt, made a alliance with him. The Egyptian however, terrified by his contin perity, advised him to chequer h ments, by relinquishing some of favorite objects. Polycrates and threw into the sea a beautifu most valuable of his jewels. The loss of so precious a seal, afflicted some time, but a few days after, h as a present, a large fish in whose jewel was found. Amasis no soo this, than he rejected all alliance tyrant of Samos, and observed, th or later his good fortune woul Some time after Polycrates visited on the Mæander, where he had be by Orontes the governor. Here ignominiously put to death, merel the governor wished to terminate perity of Polycrates. The daugh lycrates had dissuaded her father ing to the house of Orontes, on the bad dreams which she had her advice was despised. *Pauf* 8 *Strab.* 14.—*Herod.* 1. 3, c. 39, sophist of Athens, who to engage lic attention, wrote a panegyric and Clytemnestra. *Quintil.* 2, c. An antient statuary.

POLYCRITA, or POLYCRITE, woman of Naxos, who became of Diogneius, the general of th reans, &c. *Polyæn.* 8.——Anothe

[illegible]ros, who died through excess of joy. *de clar. Mul.*

[illegible]YCRĬTUS, a man who wrote the [illegible] Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily.

[illegible]LYCTOR, the husband of Stygna, one [illegible] Danaides. *Apollod* 2, c. 1.——The [illegible] of Pisander, one of Penelope's suitors. [illegible] an athlete of Elis. It is said that he [illegible]ed a victory at Olympia by bribing [illegible]ersary, who was superior to him in [illegible]h and courage. *Paus.* 5, c. 21

[illegible]YDĂMAS, a Trojan, son of Antenor [illegible]eano, the sister of Hecuba. He mar[illegible]ycaste, a natural daughter of Priam. [illegible]cuted by some of having betrayed [illegible]try to the Greeks. *Dares. Phry.* [illegible] son of Panthous, born the same [illegible] Hector. He was inferior to none [illegible]Trojans, except Hector, who fought [illegible]he Greeks. He was at last killed [illegible], after he had slaughtered a great [illegible] of the enemy. *Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c. [illegible]r. *Il.* 12, &c.——A celebrated athle[illegible] imitated Hercules in whatever he [illegible]He killed a lion with his fist, and it [illegible] that he could stop a chariot with [illegible]d in its most rapid course. He was [illegible] with some of his friends in a cave, [illegible]on a sudden, a large piece of rock [illegible]tumbling down, and while all fled [illegible]he attempted to receive the falling [illegible]nt in his arms. His prodigious [illegible], however, was insufficient, and he [illegible]stantly crushed to pieces under the [illegible] *Paus.* 6, c. 5.——One of Alexander's [illegible], intimate with Parmenio. *Curt.* 4,

[illegible]YDAMNA, the wife of Thonis, king [illegible]pt It is said that she gave Helen a [illegible] powder, which had the wonderful [illegible] of driving away care and melancho[illegible]ner. *Od* 4, v. 228.

[illegible]YDECTES, a king of Sparta, of the [illegible] of the Proclidæ. He was son of [illegible]us. *Paus.* 3, c. 7.——A son of Mag[illegible]ing of the island of Seriphos. He re[illegible] with great kindness Danae and her [illegible]Perseus, who had been exposed on the [illegible] Acrisius. [*Vid. Perseus*] He took [illegible]cular care of the education of Perseus, [illegible]hen he became enamoured of Danae, [illegible]moved her from his kingdom, appre[illegible]e of his resentment. Sometime after [illegible]aid his addresses to Danae, and when [illegible]jected him, he prepared to offer her [illegible]ace. Danae fled to the altar of Mi[illegible] for protection, and Dictys, the bro[illegible] of Polydectes, who had himself saved [illegible] from the sea waters, opposed her ra[illegible]r, and armed himself in her defence. [illegible]this critical moment, Perseus arrived, [illegible] with Medusa's head, he turned into stones Polydectes, with the associates of his guilt. The crown of Seriphos was given to Dictys, who had shewn himself so active in the cause of innocence. *Ovid. Met.* 5, v. 242.—*Hygin. fab.* 63, &c.——A sculptor of Greece. *Plin.*

POLYDEUCĒA, a fountain of Laconia, near Therapne. *Strab.* 9.

POLYDŌRA, a daughter of Peleus king of Thessaly by Antigone, the daughter of Eurytion. She married the river Sperchius, by whom she had Mnestheus. *Apollod.*——One of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*——A daughter of Meleager king of Calydon, who married Protesilaus. She killed herself when she heard that her husband was dead. The wife of Protesilaus is more commonly called Laodamia. [*Vid. Protesilaus.*] *Paus.* 4, c. 2.——A daughter of Pericres.——An island near the Propontis.

POLYDŌRUS, a son of Alcamenes, king of Sparta. He put an end to the war which had been carried on during 20 years, between Messenia and his subjects. During his reign, the Lacedæmonians planted two colonies, one at Crotona, and the other at Locri. He was universally respected. He was assassinated by a nobleman, called Polemarchus. His son Eurycrates succeeded to him. *Paus.* 3.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 204.——A celebrated carver of Rhodes. *Plin.* 34.——A son of Hippomedon, who went with the Epigoni to the second Theban war. *Paus.* 2.——A son of Cadmus and Hermione, who married Nycteis, by whom he had Labdacus, the father of Laius. He had succeeded to the throne of Thebes, when his father had gone to Illyricum. *Apollod.* 3.——A brother of Jason of Pheræ, who killed his brother, and seized upon his possessions. *Diod.* 15.——A son of Priam, killed by Achilles.——Another son of Priam by Hecuba, or according to others by Laothoe, the daughter of Altes, king of Pedasus. As he was young and inexperienced when Troy was besieged by the Greeks, his father removed him to the court of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, and also entrusted to the care of the monarch a large sum of money, and the greatest part of his treasures, till his country was freed from foreign invasion. No sooner was the death of Priam known in Thrace, than Polymnestor made himself master of the riches which were in his possession, and to ensure them the better, he assassinated young Polydorus, and threw his body into the sea, where it was found by Hecuba.—[*Vid. Hecuba.*] According to Virgil, the body of Polydorus was buried near the shore by his assassin, and there grew on his grave a myrtle, whose boughs dropped blood,

blood, when Æneas, going to Italy, attempted to tear them from the tree. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 22, &c. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.——*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 432.—*Homer. Il.* 20.—*Dionys. Orat.* 2, c. 18.

Polygius, a surname of Mercury.

Polygnotus, a celebrated painter of Thasos, about 422 years before the Christian æra. His father's name was Aglaophon. He adorned one of the public porticos of Athens with his paintings, in which he had represented the most striking events of the Trojan war. He particularly excelled in giving grace, liveliness, and expression to his pieces. The Athenians were so pleased with him, that they offered to reward his labors with whatever he pleased to accept. He declined this generous offer, and the Amphictyonic council which was composed of the representatives of the principal cities of Greece, ordered that Polygnotus should be maintained at the public expence wherever he went. *Quintil.* 12, c. 10.—*Plin.* 33, & 34.—*Plut. in Cim.*—*Paus.* 10, c. 25, &c.

Polygonus and Telegonus, sons of Proteus and Coronis, were killed by Hercules. *Apollod.*

Polyhymnia and Polymnia, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was represented veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue. She had a crown of jewels on her head. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Plut. in Symp.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 1.—*Ovid. Trist.* 5, v. 9.

Polyidus, a physician who brought back to life Glaucus, the son of Minos, by applying to his body a certain herb, with which he had seen a serpent restore life to another which was dead. *Apollod.* 3, c. 3.——A son of Hercules, by one of the daughters of Thestios. *Apollod.*——A dithyrambic poet, painter and musician.

Polylaus, a son of Hercules and Eurybia.

Polymnes, an officer appointed to take care of Egypt after it had been conquered by Alexander. *Curt.* 4, c. 8.

Polymeda, a daughter of Autolycus, who married Aeson, by whom she had Jason. She survived her husband only a few days. *Apollod.* 1, c. 13.

Polymedon, one of Priam's illegitimate children.

Polymela, one of Diana's companions. She was daughter of Phylas. She had a son by Mercury. *Homer. Il.* 16.——A daughter of Æolus seduced by Ulysses.——A daughter of Actor. She was wife of Peleus the father of Achil

Polymnestes, a Greek poet phon. *Paus.* 1, c. 14.——A Thera, father of Battus or Aris Phronima, the daughter of king of Oaxus. *Herodot.* 4, c. 1

Polymnestor, a king of the Chersonesus. He married Ilione eſt of Priam's daughters. When th besieged Troy, Priam sent the gre of his treasures, together with P the youngest of his sons, to Thrac they were entrusted to the care of nestor. The Thracian monarch p attention to his brother in law, b he was informed that Priam was murdered him to become mast riches which were in his possess that time, the Greeks were return torious from Troy, followed by captives, among whom was Hec mother of Polydorus. The fle on the coasts of Thrace, where o female captives discovered on the body of Polymdorus, whom Po had thrown into the sea. The di telligence was immediately com to the mother, and Hecuba who r the frightful dreams which she had preceding night, did not doubt b nestor was the cruel assassin. Sh to revenge her son's death, and ately she called out Polymnestor, ing to impart to him, a matter of important nature. The tyrant w into the snare, and was no sooner duced into the apartment of t princess, than the female captiv upon him, and put out his eyes w pins, while Hecuba murdered his dren, who had accompanied h coming to Euripides, the Greeks ed Polymnestor to be banished t tant island for his perfidy. Hog ever, relates the whole different serves, that when Polydorus w Thrace, Ilione his sister took h of her son Deiphilus, who was o age, apprehensive of her husbanc The monarch was unacquainted imposition, he looked upon Po his own son, and treated Deiph brother of Ilione. After the det Troy, the conquerers who wishe and family of Priam to be totall ted, offered Electra, the daughte mnon to Polymnestor, if he troy Ilione and Polydorus. Th accepted the offer, and immedi patched his own son Deiphilus, had been taught to regard as h

dorus, who passed as the son of Po-
nestor, consulted the oracle after the
der of Deiphilus, and when he was in-
ed that his father was dead, his mo-
a captive in the hands of the Greeks,
his country in ruins, he communicated
answer of the god to Hione, whom he
always regarded as his mother. Hione
him the measures she had pursued to
his life, and upon this he avenged the
ldy of Polymnestor, by putting out his
Eurip. in Hecub.—Hygin. fab. 109.
Æn. 3, v. 45, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v.
&c.——A king of Arcadia, succeed-
on the throne by Ecmis. *Paus.* 8.——
ung Milesian, who took a hare in run-
and afterwards obtained a prize at
mpic games.

OEDIPUS, a son of Œdipus, king of
by Jocasta. He inherited his fa-
throne with his brother Eteocles, and
mutually agreed between the two
s, that they should reign each a
ternately. Eteocles first ascended
rone by right of seniority, but when
ar was expired, he refused to resign
own to his brother. Polynices, upon
fled to Argos, where he married
, the daughter of Adrastus, the king
e country, and levied a large army, at
head of which he marched against
es. The command of this army was
ed among seven celebrated chiefs, who
to attack the seven gates of the city
Thebes. The battle was decided by a
e combat between the two brothers,
both killed one another. [*Vid.* Eteo-
] *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.—Eurip.*
ss. Seneca. in Theb.—Diod. 4.—*Hyg-*
b. 68, &c.—*Paus.* 2, c. 20, l. 9, c. 5.
ollod. 3, c. 5.

OENONE, one of the Nereides. *Apol-*
d, c. 2.

OLYPEMON, a famous thief, called al-
Procrustes, who plundered all the tra-
s about the Cephisus, and near Eleusis
Attica. He was killed by Theseus. *Paus.*
c. 38.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 409.—*Diod.* 4.—
in Thes.

OLYPERCHON, one of the officers of
xander. Antipater at his death appoint-
him governor of the kingdom of Mace-
nia, in preference to his own son Cassan-
. Polyperchon tho' old and a man of ex-
ence, shewed great ignorance in the ad-
nistration of the government. He be-
me cruel not only to the Greeks, or such
opposed his ambitious views, but even
the helpless and innocent children and
ends of Alexander, to whom he was in-
bted for his rise and military reputation.
He was killed in a battle. *Curt.—Diod.* 17, &c.—*Justin.* 13.

POLYPHEMUS, a celebrated Cyclops, king of all the Cyclops in Sicily. He was son of Neptune and Thoosa, the daughter of Phorcys. He is represented as a monster of strength, of a tall stature, and one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coasts of Sicily, when Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, was driven there. The Grecian prince, with twelve of his companions, visited the coast, and were seized by the Cyclops, who confined them in his cave, and daily devoured two of them. Ulysses would have shared the fate of his companions, had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while he was asleep. Polyphemus was awaked by the sudden pain, he stopped the entrance of his cave, but Ulysses made his escape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, as they were led out to feed on the mountains. Polyphemus became enamoured of Galatæa, but his addresses were disregarded, and the nymph shunned his presence. The Cyclops was more earnest, and when he saw Galatæa surrender herself to the pleasures of Acis, he crushed his rival with a piece of a broken rock. *Theocrit.* 1.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v, 772.—*Homer. od.* 19—*Eurip. in Cyclop.—Hygin. fab.* 125.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 641.——One of the Argonauts, son of Elatus and Hippea. *Hygin.* 14.

POLYPHONTES, one of the Heraclidæ, who killed Cresphontes king of Messenia and usurped his crown. *Hygin. fab.* 137.——One of the Theban generals, under Eteocles. *Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*

POLYPŒTES, a son of Pirithous and Hippodamia. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, v. 26.——A son of Apollo by Phthia.

POLYSPERCHON. *Vid.* Polyperchon.

POLYSTRATUS, a Macedonian soldier, who found the body of Darius after it had been stabbed by Bessus. *Curt.* 5, c. 13.

POLYTECHNUS, an artist of Colophon, who married Ædon, the daughter of Pandaurus.

POLYTION, a friend of Alcibiades, with whom he profaned the mysteries of Ceres. *Paus.* 1, c. 2.

POLYTIMETUS, a river of Sogdiana. *Curt.* 5, c. 4.

POLYPHRON, a prince killed by his nephew Alexander, the tyrant of Phera.

POLYTROPUS, a man sent by the Lacedæmonians with an army against the Arcadians. He was killed at Orchomenus. *Diod.* 15.

POLY-

Polyxena, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Achilles became enamoured of her, and solicited her hand. Their marriage would have been consummated, had not Hector her brother opposed it. Polyxena, according to some authors, accompanied her father when he went to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his son Hector. Some time after the Grecian hero came into the temple of Apollo to obtain a sight of the Trojan princess, but he was murdered there by Paris and Polyxena, who had returned his affection, was so afflicted at his death, that she went and sacrificed herself on his tomb. Some however suppose, that that sacrifice was not voluntary, but that the manes of Achilles appeared to the Greeks as they were going to embark, and demanded them the sacrifice of Polyxena. The princess who was in the number of the captives, was upon this dragged to her lover's tomb, and there immolated by Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles. *Ovid. Met.* 13 fab. 5. &c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 3. & 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 321.—*Catull.* ep. 65.—*Hygin. fab.* 90.

Polyxenus, one of the Greek princes during the Trojan war. His father's name was Agasthenes. *Homer. Il.* 2.—*Pans.* 5, c. 3.——A son of Medea by Jason.——A young Athenian who became blind.——A general of Dionysius, from whom he revolted.

Polyxo, a priestess of Apollo's temple in Lemnos. She was also nurse to queen Hypsipyle. It was by her advice that the Lemnian women murdered all their husbands. *Apollon.* 1.—*Flacc.* 2.—*Hygin. fab.* 15.——One of the Atlantides.——A native of Argos, who married Tlepolemus, son of Hercules. She followed him to Rhodes, after the murder of his uncle Licymnius, and when he departed for the Trojan war with the rest of the Greek princes, she became the sole mistress of the kingdom. After the Trojan war, Helen fled from Peloponnesus to Rhodes, where Polyxo reigned. Polyxo detained her, and to punish her as being the cause of a war, in which Tlepolemus had perished, she ordered her to be hanged on a tree by her female servants, disguised in the habit of Furies. [*Vid. Helena.*] *Pans.* 3, c. 19.——The wife of Nycteus.——One of the wives of Danaus.

Polyzelus, a Greek poet of Rhodes. He had written a poem on the origin and birth of Bacchus, Venus, the Muses, &c. Some of his verses are quoted by Athenæus. *Hygin. P. A.* 2, c. 14.

Pomaxathres, a Parthian soldier, who killed Crassus according to *Plut.*

Pometia, a town of Italy, totally destroyed by the Romans, because it revolted.

Pometina, one of the tribes of the people at Rome.

Pomona, a nymph at Rome who was supposed to preside over gardens, and was the goddess of all sorts of fruit trees. She had a temple at Rome, and a regular priest called *Flamen Pomonalis*, who offered sacrifices to her divinity, for the preservation of fruit. She was generally represented sitting on a basket full of flowers and fruit, and holding a bough in one hand, and apples in the other. Pomona was particularly delighted with the cultivation of the earth, she disdained the toils of the chase and the fatigues of hunting. Many gods of the country endeavoured to gain her affection, but she received their addresses with coldness. Vertumnus was the only one, who, by assuming different shapes and introducing himself in her cottage under the form of an old woman, prevailed upon her to break her vow of celibacy and to marry him. This deity was well known among the Greeks. *Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 628. &c.

Pompeia, a daughter of Sextus Pompey, by Scribonia. She was promised to Marcellus, but she married Scribonius.——A daughter of Pompey the Great. She was Julius Cæsar's third wife, and was accused of incontinence, because Clodius had introduced himself in women's cloaths into the room where she was celebrating the mysteries of Cybele. Cæsar repudiated her upon this accusation.——The wife of Annæus Seneca, and daughter of Pompeius Paullinus.——Was a portico at Rome, called Pompeia, much frequented by all orders of people. *Ovid. art. am.* v. 67.—*Mart.* 11, ep.

Pompeia lex, by Pompey the Great, *de ambitu*, A. U. C. 701. It ordained that whatever person had been convicted of the crime of *ambitus*, should be pardoned provided he could impeach two others of the same crime, and occasion the condemnation of one of them.——Another by the same, A. U. C. 701, which forbad the use of *dictatores* in trials, or persons who gave a good character of the prisoner they impeached.——Another by the same, A. U. C. 683. It restored to the tribunes their original power and authority, of which they had been deprived by the Cornelian law.——Another by the same A. U. C. 7[illegible] shortened the forms of trials, and ordained that the three first days of a trial

ployed in examining witnesses, and owed only one day to the parties to their accusation and defence. The tiff was confined to two hours, and lefendant to three. This law had for ject the riots, which happened from uarrels of Clodius and Milo.——Ano- by the same, A. U. C. 698. It re- d, that the judges should be the richest ery century, contrary to the usual form. as however requisite that they should ch as the Aurelian law prescribed.—— her of the same, A. U. C. 701. Pom- as by this empowered to continue he government of Spain five years e.

PEIĀNUS JUPITER, a large statue piter, near Pompey's theatre, whence ived its name. *Plin.* 34, c. 7.

PEIĀNUS, a Roman knight of An- , raised to offices of the greatest trust, r the emperor Aurelius, whose daugh- cilla he married. He lived in great larity at Rome, and retired from the when Commodus succeeded to the rial crown. He ought, according to ju- opinion, to have been chosen and a- d as successor by M. Aurelius.—A gene- Maxentius, killed by Constantine.— oman put to death by Caracalla.

MPEII or POMPEIUM, a town of pania, built as some suppose, by Her- . It was partly demolished by an quake, A. D. 63, and afterwards re- . Sixteen years after it was swallowed y another earthquake, which accom- d one of the eruptions of mount Ve- s. Herculaneum in its neighbourhood, d the same fate. The people of the were then assembled in a theatre, e public spectacles were exhibited. 6. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Dionys.* 1.

MPEIOPŌLIS, a town of Cilicia, for- y called Soli. *Mela.* 1, c. 13.

POMPEIUS, a consul who carried on gainst the Numantines, and made a ful treaty. He is the first of that no- family, of whom mention is made. 2, c. 18.——Cneus, a Roman gene- who made war against the Marsi, and ished over the Piceni. He declared elf against Cinna and Marius, and sup- d the interest of the republic. He surnamed *Strabo*, because he squinted. le he was marching against Marius, a se broke out in his army, and raged such violence, that it carried away oo men in a few days. He was killed flash of lightening, and as he had be- d with cruelty while in power, the ple dragged his body through the streets lome with an iron hook, and threw it into the Tiber. *Paterc.* 2.—*Plut. in Pomp.*—— Rufus, a Roman consul with Sylla. He was sent to finish the Marsian war, but the army mutinied at the instigation of Pompeius Strabo, whom he was to succeed in command, and he was assassinated by some of the soldiers. *Appian. Civ.* 1.——A general who succeeded Metellus in Spain, and was the occasion of a war with Numantia.——Another general taken prisoner by Mithridates.——Sextus, a governor of Spain, who cured himself of the gout by placing himself in corn above the knee. *Plin.* 22. c. 25.——Rufus, a grandson of Sylla.——A tribune of the soldiers in Nero's reign, deprived of his office when Piso's conspiracy was discovered. *Tacit.*——A consul praised for his learning and abilities. *Ovid. ex pont.* 4, epist. 1.——A son of Theophanes of Mitylene, famous for his intimacy with Pompey the great and for his writings. *Tacit. ann.* 6.——A tribune of a pretorian cohort under Galba. A Roman knight put to death by the emperor Claudius for his adultery with Messalina. *Tacit.* 11, *ann.*

CN. POMPEIUS, surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Pompeius Strabo, and Lucilia. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle, and fought with success and bravery under his father, whose courage and military prudence he imitated. He began his career with great popularity, the beauty and elegance of his person, gained him admirers, and by pleading at the bar, he displayed his eloquence, and received the most unbounded applause. In the disturbances which agitated Rome, by the ambition and avarice of Marius and Sylla, Pompey followed the interest of the latter, and by levying three legions for his service, he gained his friendship and his protection. In the 26th year of his age, he conquered Sicily which was in the power of Marius and his adherents, and in 40 days he regained all the territories of Africa, which had forsaken the interest of Sylla. This rapid success astonished the Romans, and Sylla, who admired and dreaded the rising power of Pompey, recalled him to Rome. Pompey immediately obeyed, and the dictator, by saluting him with the appellation of the great, shewed to the world what expectations he formed from the maturer age of his victorious lieutenant. This sounding title was not sufficient to gratify the ambition of Pompey, he demanded a triumph, and when Sylla refused to grant it, he emphatically exclaimed, that the sun shone with more ardor at his rising than at his setting. His assurance gained what petitions and entrea-

volt of Sertorius in Spain had occasioned, and obtained a second triumph though still a private citizen, about 29 years before the Christian era. He was soon after made consul, and in that office he restored the tribunitia power to its original dignity, and in forty days rendered the seas from the Mediterranean, where they had reigned for many years, and by their continual plunder and rapacity, almost destroyed the whole naval power of Rome. While he protected the pirates of war, and extirpated their inveterate robbers in their own [illegible] Cilicia, Pompey was called to greater undertakings, and by the influence of his friends at Rome, and of the tribune Manilius, he was empowered to finish the war against two of the most powerful monarchs of Asia, Mithridates, king of Pontus, and Tigranes, king of Armenia. In this expedition Pompey showed himself no wise inferior to Lucullus, who was then at the head of the Roman armies, and who resigned with reluctance an office which would have made him the conqueror of Mithridates, and the master of all Asia. His operations against the king of Pontus were bold and vigorous, and in a general engagement the Romans so totally defeated the enemy, that the Asiatic monarch escaped with difficulty from the field of battle. [illegible] Pompey did not [illegible] of the advantage of [illegible] would [illegible], he entered Armenia, received the submission of king Tigranes, and [illegible] the Albanians and Iberians, wild countries which were scarce known to the Romans, and like a master of the world, disposed of kingdoms and provinces, and received [illegible] from a grovelling [illegible] he [illegible] Syria

quitus had [illegible] were uncommonly [illegible] of the [illegible] force [illegible] not. But [illegible] of the Roman [illegible] quest [illegible] money, and [illegible] 500 [illegible] came more powerful, [illegible] more envied. To [illegible] to triumph [illegible] after unrivalled [illegible] and Crassus, and [illegible] rate, by solemn [illegible] tachment should be [illegible] commons, and the [illegible] agreement was [illegible] of Pompey with [illegible] tar, and the [illegible] Pompey was [illegible] Syria, while Crassus [illegible] add Parthia to the [illegible] Caesar remained [illegible] the continuation of his [illegible] of Gaul for an [illegible] powerful [illegible] sudden death of [illegible] of Crassus in Syria, [illegible] bands which held [illegible] fast and Pompey married [illegible] his father in law, [illegible] despotic [illegible] prevail in Rome, [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] quest of Mithridates [illegible]

was privately preparing to meet his s, while Pompey remained indo- nd gratified his pride in seeing all elebrate his recovery from an indis- n by universal rejoicings. But he was ouſed from his inactivity, and it was me to find his friends, if any thing be obtained from the caprice and the eſs of a people which he had once ed and amuſed, by the exhibition of and ſpectacles in a theatre which contain 20.000 ſpectators. Cæſar ow near Rome, he had croſſed the on, which was a declaration of hoſ- , and Pompey who had once boaſted could raiſe legions to his aſſiſtance ping on the ground with his foot, the city with precipitation, and to Brundiſium with the conſuls, and the ſenators. His cauſe indeed was , he had been invetted with diſcre- r power, the ſenate had entreated protect the republic againſt the u- on and tyranny of Cæſar, and Cato, bracing his cauſe, and appearing in p, ſeemed to indicate, that he was end of the republic, and the aſſertor man liberty and independence. But was now maſter of Rome, and in days all Italy acknowledged his , and the conqueror haſtened to Spain, to defeat the intereſt of Pompey, and ate the hearts of his ſoldiers. He o ſucceſsful, and when he had gained auſe the weſtern parts of the Roman , Cæſar croſſed Italy and arrived in , where Pompey had retired, ſup- d by all the power of the eaſt, the s of the republican Romans, and by a rous and well diſciplined army. h ſuperior in numbers, he refuſed to e enemy battle, while Cæſar conti- harraſſed him, and even attacked his . Pompey repelled him with great s, and he might have decided the war had continued to purſue the enemy, their confuſion was great, and their almoſt inevitable. Want of provi- obliged Cæſar to advance towards ly, Pompey purſued him, and in the of Pharſalia, the two armies engag- The whole was conducted againſt the and approbation of Pompey, and by ng his troops to wait for the approach enemy, he deprived his ſoldiers of dvantage which the army of Cæſar ed by running to the charge with vigor, and animation. The cavalry mpey ſoon gave way, and the general to his camp, overwhelmed with nd ſhame. But here there was no the conqueror puſhed on every ſide, and Pompey diſguiſed himſelf, and fled to the ſea coaſt, whence he paſſed to Egypt where he hoped to find a ſafe aſylum till better, and more favorable moments re- turned, in the court of Ptolemy, a prince whom he had once protected and enſured on his throne. When Ptolemy was told that Pompey claimed his protection, he conſulted his miniſters, and had the baſe- neſs to betray, and to deceive him. A boat was ſent to fetch him on ſhore, and the Roman general left his galley, after an af- fectionate and tender parting with his wife Cornelia. The Egyptian ſailors ſat in ſul- len ſilence in the boat, and when Pom- pey diſembarked, Achillas and Septimius aſſaſſinated him. His wife who had fol- lowed him with her eyes to the ſhore, was a ſpectator of the bloody ſcene, and ſhe haſ- tened away from the bay of Alexandria, not to ſhare his miſerable fate. He died A. U. C. 704, in the 58th, or 59th year of his age, the day after his birth-day. His head was cut off, and ſent to Cæſar, who turned away from it with horror, and ſhed a flood of tears. The body was left for ſome time naked on the ſea ſhore, till the humanity of Philip, one of his freed men, and an old ſoldier, who had often followed his ſtandard to victory, raiſed a burning pile, and depoſited his aſhes under a mound of earth. Cæſar erected a monu- ment on his remains, and the emperor A- drian, two centuries after, when he viſited Egypt, ordered it to be repaired at his own expence; and paid particular honor to the memory of a great and good man. The character of Pompey, is that of an intrigu- ing and artful general, and the *oris probi*, and *animo invereundo* of Salluſt, ſhort and laconic as it may appear, is the beſt and moſt deſcriptive picture of his character. He wiſhed it to appear that he obtained all his honors and dignity from merit alone, and as the free and unprejudiced favors of the Romans, while he ſecretly claimed them by faction and intrigue, and he who wiſhed to appear the patron, and an ex- ample, of true diſcipline and antient ſim- plicity, was not aſhamed publicly to bribe the populace to gain an election or to ſup- port his favorites. Yet amidſt all this diſ- ſimulation, which was perhaps but conge- nial with the age, we perceive many other ſtriking features; Pompey was kind and clement to the conquered, and generous to his captives, and he buried at his own ex- pence Mithridates with all the pomp and the ſolemnity which the greatneſs of his power, and the extent of his dominions ſeemed to claim. He was an enemy to flattery, and when his character was im-

peached

preached by the malevolence of party, he condescended, tho' consul, to appear before the censorial tribunal, and to shew that his actions and measures were not subversive of the peace and the independence of the people. In his private character he was as remarkable, he lived with great temperance and moderation, and his house was small, and not ostentatiously furnished. He destroyed with great prudence the papers which were found in the camp of Sertorius, left mischievous curiosity should find cause to accuse the innocent, and to meditate their destruction. With great disinterestedness he refused the presents which princes and monarchs offered to him, and he ordered them to be added to the public revenue. He might have seen a better fate and terminated his days with more glory, if he had not acted with such imprudence when the flames of civil war were first kindled, and he reflected with remorse after the battle of Pharsalia upon his want of usual sagacity and military prudence, in fighting his enemy at such a distance from the sea, and in leaving the fortified places of Dyrrachium to meet an enemy in the open plain which were without provisions, without friends, and without resources. The misfortunes which attended him after the conquest of Mithridates are attributed by Christian writers to his impiety in profaning the temple of the Jews, and in entering with the insolence of a conqueror the holy of holies, where even the sacred person of the high priest of the nation was not admitted but upon the most solemn occasions. His duplicity of behaviour in regard to Cicero is deservedly censured, and he should not have violently sacrificed to party and sedition a Roman whom he had ever found his firmest friend and adherent. In his meeting with Lucullus he cannot but be taxed with pride, and he might have paid more deference and more honor to a general who was as able and more entitled than himself to finish the Mithridatic war. Pompey married four different times. His first matrimonial connection was with Antistia, the daughter of the pretor Antistius, whom he divorced with great reluctance to marry Æmylia, the daughter-in-law of Sylla. Æmylia died in child-bed, and Pompey's marriage with Julia, the daughter of Cæsar, was a step more of policy than affection. Yet Julia loved Pompey with great tenderness, and her death in childbed was the signal of war between her husband and her father. He afterwards married Cornelia, the daughter of Metellus Scipio, a woman commended for her virtues, beauty, and accomplishments. *Plut. in vita.—Flor.* 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 29.—*Dio. Cass.*—*Appian.*—*Cæs. bell. Civ.*—*Cic. Orat. &c.*—*Eutrop.*——The two sons of Pompey the Great, called Cneius and Sextus, were masters of a powerful army when the death of their father was known, and prepared to oppose the conqueror who had so far pursued them with uncommon success, and at the battle of Munda they were defeated, and Cneius was killed in the slain. Sextus fled to Sicily, where for some time supported himself. The murder of Cæsar gave rise to new hopes, and if Pompey had been as prudent and sagacious as his father, he might have become perhaps as great and formidable. He treated with the triumvirs as an equal when Augustus and Antony had the confidence to trust themselves without guards, without attendants in his ship, but following the advice of his friends who wished him to cut off the principal persons who were masters of his life and now in his power, might have made himself as absolute as Cæsar, he refused, and observed it was unbecoming the son of Pompey to act with such cruelty. This friendly meeting of Pompey with two of the triumvirs was not productive of advantages to him, he wished to be superior, and hostilities began. He was at the head of 350 ships, and so formidable to his enemies, and confident of success in himself, that he styled himself the son of Neptune, and lord of the sea. He was however soon defeated in a naval engagement by Octavius Cæsar, and of all his numerous fleet only 17 sail accompanied his flight to Asia. For a moment he rested seditious, but Antony ordered him to be seized and put to death about 35 years before the vulgar era. *Plut. in Antony, &c.*—*Paterc. &c.*—*Flor.* 4. c. 2, *&c.*

Trogus Pompeius. *Vid.* Trogus.

Pompilius Numa, the second king of Rome. [*Vid. Numa.*]——A grammarian of Syria who opened a school at Rome, and had Cicero and Cæsar among his hearers. *Sueton.*

Pompilia, a daughter of Numa Pompilius. She married Numa Martius, and by her had Ancus Martius the fourth king of Rome.

Pompilus, a fisherman of Icaria, carried into Miletus, Ocyroe the daughter of Chiras, of whom Apollo was enamoured, but before he had reached the shore he changed the boat into a rock, and himself into a fish of the same name, and carried away Ocyroe. *Plin.* 6, c. 9 & 32.

Pompiscus, an Arcadian. *Pol.*

IA, the wife of Q. Cicero, sister ius Atticus. She punished with t cruelty, Philologus, the slave trayed her husband to Antony. dered him to cut his flesh by , and afterwards to boil it and er presence.——A daughter of Græcinus, &c.——Another ma- ed from Rome by Domitian d by Nerva.

IUS, the father of Numa, advised cept of the regal dignity which n ambassadors offered to him. ebrated Roman intimate with e was surnamed Atticus, either ngaging manners, or from his nce at Athens. [*Vid. Atticus.*]

US, a man appointed governor of Syria by Tiberius, because he med drinking and eating with wo days without intermission. , 42.——A tribune of the peo- ime of Servilius Ahala the con- abeo, a governor of Mœsia ac- l management in his province, ed himself by opening his veins. 6, v. 29.——Mela, a Spaniard a book on geography. [*Vid.* A proconsul of Africa accused bitants of his province and ac- . —— A Roman who accused e dictator of cruelty. He tri- er Sardinia of which he was nor. He escaped from Rome, nny of the triumvirs, by assum- it of a pretor, and by travelling rvants disguised in the dress of their fasces. ——Secundus, an ermany in the age of Nero. He d with a triumph for a victory arbarians of Germany. He : poems greatly celebrated by for their beauty and elegance. lt.——A friend of C. Gracchus. ed in attempting to defend him. acc.——An officer taken priso- iridates.

ANUS, a Roman put to death n. He had been before made espasian.

IZ, a part of the country of the

TINUS. a Roman officer who the Allobroges after the defeat

a king of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8,

LIUS was built by the empe- at Rome. It was the second ome in following the current of ——Æmylius, an antient bridge riginally called *Sublicius* because built with wood (*sublicr.*) It was built by Ancus Martius, and dedicated with great pomp and solemnity by the Roman priests. It was rebuilt with stones by Æmylius Lepidus, whose name it assumed. It was much injured by the overflowing of the river, and the emperor Antoninus, who repaired it, made it all with white marble. It was the last of all the bridges of Rome, in following the course of the river.——Aniensis was built across the river Anio about three miles from Rome.——Cestius was built in the reign of Tiberius by a Roman called Cestius Gallus, from whom it received its name.——Aurelianus was built with marble by the emperor Antoninus.——Armeniensis was built by Augustus to join the Flaminian to the Æmylian road.——Bajanus was built at Baiæ in the sea by Caligula. It was supported by boats, and measured about six miles in length.——Janicularis received its name from its vicinity to mount Janiculum.——Milvius was about one mile from Rome. It was built by the censor Ælius Scaurus. It was near it that Constantine defeated Maxentius.——Fabricius was built by Fabricius.——Gardius was built by Agrippa. ——Palatinus, near mount Palatine, was also called Senatorius, because the senators walked over it in procession when they went to consult the Sibylline books. It was begun by M. Fulvius, and finished in the censorship of L. Mummius.——Trajani was built by Trajan across the Danube. It was celebrated for its bigness and magnificence. The emperor built it to assist more expeditiously the provinces against the barbarians, but his successor destroyed it, as he supposed that it would be rather an inducement for the barbarians to invade the empire.——Another also built by Trajan in Spain ——Suffragiorum was built in the Campus Martius, and received its name because the populace were obliged to pass over it whenever they delivered the suffrages at the elections of magistrates and officers of the state.——Tirensis, a bridge of Latium between Arpinum and Minturnæ.

PONTIA, a Roman matron who committed adultery, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——Another famous for her cruelty. *Martial.* 1 ep. 34.——A surname of Venus at Hermione. *Pauf.* 2, c. 34.

PONTICUM MARE, the sea of Pontus, generally called the Euxine.

PONTICUS, a poet of Rome, contemporary with Propertius. *Propert.* 1, el. 7.

PONTINA, a lake in the country of the Volsci. *Lucan.* 3. v. 85.

PONTINUS, a friend of Cicero.——A tribune of the people who refused to rise up

up when Cæsar passed in triumphal procession. He was one of Cæsar's murderers, and was killed at the battle of Mutina. *Sueton. in Cæs.* 78.—*Cic.* 10, *ad fam.*——A mountain of Argolis, with a river of the same name. *Paus.* 2, c. 37.

Pontius Aufidianus, a Roman citizen, who upon hearing that violence had been offered to his daughter, punished her and her ravisher with death. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 1.——Herennius, a general of the Samnites, who surrounded the Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius and P. Posthumius. As there was no possibility of escaping for the Romans, Pontius consulted his father what he could do with an army that were prisoners in his hands. The old man advised him either to let them go untouched, or put them all to the sword. Pontius rejected his father's advice, and spared the lives of the enemy, after he had obliged them to pass under the yoke with the greatest ignominy. He was afterwards conquered, and obliged in his turn to pass under the yoke. Fabius Maximus defeated him, when he appeared again at the head of another army, and he was afterwards shamefully put to death by the Romans after he had adorned the triumph of the conqueror. *Liv.*——Cominius, a Roman who gave information to his countrymen who were besieged in the capitol that Camillus had obtained a victory over the Gauls *Plut.*——A Roman slave who told Sylla in a prophetic strain that he brought him success from Bellona.——One of the favorites of Albucilla. He was degraded from the rank of a senator *Tacit.*

Pontus, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Halys, north by the Euxine sea, and south by part of Armenia. It was divided into three parts according to Ptolemy, Pontus Galaticus, Pontus Polemoniacus & Pontus Cappadocius. It was governed by kings the first of whom was Artabazes, either one of the seven Persian noblemen who murdered the usurper Smerdis, or one of their descendants. The kingdom of Pontus was in its most florishing state under Mithridates the Great. When J. Cæsar had conquered it, it became a Roman province, tho' it was often governed by monarchs who were tributary to the power of Rome. Under the emperors a regular governor was always appointed over it. *Mela* 1, c. 1, & 19.—*Strab.* 12.—*Cic. pro Leg. Man.*—*Appian.*—*Ptol.* 5, c. 6.——A part of Mysia in Europe on the borders of the Euxine sea, where Ovid was banished. *Ovid. de Pont.*

Pontus Euxinus, a celebrated sea situ-

ate at the west of Colchis, bet
and Europe, at the north of Asia
is called the Black Sea by the
Vid. Euxinus.

M. Popilius, a consul wh
formed as he was offering a sa
a sedition was raised in the city
senate. Upon this he immedi
to the populace in his sacerdotal
quieted the multitude with a sp
lived about the year of Rome
9, c. 21.—*Val. Max.* 7, c, 8.—
Roman ambassador to Antioch
Syria. He was commissioned to
monarch to abstain from hostili
Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who w
of Rome. Antiochus wished to
by his answers, but Popilius wi
which he had in his hand, mad
round him on the sand, and ba
the name of the Roman senate
not go beyond it before he spok
ly. This boldness intimidated
he withdrew his garrisons from
no longer meditated a war against
Val. Max. 6, c. 4.—*Liv.* 45, c. 12
1, c. 10.——A tribune of the p
murdered Cicero, to whose el
was indebted for his life when
cused of parricide. *Plut.*——A
banished the friends of Tiberius
from Italy.——A Roman consul
war against the people of Nu
pretence that the peace had not b
established. He was defeated by
A senator who alarmed the c
against Cæsar, by telling them
whole plot was discovered.——
emperor. *Vid.* Nepotianus.

Popliccola, one of the fir
Vid. Publicola.

Poppæa Sabina, a celebrat
matron, daughter of Titus Ollius
ried a Roman knight called Ru
nus, by whom she had a son.
nal charms, and the elegance of
captivated Otho, who was th
Nero's favorites. He carried he
married her, but Nero who ha
and had often heard her accom
extolled, soon deprived him o
pany, and sent him out of Ital
tence of presiding over one of
provinces. After he had taken
Nero repudiated his wife Octav
tence of barrenness, and marrie
The cruelty and avarice of the em
not long permit Poppæa to sha
perial dignity, and though she h
made him father of a son, he be
pise her, and even to use her with
She died of a blow which sh

h his foot when many months advanced her pregnancy, about the 65th year of Christian era. Her funeral was per-ed with great pomp and solemnity, Statues raised to her memory. It is that she was so anxious to preserve her ty and the elegance of her person that ily bathed in ass's milk. *Sueton. in Oth.*—*Tacit.* 13 & 14.——A beau-woman at the court of Nero. She mother to the preceding. *Tacit. Ann.* 1, &c.

PÆUS SABĪNUS, a Roman of obscure , who was made governor, of some of man provinces. He destroyed him-. *Tacit.* 6, *Ann.* 39.——Sylvanus, of consular dignity, who brought sian a body of 600 Dalmatians, friend of Otho.

BLONIA, a town of Etruria, de-in the civil wars of Sylla. *Strab.* 5.

CIA, a sister of Cato of Utica, greatly ended by Cicero.—A daughter of Cato . She married Bibulus, and after his Brutus. She was remarkable for her ace, philosophy, courage, and conjugal ness. She gave herself a heavy wound thigh, to see with what fortitude she bear pain, and when her husband her the reason of it, she said that shed to try whether she had courage to share not only his bed, but to e of his most hidden secrets. Brutus ishonished at her constancy, and no detained from her knowledge the racy which he and many other illus-Romans had formed against J. Cæsar. wished them success, and though she ed fear, and fell into a swoon the day er husband was gone to assassinate the r, yet she was faithful to her pro-and dropped nothing which might the situation of the conspirators. Brutus was dead, she refused to sur-im, and attempted to end her life as ter of Cato. Her friends attempted fy her, but when she saw that every n was removed from her reach, she wed burning coals and died, about rs before the Christian era. Valerius ns says that she was acquainted with band's conspiracy against Cæsar she gave herself the wound. *Val.* 3, c. 2. l. 4. c. 6.—*Plut. in Brut. &c.*

RCIA LEX, *de civitate*, by M. Porcius ibune, A. U C. 453. It ordained magistrate should punish with death, urge with rods, a Roman citizen when nned, but only permit him to go ile.

PORCIUS LATRO, a celebrated orator killed himself when laboring under a quartan ague, A. U. C. 750.——Licinius, a Latin poet during the time of the third Punic war.——A Roman senator who joined the conspiracy of Catiline.——A son of Cato of Utica, given much to drinking.

PORĒDORAX, one of the 40 Gauls whom Mithridates ordered to be put to death, and to remain unburied for conspiring against him. His mistress at Pergamus buried him against the orders of the monarch. *Plut. de virt. mul.*

PORINA, a river of Peloponnesus. *Paus.* 8, c. 15.

POROSELĒNE, an island near Lesbos. *Strab.* 13.

PORPHYRION, a son of Cœlus and Terra, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was so formidable, that Jupiter, to conquer him, inspired him with love for Juno, and while the giant endeavoured to obtain his wishes, he with the assistance of Hercules, overpowered him. *Horat.* 3, od. 4.—*Mart.* 13, ep. 78.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 6.

PORPHYRIUS, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre, born A. D. 233. He studied eloquence at Athens under Longinus, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he perfected himself under Plotinus. Porphyry was a man of universal information, and according to the testimony of the antients, he excelled his contemporaries in the knowledge of history, mathematics, music and philosophy. He expressed his sentiments with elegance and with dignity, and while other philosophers studied obscurity in their language, his style was remarkable for its simplicity and grace. He applied himself to the study of magic, which he called a theourgic, or divine operation. The books that he wrote were numerous, and some of his smaller treatises are still extant. His most celebrated work, which is now lost, was against the religion of Christ, and in this theological contest he appeared so formidable, that most of the fathers of the church have been employed in confuting his arguments, and developing the falsehood of his assertions. He has been universally called the greatest enemy which the Christian religion had, and indeed his doctrines were so pernicious, that a copy of his book was publicly burnt by order of Theodosius, A. D. 388. Porphyry resided for some time in Sicily, and died in an advanced age.——A Latin poet in the reign of Constantine the Great.

PORRIMA, one of the attendants of Carmente, when she came from Arcadia. *Ovid.* 1, *Fast.* v. 633.

PORSENNA or PORSĒNA, a king of Etruria,

influenced Cethegus, and procured Asia as a consular province for Lucullus. *Plut. in Luc.*

PRÆNESTE, a town of Latium, about 21 miles from Rome. It was buil by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, or according to others by Cæculus the son of Vulcan. There was a celebrated temple of fortune there, as also an oracle which was long in great repute. *Cic. de Div.* 2, c. 41.—*Virg. Æn.* 7 v. 680.—*Horat.* 3, *od.* 4.

PRÆSOS, a small town of Crete, destroyed in a civil war by one of the neighbouring cities.

PRÆSTI, a nation of India. *Curt.* 9, c. 8.

PRÆTOR, one of the chief magistrates at Rome. The office of Prætor was first instituted A. U. C. 388, by the senator, who wished by some new honor to compensate for the loss of the consulship, of which the plebeians had claimed a share. The Prætor received his name *a præeundo*. Only one was originally elected, and another A. U. C. 501. One of them was totally employed in administering justice among the citizens, whence he was called Prætor *urbanus*, and the other appointed judges in all causes which related to foreigners. In the year of Rome, 520, two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered, and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, A. U. C. 551. Sylla the dictator added two more, and Julius Cæsar encreased the number to ten, and afterwards to 16, and the second triumvirate to 64. After this their numbers fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12, till in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three. In his public capacity the Prætor administered justice, protected the rights of widows and orphans, presided at the celebration of public festivals, and in the absence of the consul assembled or prorogued the senate as he pleased. He also exhibited shows to the people, and in the festivals of the Bona Dea, where no males were permitted to appear, his wife presided over the rest of the Roman matrons. Feasts were announced and proclaimed by him, and he had the power to make and to repeal laws, if it met with the approbation of the senate and people. The quæstors were subject to him, and in the absence of the consuls, he appeared at the head of the armies, and in the city he kept a register of all the freedmen of Rome, with the reasons for which they had received their freedom. In the provinces the Prætors appeared wi pomp, six lictors with the ta before them, and when the empire creased by conquest, they divided consuls their government, and were given them by lot. When of their prætorship was elapsed, th called *proprætors*, if they still con the head of their province. At Ro Prætors appeared also with much two lictors preceded them, they *prætexta*, or the white robe with bord s, they sat in curule chairs, a tribunal was distinguished by a spear, while they administered jus tribunal was called *prætorium*. Wh rode they appeared on white Rome, as a mark of distinction. T tor who appointed judges to try causes, was called *prætor peregrin* Præto s *cereales* appointed by Ju were employed in providing corn visions for the city. They were account often call d *frumentarii*.

PRÆTUTIUM, a town of Picen 13, v. 568.

PRATELLIA LEX, was enacted tel ius th tribun, A. U. C. 398 and check the ambitious views of were la ely advanced in the state. c. 15.

PRATINAS, a Greek poet conte with Æschylus, born at Phlius. the first among the Greeks who c satyrs, which were represented Of these pi ces, as also tragedies, one of which only poetical prize. Some of his ver tant, quoted by Athenæus. *Paus.*

PRAXAGŎRAS, an Athenian who published an history of the k own country. He was then only old, and three years after, he life of Constantine the great. H written the life of Alexander, all

PRAXASPES, a Persian who pu to death, by order of king Camby *rodot.* 3. c. 30.

PRAXIAS a celebrated statua thens. *Paus.* 10 c. 18.

PRAXIDĂMAS, a famous athlet na. *Paus.* 6, c. 18.

PRAXIDĪCE, a goddess among t who presided over the execution prizes, and who punished all evi *Paus.* 9, c. 33.

PRAXĬLA, a poetess of Sicyon, rished about 492 years before Chr was fond of lyric poetry. *Paus.*

PRAXIPHĂNES, a Rhodian, w a learned commentary on the obs sages of Sophocles.——An histori

ITIS, a surname of Venus at Megara. , c. 43.

XITELES, a famous sculptor of Græcia, who florished about 364 efore the Christian era. He chiefly on Parian marble, on account of tiful whiteness. He carried his art ; excellent execution, and was so happy pying nature, that his statues seem e animated. The most famous of ces was a Cupid which he gave to . This celebrated courtezan, who to have the best of all the statues of ks, and who could not depend upon own judgment in the choice, alarmed lptor, by telling him his house was . Praxiteles upon this, shewed his ss to save his Cupid from the flames, il his other pieces, but Phryne re d his fears, and by discovering her obtained the favorite statue. The employed his chisel in making a of this beautiful courtezan, which was ted in the temple of Delphi, and between the statues of Archidamus, f Sparta, and Philip, king of Mace He also made a statue of Venus, request of the people of Cos, and em their choice of the goddess, eiaked or veiled. The former was r to the other in beauty and perfec the inhabitants of Cos preferred er. The Cnidians who did not wish ronize modesty and decorum with e eagerness as the people of Cos, the naked Venus, and it was so uni y esteemed, that Nicomedes, king of a, offered the Cnidians to pay an ous debt, under which they labored, would give him their favorite statue. ffer was not accepted. *Paus.* 1, c. 40, . 9.—*Plin.* 7, c. 34. & 36.

XITHEA, a daughter of Phrasimus logenea. She married Erechtheus f Athens, by whom she had Cecrops, us and Metion, and four daughters, , Creusa, Chthonia, and Orithyia. 3, c. 15.——A daughter of Thes other of some children by Hercules. c. 7.——A daughter of Erechtheus, ed by order of the oracle.

XGENES, a son of Agenor. *Paus.*

XMIDES, a patronymic applied to as being son of Priam. It is also to Hector, Deiphobus, and all the children of the Trojan monarch. *Æn.* —*Ovid. Heroid.*

XMUS, the last king of Troy, was son omedon, by Strymo, called Placia by When Hercules took the city of [*Vid. Laomedon.*] Priam was in the number of his prisoners, but his sister Hesione redeemed him from captivity, and he exchanged his original name of Podarces for that of *Priam*, which signifies *bought* or *ransomed*. [*Vid. Podarces.*] He was also placed on his father's throne by Hercules, and he employed himself with uncommon diligence in repairing, fortifying, and embellishing the city of Troy. He had married, by his father's orders, Arisba, whom he was divorced for Hecuba the daughter of Dimas, or Cisseus, a neighbouring prince. He had by Hecuba 17 children according to Cicero, or according to Homer, 19; the most celebrated of whom are Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Helenus, Pammon, Polites, Antiphus, Hippponous, Troilus, Creusa, Laodice, Polyxena, and Cassandra. Besides these he had many others by some concubines. Their names, according to Apollodorus, are Melampus, Gorgythion, Philæmon, Glaucus, Agathon, Evagoras, Hippothous, Cherisidamas, Hippodamas, Mestor, Ates, Dorcylus, Dryops, Lycaon, Allygonus, Bias, Evander, Chromius, Telestas, Melius, Cebrion, Laodocus, Idomeneus, Archemachus, Echephron, Hyperion, Ascanius, Arithetus, Democoon, Dejoptes, Echemon, Clonius, Ægioneus, Hypirychus, Lysithous, Polymedon, Medusa, Lysimache, Medesicaste, and Aristodome. After he had reigned for some time in the greatest prosperity, Priam expressed a desire to recover his sister Hesione, whom Hercules had carried into Greece and married to Telamon his friend. To carry this plan into execution, Priam manned a fleet, of which he gave the command to his son Paris, with orders to bring back Hesione. Paris, to whom the goddess of beauty had promised the fairest woman in the world, [*Vid. Paris.*] neglected in some measure his father's injunctions, and as if to make reprisals upon the Greeks, he carried away Helen, the wife of Menelaus king of Sparta, during the absence of her husband. Priam beheld this with satisfaction, and he countenanced his son by receiving in his palace, the wife of the king of Sparta. This rape kindled the flames of war; all the suitors of Helen, at the request of Menelaus, [*Vid. Menelaus.*] assembled to revenge the violence offered to his bed, and a fleet, according to some, of 140 ships, under the command of the 69 chiefs that furnished them, set sail for Troy. Priam might have averted the impending blow by the restoration of Helen, but this he refused to do, when the ambassadors of the Greeks came to him, and he immediately raised an army to defend himself. Troy was soon besieged, frequent skirmishes took place, in which the success was various

various, and the advantages on both sides inconsiderable. The siege was continued for ten successive years, and Priam had the misfortune to see the greatest part of his children massacred by the enemy. Hector, the eldest of these was the only one upon whom now the Trojans looked for protection and support, but he soon fell a sacrifice to his own courage, and was killed by Achilles. Priam severely felt his loss, and as he loved him with the greatest tenderness, he wished to ransom his body which was in the enemy's camp. The gods, according to Homer, interested themselves in favor of old Priam. Achilles was prevailed upon by his mother, the goddess Thetis, to restore Hector to Priam, and the king of Troy passed through the Grecian camp conducted by Mercury the messenger of the gods, who with his rod had made him invisible. The meeting of Priam and Achilles was solemn and affecting, the conqueror paid to the Trojan monarch that attention and reverence which was due to his dignity, his years, and his misfortunes, and Priam in a suppliant manner addressed the prince whose favors he claimed, and kissed the hands that had robbed him of the greatest and the best of his children. Achilles was moved by his tears and entreaties, he restored Hector, and permitted Priam a truce of 12 days for the funeral of his son. Sometime after Troy was betrayed into the hands of the Greeks by Antenor and Æneas, and Priam upon this resolved to die in the defence of his country. He put on his armour and advanced to meet the Greeks, but Hecuba by her tears and entreaties detained him near an altar of Jupiter, whither she had fled for protection. While Priam yielded to the prayers of his wife, Polites, one of his sons, fled also to the altar before Neoptolemus, who pursued him with fury. Polites, wounded and overcome, fell dead at the feet of his parents, and the aged father, fired with indignation, vented the most bitter invectives against the Greek, who paid no regard to the sanctity of altars and temples, and he raised his spear which he darted upon him. The spear, hurled by the feeble hand of Priam, touched the buckler of Neoptolemus and fell to the ground. This irritated the son of Achilles, he seized the grey hair of Priam, and without compassion or reverence for the sanctity of the place, he plunged his dagger into his breast. His head was cut off, and the mutilated body was left among the heaps of slain. *Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Dares. Phryg.*—*Herodot.* 2.—*Paus.* 10, c. 27.—*Homer. Il.* 22, &c.—*Eurip. in Troad.*—*Ov. Fast.* 1. *Q. Smyrn.* 1.—*Virg. Æn.* 2. v. 507.—*Hygin. fab.* 110. *laver.* 15.

Priapus, a deity among the ant presided over gardens, and the pa neration in the sexes. He w s fo nus by Mercury or Adonis, or acc the more received opinion, by The goddess of beauty, who was en of Bacchus, went to meet him as h ed victorious from his Indian ex and by him she had Priapus who at Lampsacus. Priapus was so def all his limbs, particularly the ge means of Juno, who had assisted a livery of Venus, that the mother to have given birth to such a mo dered him to be exposed on the m His life however was preserved b herds, and he received the name of *propter deformitatem & membri rid tudinem.* He soon became a favori people of Lampsacus, but he was by the inhabitants on account of dom he took with their wives. T lence was punished by the son of Ve when the Lampsacenians had been with a disease in the genitals, Pri recalled, and temples erected to hi Festivals were also celebrated, and ple naturally idle, and indolent, ga selves up to every lasciviousness an rity during the celebration. His was also introduced in Rome, but mans revered him more as god of and gardens than as the patron of li ness. A crown painted with dif lors was offered to him in the sp in the summer a garland of ears An ass was generally sacrificed to cause that animal, by its braying, a nymph Lotis, to whom Priapus w to offer violence. He is generall sented with an human face and th a goat, he holds a stick in his h which he terrifies birds, as also drive away thieves, and a scythe the trees and cut down the corn. crowned with the leaves of the sometimes with laurel, or rocket. these plants is sacred to him, as to raise the passions and to excite l apus is often distinguished by the *phallus, fascinus, Ityphallus*, or *rude cundus*, which are all expressive formity. *Catull.* ep. 19 & 20.—C *Cult hort. Horat.* 1 *sat.* 1.—*Tibull.* 18.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 415. l. 6, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, *G.* 4. v. 111.—*Paus.* —*Hygin. fab.* 160.—*Diod.* 1.—, Asia Minor near Lampsacus. Pri the chief deity of the place, and

n received its name, because he had
efuge there when banished from
cus. *Strab.* 12.—*Mela* 1, c. 19.
NE, a maritime town of Asia Minor
ot of mount Mycale It was one
s independent cities of Ionia. It
rtis to Bias, one of the seven wise
Greece. It had been built by an
n colony. *Paus.* 7, c. 2, l. 8 c. 24.
. 12.
SA, a daughter of Romulus and
.
ON, a place at Carthage.
CILLA, a woman praised for her
l affection by Statius 5 *Sylv.* 1.
ACUS SERVILIUS, a dictator at
who defeated the Veientes and the
s.——A surname of the elder Tar-
g of Rome. *Vid.* Tarquinius.——
ernor of Syria, brother to the em-
Philip. He proclaimed himself em-
n Macedonia when he was informed
brother's death, but he was soon af-
quered and put to death by Decius,
s murderer.——A friend of the em-
Severus.——A friend of the emperor
almost murdered by the populace.
elvidius, a quæstor in Achaia during
n of Nero, remarkable for his in-
ent spirit. &c. *Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 6.
s officer under Vitellius.——One of
peror Adrian's friends.——A friend
itian.
VERNUM, a town of the Volsci in
The inhabitants are called Priver-
It became a Roman colony. *Liv.*
.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 576, l. 11, v. 540.
SA, the wife of the emperor Probus.
woman who opened the gates of
to the Goths.
BUS, M. Aurelius Severus, a native
mum in Pannonia. His father was
lly a gardener, who by entering the
de to the rank of a military tribune.
obtained the same office in the 22d
his age, and he distinguished him-
much by his probity, his valor, his
dity, moderation and clemency, that
death of the emperor Tacitus he was
d with the imperial purple by the
ry and uninfluenced choice of his
. His election was universally ap-
by the Roman senate and the peo-
d Probus strengthened on his throne
affection and attachment of his sub-
marched against the enemies of Rome
il and Germany. Several battles
ought, and after he had left 400,000
ians dead in the field, Probus turned
s against the Sarmatians. The same
attended him, and after he had
l and terrified to peace the numerous
barbarians of the north, he marched thro' Syria against the Blemmyes in the neighbourhood of Egypt. The Blemmyes were defeated with great slaughter, and the military character of the emperor was so well established, that the king of Persia sued for peace by his ambassadors, and attempted to buy the conqueror's favors with the most splendid presents. Probus was then feasting upon the most common food, when the ambassadors were introduced, but without even casting his eyes upon them, he said, that if their master did not give proper satisfaction to the Romans, he would lay his territories desolate, and as naked as the crown of his head. As he spoke, the emperor took off his cap and shewed the baldness of his head to the ambassadors. His conditions were gladly accepted by the Persian monarch, and Probus retired to Rome to convince his subjects of the greatness of his conquests, and to claim from them the applause which their ancestors had given to the conqueror of Macedonia or the destroyer of Carthage, as he passed along the streets of Rome. His triumph lasted several days, and the Roman populace were long entertained with shows and combats. But the Roman empire delivered from its foreign enemies, was torn by civil discord, and peace was not re-established till three usurpers had been severally defeated. While his subjects enjoyed tranquility, Probus encouraged the liberal arts, he permitted the inhabitants of Gaul and Illyricum to plant vines in their territories, and he himself repaired 70 cities in different parts of the empire which had been reduced to ruins. He also attempted to drain the waters which were stagnated in the neigbourhood of Sirmium, by conveying them to the sea by artificial canals. His armies were employed in this laborious undertaking, but as they were unaccustomed to such toils they soon mutinied, and fell upon the emperor as he was passing into one of the towns of Illyricum. He fled into an iron tower which he himself had built to observe the marshes, but as he was alone and without arms, he was soon overpowered and murdered in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of six years and four months. The news of his death was received with the greatest consternation, not only his friends, but his very ememies deplored his fate, and even the army which had been concerned in his fall erected a monument over his body, and placed upon it this inscription: *Hic Probus imperator, verè probus, situs est. victor omnium gentium barbararum, victor etiam tyrannorum.* He was then preparing in a few days to march against

against the Persians that had revolted, and his victories there might have been as great as those he obtained in the two other quarters of the globe. He was succeeded by Carus, A. D. 282, and his family who had shared his greatness, immediately returned from Rome, not to become objects either of private or public malice. *Zos.*—*Prob.*—*Saturn.*——A grammarian in the second century.——An oppressive prefect of the pretorian guards, in the reign of Valentinian.

PROCAS, a king of Alba, after his father Aventinus. He was father of Amulius and Numitor. *Liv.* 1, c. 3—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 622.

PROCHYTA, an island of Campania in the bay of Puteoli. *Virg. Æn* 9, v 715.

PROCILIUS, a Latin historian in the age of Pompey the great. *Varro.*

PROCILLA JULIA, a woman of uncommon virtue, killed by the soldiers of Otho. *Tacit. Agric.* 4.

C. VALERIUS PROCILLUS, a prince of Gaul, intimate with Cæsar.

PROCLEA, a daughter of Clytius, who married Cycnus, a son of Neptune *Pausf.* 10, c. 14.

PROCLES, a son of Aristodemus and Argia, born at the same birth as Eurysthenes. There were continual dissensions among the two brothers, who both sat on the Spartan throne. [*Vid. Eurysthenes.*]——A native of Andros in the Ægean sea, who was crowned at the Olympic games. *Pausf.* 6. c. 14.——A man who headed the Ionians when they took Samos. *Id.* 7, c. 4.——A Carthaginian writer, son of Eucrates. He wrote some historical treatises, of which Pausanias has preserved some fragments. *Id.* 4, c. 35.——A tyrant of Epidaurus, put to death and thrown into the sea. *Plut. de erac.*——A general of the Naxians in Sicily, who betrayed his country to Dionysius the tyrant, for a sum of money.

PROCNE. *Vid.* Progne.

PROCLIDÆ, the descendants of Procles, who sat on the Spartan throne. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

PROCONNESUS, an island of the Propontis, at the north east of Cyzicus. It was also called Elaphonnesus and Neuris. It was famous for its fine marble. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.—*Strab.* 13.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

PROCOPIUS, a celebrated officer of a noble family in Cilicia. He was related to the emperor Julian, and lived with him in great intimacy. He was universally admired for his integrity, but he was not destitute of ambition or pride. After he had signalized himself under Julian and his successor, he retired from the Roman provinces among the barbarians in the Thracian Chersonesus, and sometime suddenly made his appearance at Constantinople, when the emperor Valens marched into the east, and he proclaimed himself master of the eastern empire. His usurpation was universally acknowledged and his victories were so rapid, that Valens would have resigned the imperial purple, had not his friends intervened. But now fortune changed, Procopius was defeated in Phrygia, and abandoned by his army. His head was cut off, and sent to Valentinian in Gaul, A. D. 366. Procopius was slain in the 42d year of his age, and he had usurped the title of emperor for about eight months.—— A Gnostic pretorian in the 7th century. He was of Cæsarea in Palestine.

PROCRIS, a daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She married Cephalus. [*Vid. Cephalus.*]——A daughter of Thespius.

PROCRUSTES, a famous robber of Attica, killed by Theseus, near the Cephisus. He tied travellers on a bed, and if their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut it off, but if they were shorter than the bed, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. *Ovid. Heroid.* 9, *Met.* 7, v. 43.—*Plut. in Thes.*

PROCULEIUS, a Roman knight intimate with Augustus. He is celebrated for his humanity and fraternal kindness to his brothers Muræna and Scipio, with whom he divided his possessions. He was sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, to endeavour to bring her alive into his presence, but she purposely. He destroyed himself with a bowl of poison, bringing under a heavy disease. *Horat.* od. 2.—*Plut. in Anton.*

PROCULUS JULIUS, a Roman who after the death of Romulus, declared that he had seen him in appearance more than a man, and that he had ordered him that the Romans to offer him sacrifices under the name of Quirinus. *Plut. in Rom.* 1, c. 16.——Geganius, a Roman.——Placitius, a Roman who conquered the Hernici. —— A friend of Vitellius. A consul under Nerva. —— A man fond of extortion. ——An African sage of Antoninus. He published a book entitled *de regionibus* or *religionibus* on countries, &c. —— An officer who claimed himself emperor in Gaul, in the reign of Probus. He was soon afterwards defeated, and exposed on a gibbet. He was very debauched and licentious in his manners, and had acquired riches by public exactions.

PRODICUS, a sophist and rhetorician of Cos, about 396 years before Christ, was sent as ambassador by his country

ens, where he publicly taught, and ong his pupils Euripides, Socrates, enes, and Isocrates. He travelled wn to town in Greece, to procure s and get money. He made his pay to hear him harangue, which n occasion to some of the antients of the orations of Prodicus, for 50 as. In his writings, which were us, he composed a beautiful episode h virtue and pleasure were intro- to attempt to make Hercules one of ntaries. The hero at last yielded to ms of virtue, and rejected pleasure. been imitated by Lucian. Prodi- at last put to death by the Atheni- pretence that he corrupted the mo- heir youth.

IRNA, a town of Phthiotis. *Liv.*

RIDES, the daughters of Prœtus, Argolis, were three in number, Ly- phinoe, and Iphianassa. They be- ane for neglecting the worship of , or according to others, for prefer- mselves to Juno, and they ran about s believing themselves to be cows, g away not to be harnassed to the the chariot. Prœtus applied to us to cure his daughters of their in- ut he refused to employ him when nded the third part of his kingdom ard. This neglect of Prœtus was l, the insanity became contagious, nonarch at last promised Melampus s of his kingdom and one of his s, if he would restore them and an women to their senses. Melam- ented, and after he had wrought , he married the most beautiful of ides. Some have called them Ly- ponoe, and Cyrianassa. *Apollod.* —*Virg. Ecl.* 6.—*Ovid. Met.* 15.— *id. Stat. Theb.* 1, & 3.

US, a king of Argos, son of Abas lea. He was twin brother to Acri- h whom he quarelled even before th. This dissension between the thers encreased with their years. ir father's death, they both tried the kingdom of Argos. But the Acrisius prevailed, and Proetus ponnesus and retired to the court es, king of Lycia, where he mar- obœa, called by some Antea or . He afterwards returned to Ar- d by means of his father in law, himself master of Tirynthus. Ste- had accompanied her husband to and she became by him mother of ides, and of a son called Megapen- so after his father's death, succeed- ed on the throne of Tirynthus. [*Vid. Stenobœa.*] *Homer. Il.* 6.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 2.

PROCYON, a star near Sirius, or the dog star. *Cic. de nat D.* 2, c. 44.

PROGNE, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, by Zeuxippe. She married Tereus king of Thrace, by whom she had a son called Itylus, or Itys. *Vid.* Philomela.

PROLAUS, a native of Elis, father to Philanthus and Lampus, by Lysippe. *Paus.* 5, c. 2.

PROMACHUS, one of the Epigoni, son of Parthenopæus. *Paus.* 2. c. 20. —— A son of Psophis, daughter of Eryx, king of Sicily. *Id.* 8, c. 34.——An athlete of Pallene.——A son of Æson, killed by Pelias. *Apollod*

PROMATHIDAS, an historian of Heraclea.

PROMATHION, a man who wrote an history of Italy. *Plut. in Rom.*

PROMEDON, a native of the island of Naxos, &c.

PROMENÆA, one of the priestesses of the temple of Dodona. It was from her that Herodotus received the tradition that two doves has flown from Thebes in Egypt, one to Dodona, and the other to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, where they gave oracles. *Herodot.* 2, c. 55.

PROMETHEI JUGUM & ANTRUM, a place on the top of mount Caucasus, in Albania.

PROMETHEUS, a son of Japetus by Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Atlas, Menœtius, and Epimetheus, and surpassed all mankind in cunning and fraud. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himself. He sacrificed two bulls, and filled their skins, one with the flesh, and the other with the bones, and asked the father of the gods, which of the two he preferred as an offering. Jupiter became the dupe of his artifice, and chose the bones, and from that time the priests of the temples have ever been ordered to burn the whole victims on the altars, the flesh and the bones altogether. To punish Prometheus and the rest of mankind, Jupiter took fire away from the earth, but the son of Japetus out-witted the father of the gods. He climbed the heavens by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun, which he brought down upon the earth, at the end of a ferula. This provoked Jupiter the more, he ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and after he had given her life, he sent her to Prometheus, with a box of the richest and most valuable presents, which she had received from the gods. [*Vid. Pandora.*] Prometheus

-hanging him-
her in his
he place
f with
ws,

cate, Juno inferna, Anthesphoria, Cotyto, Deois, Libera, &c. *Plut. in Luc.*—*Pausf.* 8, c. 37, l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 6; *Fast.* 4, v. 417.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 698. l. 6, v. 138.—*Strab.* 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 146.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Orpheus. hymn.* 28.—*Claudian. de Rapt. Pros.*

OSOPĪTIS, an island in one of the of the Nile. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4.

INA, a part of Argolis, where worshipped. It received its nymph who nursed Juno.

.nt.
.a Are-
.n carried
.ately she re-
.emanded of him
ner daughter. Ju-
persuade the mo-
t unworthy of her
aw that she was in-
of Proserpine, he
n on earth, if she
ts in the infernal
however, was im-
she walked in the
red a pomegranate
nd Ascalaphus was
and for his discove-
turned him into an
the resentment of
ef, permitted that
n six months with
ions, and that she
the year with her
queen of hell, and
e presided over the
l according to the
no one could die,
Atropos her mi-
e of the hairs from
uperstitious belief,
me of the hair of
w it at the door of
g for Proserpine.
particular in their
nd as they believed
and risen from the
where Pluto had
, they annually fa-
which they suffered
e waters. Proser-
shipped by the an-
n by the different
mia, Libitina, He-

RAS, a Greek philosopher of
n Thrace, who was originally a
. He became one of the disciples of
mocritus, when that philosopher had
seen him carrying faggots on his head,
poised in a proper equilibrium. He soon rendered himself ridiculous by his doctrines, and in a book which he published, he denied the existence of a supreme being. This doctrine he supported by observing, that the doubts arose from the uncertainty of the existence of a supreme power, and from the shortness of human life. This book was publicly burnt at Athens, and the philosopher banished from the city, as a worthless and contemptible being. Protagoras visited, from Athens, different islands in the Mediterranean, and died in Sicily in a very advanced age, about 400 years before the Christian era. He generally reasoned by dilemmas, and always left the mind in suspence about all the questions which he proposed. Some suppose that he was drowned. *Diog.* 9.—*Plut. in Protag.*——A king of Cyprus, tributary to the court of Persia.——Another.

PROTAGORIDES, an historian of Cyzicus, who wrote a treatise on the games of Daphne, celebrated at Antioch.

PROTEI COLUMNÆ, a place in the remotest parts of Egypt. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 262.

PRŌTĒSĪLAUS, a king of part of Thessaly, son of Iphiclus, originally called Iolaus. He was grandson of Phylacus, and brother to Alcimede, the mother of Jason. He married Laodamia, the daughter of Acastus, and sometime after he departed with the rest of the Greeks for the Trojan war with 40 sail. He was the first of the Greeks who set foot on the Trojan shore, and as such he was doomed by the oracle to perish. He was killed as soon as he had leaped from his ship, by Æneas or Hector. Homer has not mentioned the person who killed him. His wife Laodamia destroyed herself, when she heard of his death. [*Vid. Laodamia.*] Protesilaus has received the patronymic of Phy-

theus who suspected Jupiter, took no notice of Pandora or her box, but he made his brother Epimetheus marry her, and the god, now more irritated, ordered Mercury or Vulcan, according to Æschylus, to carry this artful mortal to mount Caucasus, and there tie him to a rock, where for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never diminished, though continually devoured. He was delivered from this painful confinement about 30 years afterwards by Hercules, who killed the bird of prey. The vulture, or according to others, the eagle, which devoured the liver of Prometheus, was born from Typhon and Echidna. According to Apollodorus, Prometheus made the first man and woman that ever were upon the earth, with clay, which he animated by means of the fire which he had stolen from heaven. On this account, therefore, the Athenians raised him an altar in the grove of Academus, where they yearly celebrated games in his honor. During these games, there was a race, and he who carried a burning torch in his hand without extinguishing it, obtained the prize. Prometheus as it is universally credited, had received the gift of prophecy, and all the gods, and even Jupiter himself consulted him as a most infallible oracle. To him mankind are indebted for the invention of many of the useful arts; he taught them the use of plants with their physical power, and from him they received the knowledge of taming horses and different animals, either to cultivate the ground, or for the purposes of luxury. *Hesiod. Theog.—Apollod.* 1, & 2.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 30, l. 5, c. 11.—*Hygin. fab.* 144.—*Æschyl. in Prom.*—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 82.—*Horat.* 1, *od.* 3.—*Seneca. in Med.*

Promēthis & Promethīdes, a patronymic applied to the children of Prometheus.

Promethus & Damasichthon, two sons of Codrus, who conducted colonies into Asia Minor. *Pausf.* 1, c. 3.

Pronapĭdes, an antient Greek poet of Athens, who was, according to some, preceptor to Homer. It is said, that he first taught the Greeks how to write from the left to the right, contrary to the custom of writing from the right to the left, which is still observed by some of the eastern nations.

Prōnax, a brother of Adrastus king of Argos, son of Talaus and Lylimache. *Pausf.* 3. c. 18.

Pronoe, a daughter of Phorbus, mother of Pleuron and Calydon, by Æolus.

Pronōmus, a Theban who played so skilfully on the flute, that the inve that musical instrument is attributed *Pausf.* 9, c. 12.

Pronous, a son of Phlegeas, the sons of Alcmæon.

Pronŭba, a surname of Juno she presided over marriages.

Properrius (Sextus Aurelius, poet, born at Mevania, in Umbr father was a Roman knight, w gustus proscribed, because he had the interest of Antony. He came where his genius and poetical tal recommended him to the notice of and powerful. Mecænas, Gallus, gil became his friends, and Aug patron. Mecænas wished him to an epic poem, of which he prop emperor for hero, but Propertius observing that his abilities were u the task. He died about 19 year Christ, in the 40th year of his a works consist of four books of which are written with so much f vacity and energy, that many au him the prince of the elegiac poet the Latins. His poetry though e not free from faults, and the man ous expressions which he uses, d exposed him to censure. Cynthi the heroine of all his elegies, was lady, whose real name was Hostu tilia, of whom the poet was deep oured. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 465, l. v. 53, *de art. am.* 3, v. 333.—*Mart* 73, l. 14, *ep.* 189.—*Quintil.* 10, c 6. *ep.* l 9, *ep.* 22.

Propœtĭdes, some women o severely punished by Venus, wh nity they had despised. They l daughters to the sea shore, where t tituted themselves to strangers. T have feigned, that they were chan stones, on account of their insens every virtuous sentiment. *Justin.* *Ovid. Met.* 10, v. 238.

Propontis, a sea which has a nication with the Euxine, by the Bosporus, and with the Ægean by lespont. It is about 300 miles in rence. It received its name from nity to Pontus. It is now called t Sea, or the sea of Marmora. *Me* 19.—*Strab.* 2.

Propylæa, a surname of Dia had a temple at Eleusis in Attica.

Proschystius, a surname of J among the Greeks. *Pausf.* 2.

Proserpĭna, a daughter of J Jupiter. She is called by the Greek phone. She was so beautiful, that ther of the gods himself became en

er, and deceived her by changing him-
nto a ſerpent, and folding her in his
ths. Proſerpine made Sicily the place
er reſidence, and delighted herſelf with
eautiful views, the flowery meadows,
impid ſtreams, which ſurrounded the
s of Enna. In this ſolitary retreat, as
muſed herſelf with her female attend-
in gathering flowers, Pluto carried her
into the infernal regions, of which
ecame the queen. [*Vid. Pluto.*] Ceres
o diſconſolate at the loſs of her daugh-
hat ſhe travelled all over the world,
er enquiries were in vain, and ſhe never
d have diſcovered whither ſhe had been
ed, had not ſhe found the girdle of
erpine on the ſurface of the waters of
ountain Cyane, near which the raviſher
pened himſelf a paſſage to his king-
s by ſtriking the earth with his trident.
a ſoon learned from the nymph Are-
, that her daughter had been carried
by Pluto, and immediately ſhe re-
ed to Jupiter, and demanded of him
niſh the raviſher of her daughter. Ju-
in vain attempted to perſuade the mo-
that Pluto was not unworthy of her
hter, and when he ſaw that ſhe was in-
ble for the reſtitution of Proſerpine, he
hat ſhe might return on earth, if ſhe
not taken any aliments in the infernal
ns. Her return, however, was im-
ble, Proſerpine, as ſhe walked in the
an fields, had gathered a pomegranate
a tree and eat it, and Aſcalaphus was
nly one who ſaw it, and for his diſcove-
e goddeſs inſtantly turned him into an
Jupiter to appeaſe the reſentment of
a, and ſooth her grief, permitted that
erpine ſhould remain ſix months with
in the infernal regions, and that ſhe
ld ſpend the reſt of the year with her
her on earth. As queen of hell, and
of Pluto, Proſerpine preſided over the
of mankind, and according to the
ion of the antients, no one could die,
e goddeſs herſelf, or Atropos her mi-
r, did not cut off one of the hairs from
head. From this ſuperſtitious belief,
as uſual to cut off ſome of the hair of
deceaſed, and to ſtrew it at the door of
houſe, as an offering for Proſerpine.
Sicilians were very particular in their
hip to Proſerpine, and as they believed
the fountain Cyane had riſen from the
at the very place where Pluto had
ned himſelf a paſſage, they annually ſa-
ced there a bull, into which they ſuffered
blood to run into the waters. Proſer-
was univerſally worſhipped by the an-
ts, and ſhe was known by the different
es of Core, Theogamia, Libitina, Hecate, Juno inferna, Antheſphoria, Cotyto, Deois, Libera, &c. *Plut. in Lue.*—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 37, l. 9, c. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 5, *fab.* 6. *Faſt.* 4, v. 417.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 698. l. 6, v. 138.—*Strab.* 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Cic. in Verr.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 146.—*Heſiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Orpheus. hymn.* 28.—*Claudian. de rapt. Proſ.*

Prosopitis, an iſland in one of the mouths of the Nile. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4.

Prosymna, a part of Argolis, where Juno was worſhipped. It received its name from a nymph who nurſed Juno. *Pauſ.* 2.

Protagŏras, a Greek philoſopher of Abdera in Thrace, who was originally a porter. He became one of the diſciples of Democritus, when that philoſopher had ſeen him carrying faggots on his head, poiſed in a proper equilibrium. He ſoon rendered himſelf ridiculous by his doctrines, and in a book which he publiſhed, he denied the exiſtence of a ſupreme being. This doctrine he ſupported by obſerving, that the doubts aroſe from the uncertainty of the exiſtence of a ſupreme power, and from the ſhortneſs of human life. This book was publicly burnt at Athens, and the philoſopher baniſhed from the city, as a worthleſs and contemptible being. Protagoras viſited, from Athens, different iſlands in the Mediterranean, and died in Sicily in a very advanced age, about 400 years before the Chriſtian era. He generally reaſoned by dilemmas, and always left the mind in ſuſpence about all the queſtions which he propoſed. Some ſuppoſe that he was drowned. *Diog.* 9.—*Plut. in Protag.*——A king of Cyprus, tributary to the court of Perſia.——Another.

Protagorides, an hiſtorian of Cyzicus, who wrote a treatiſe on the games of Daphne, celebrated at Antioch.

Protei columnæ, a place in the remoteſt parts of Egypt. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 262.

Prōtēsĭlaus, a king of part of Theſſaly, ſon of Iphiclus, originally called Iolaus. He was grandſon of Phylacus, and brother to Alcimede, the mother of Jaſon. He married Laodamia, the daughter of Acaſtus, and ſometime after he departed with the reſt of the Greeks for the Trojan war with 40 ſail. He was the firſt of the Greeks who ſet foot on the Trojan ſhore, and as ſuch he was doomed by the oracle to periſh. He was killed as ſoon as he had leaped from his ſhip, by Æneas or Hector. Homer has not mentioned the perſon who killed him. His wife Laodamia deſtroyed herſelf, when ſhe heard of his death. [*Vid. Laodamia.*] Protheſilaus has received the patronymic of

gently their articulations. After some time the shepherd observed that whenever he entered the place of their confinement they repeatedly exclaimed *Beccos*, and he gave information of this to the monarch. Psammetichus made enquiries and found that the word *Beccos* signified bread in the Phœnician language, and from that circumstance, therefore, it was universally concluded that the language of Phœnicia was of the greatest antiquity. *Herodot.* 2, c. 28, &c.—*Polyæn.* 8.—*Strab.* 16.——A son of Gordius, brother to Periander, who held the tyranny at Corinth for three years. *Arist.*

Psammis or Psammitis, a king of Egypt.

Psaphis, a town on the confines of Attica and Bœotia. There was there an oracle of Amphiaraus.

Psapho, a Libyan who taught a number of birds which he kept to say, *Psapho is a god*, and afterwards gave them their liberty. The birds did not forget the words which they had been taught, and the Africans paid divine honors to Psapho. *Ælian.*

Psophis, a town of Arcadia. *Paus.* 8, c. 24.—*Ovid Met.* 5, v. 607.——A river and town of Elis ——A daughter of Eryx.

Psyche, a nymph whom Cupid married and carried into a place of bliss, where he long enjoyed her company. Venus put her to death because she had robbed the world of her son, but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies *the soul*, and this personification of Psyche is posterior to the Augustan age, though still it is connected with antient mythology. Psyche is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly, to intimate the lightness of the soul, of which the butterfly is the symbol, and on that account, among the antients, when a man had just expired, a butterfly appeared fluttering above, as if rising from the mouth of the deceased.

Psychrus, a river of Thrace. When sheep drank of its waters they always brought forth black lambs. *Arist.*

Psylli, a people of Libya near the Syrtes, very expert in curing the venomous bite of serpents. *Herodot.* 4, c. 173.—*Paus.* 9, c. 28.

Ptelum, a town of Thessaly on the borders of Bœotia. *Lucan.* 6. v. 850.

Pterelaus, a son of Taphius presented with immortality by Neptune, provided he kept on his head a yellow lock. His daughter cut it off and he died. He reigned at Taphos in Argos, &c.

Pteria, a well fortified town of Cappadocia. It was in the neighbourhood, according to some, that Cœsus was by Cyrus. *Herodot.* 1, c. 76.

Ptoledema, a town of Arcad 8, c. 27.

Ptolemæum, a certain place a dedicated to exercise and study. *de fin.*

Ptolemæus 1st, surnamed Lag of Egypt, son of Arsinoe, who, wi nant by Philip of Macedonia, ma gus, a man of mean extraction. [Vi Ptolemy was educated in the cou king of Macedonia, he became o friends and associates of Alexan when that monarch invaded Asia of Arsinoe attended him as one of rals. During the expedition he with uncommon valor; he killed the Indian monarchs in sing'e com it was to his prudence and cou Alexander was indebted for the t of the rock Aornus. After the co death, in the general division of t donian empire, Ptolemy obtain share, the government of Egypt, wi and part of the neighbouring ter Arabia. In this appointment th nor soon gained the esteem of t by acts of kindness, by benevo clemency, and though he did n the title of independent monarc years after, yet he was so firmly e that the attempts of Perdiccas to away from his possessions proved and Ptolemy, after the murder of by Grecian soldiers, might hav the kingdom of Macedonia to his territories. He made himself Cœlesyria, Phœnicia, and the nei coast of Syria, and when he had re rusalem, he carried above 100,000 to Egypt to people the extensi Alexandria, which became the his dominions. After he had rend prisoners the most attached and his subjects by his liberality and of privileges, Ptolemy assumed th king of Egypt, and soon after re prus under his power. He made success against Demetrius and who disputed his right to the pr Syria, and from the assistance he people of Rhodes against their enemies, he received the name While he extended his dominion was not negligent of the advanta people. The bay of Alexan dangerous of access, he built a conduct the sailors in the obscu night, [*Vid. Pharos.*] and that l might be acquainted with literat

ı of a library, which under ; reigns, became the most ce- : world. He also established of his dominions, a society of which the members were philosophical researches, and ement of science and the libe- lemy died in the 92d year of : a reign of 39 or 40 years, ears before Christ. He was his son Ptolemy Philadelphus, n his partner on the throne years of his reign. Ptolemy n commended for his abili- as a sovereign, but as a writer, ie many valuable compositions een lost, we are to lament an xander the Great, by the king eatly admired and valued for authenticity. All his succes- ed Ptolemies from him. *Paus.* *Justin* 13, &c.—*Polyb.* 2.—*Ar-* *-Plut. in Alex.*

.us 2d, son of Ptolemy the d his father on the Egyptian as called *Philadelphus* by an- ause he killed two of his bro- iewed himself worthy in every ceed his great father, and con- : advantages which arise from itn powerful nations, he sent to Italy to solicit the friend- omans, whose name and mili- ion had become universally the victories which they had over Pyrrhus and the Taren- mbassadors were received with greatest attention, and imme- four Roman senators came to where they gained the admi- : monarch and of his subjects, ing the crowns of gold and rich ich were offered to them, ie world of the virtue and of ledness of their nation. But ıy strengthened himself by al- foreign powers, the internal kingdom was disturbed by the as his brother, king of Cyrene. however was stopped, though Antiochus king of Syria, and the rebellious prince re-estab- for some time in the family of . Antiochus the Syrian king enice the daughter of Ptolemy, r, though old and infirm, con- aughter to her husband's king- sisted at the nuptials. Phila- d in the 64th year of his age, ears before the christian era. sons and a daughter, by Arsinoe of Lysimachus. He had after- wards married his sister Arsinoe whom he loved with uncommon tenderness, and to whose memory he began to erect a cele- brated monument. [*Vid Dinocrates.*] During the whole of his reign Philadelphus was employed in exciting industry, and in en- couraging the liberal arts, and useful know- ledge among his subjects. The inhabitants of the adjacent countries were allured by promises and presents to encrease the num- ber of the Egyptian subjects, and Ptolemy could boast of reigning over 33,339 well peopled cities. He gave every possible en- couragement to commerce, and by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterra- nean, and the other in the Red sea, he made Egypt the mart of the world. His army consisted of 200,000 foot, 40,000 horse, be- sides 300 elephants and 2000 armed cha- riots. With justice therefore he has been called the richest of all the princes and mo- narchs of his age, and indeed the remark is not false when it is observed that at his death he left in his treasury 750,000 Egyp- tian talents, a sum equivalent to two hun- dred millions sterling. His palace was the asylum of learned men, whom he admired and patronized. He paid particular atten- tion to Euclid, Theocritus, Callimachus, and Lycophron, and by encreasing the li- brary, which his father had founded, he shewed his taste for learning, and his wish to encourage genius. This celebrated li- brary at his death contained 200,000 vo- lumes of the best and choicest books, and it was afterwards encreased to 700,000 volumes. It is said that the old testament was translated into Greek during his reign, a translation which has been called Septu- agint, because translated by the labors of 70 different persons. *Eutrop.*—*Justin.* 17, c. 2. *&c.*—*Liv.*—*Plut.*—*Theocrit.*—*Athen.* 12. *Plin.* 34,

Ptolemæus 3d, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne. He early engaged in a war against Antio- chus Theus, for his unkindness to Berenice the Egyptian king's sister, whom he had married with the consent of Philadelphus. With the most rapid success he conquered Syria and Cilicia, and advanced as far as the Tigris, but a sedition at home stopped his progress, and he returned to Egypt loaded with the spoils of conquered nations. Among the immense riches which he brought he had above 2500 statues of the Egyptian gods, which Cambyses had car- ried away into Persia when he conquered Egypt, These were restored to the tem- ples, and the Egyptians called their sove- reign *Evergetes*, in acknowledgment for his attention, beneficence, and religious zeal for the

the gods of his country. The last years of Ptolemy's reign were passed in peace, if we except the refusal of the Jews to pay the tribute of 20 silver talents which their ancestors had always paid to the Egyptian monarchs. He also interested himself in the affairs of Greece, and assisted Cleomenes the Spartan king against the leaders of the Achæan league, but he had the mortification to see his ally defeated, and even a fugitive in Egypt. Evergetes died about 221 years before Christ, after a reign of 27 years, and like his two illustrious predecessors he was the patron of learning, and indeed he is the last of the Lagides who gained popularity among his subjects by clemency, moderation and humanity, and who commanded respect even in his enemies, by valor, prudence, and reputation. *Plut. in Cleom. &c.—Polyb.* 2.—*Justin.* 29. &c.

Ptolemæus 4th, succeeded his father Evergetes on the throne of Egypt. He received the surname of *Philopator* by antiphrasis, because, according to some historians, he destroyed his father by poison. He began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty, and he successively sacrificed to his avarice his own mother, his wife, his sister, and his brother. He received the name of *Typhon*, from his extravagance and debauchery, and that of *Gallus*, because he appeared in the streets of Alexandria like one of the bacchanals, and with all the gestures of the priests of Cybele. In the midst of his pleasures Philopator was called to war against Antiochus king of Syria, and at the head of a powerful army he soon invaded his enemy's territories, and might have added the kingdom of Syria to Egypt, if he had made a prudent use of the victories which attended his arms. In his return he entered Jerusalem, but the Jews prevented him forcibly from entering their temple, for which insolence to his majesty, the monarch determined to extirpate the whole nation at his return. He ordered an immense number of Jews to be exposed in a plain, and trodden under the feet of elephants, but by a supernatural instinct the generous animals turned their fury not on those that had been devoted to death, but upon the Egyptian spectators. This circumstance terrified Philopator, and he behaved with more than common kindness to a nation which he had so lately devoted to destruction. In the latter part of his reign the Romans, whom a dangerous war with Carthage had weakened and rendered active, renewed for political reasons the treaty of alliance which had been made with the Egyptian monarchs. Philopator at last weakened and enervated perance and continual debauche the 37th year of his age, after 17 years, about 204 years before tian era. His death was immed lowed by the murder of the com his voluptuousness and extrava their carcases were dragged with ignominy through the streets of A *Polyb.—Justin.* 30, *&c.—Plut. in*

Ptolemæus 5th, succeeded Philopator as king of Egypt, th in the 4th year of his age. During of his minority he was under th tion of Sosicius and of Ariston whose prudent administration was dispossessed of the provinces c ria and Palestine, which he had c by war. The Romans also rene alliance with him after their vict Annibal, and the conclusion of t Punic war. This flattering em duced Aristomenes to offer the c patronage of the young monar Romans, but the regent was con his honorable office, and by a treaty of alliance with the people c he convinced the Egyptians tha qualified to wield the sceptre and the nation. But now that Pto reached his 14th year, according to and customs of Egypt, the years of rity had expired. He received th of *Epiphanes*, or illustrious, and w ed at Alexandria with the greatest ty, and the faithful Aristomenes into his hands an empire which h verned with honor to himself, a credit to his sovereign. Young was no sooner delivered from the of a superior, than he betrayed vices which had characterized hi the counsels of Aristomenes were and the minister who for ten year verned the kingdom with equity deration, was sacrificed to the ca the sovereign, who abhorred him salutary advice which his own vi clinations did not permit him to His cruelties raised seditions am subjects, but these were twice qu the prudence and the moderatio Polycrates, the most faithful of his ministers. In the midst of his gance Epiphanes did not forget his with the Romans, above all others h ed himself eager to cultivate fri with a nation from whom he coul so many advantages, and during th against Antiochus he offered to aff with money against a monarch, daughter Cleopatra he had marri

n he hated on account of the seditions ad raised in the very heart of Egypt. a reign of 24 years, about 180 years e Christ, Ptolemy was poisoned by ainisters, whom he had threatened to of their possessions to carry on a war ast Seleucus king of Syria. *Liv.* 35, c. *&c.—Justin. &c.*

PTOLEMÆUS 6th, succeeded his father phanes on the Egyptian throne, and re- d the firname of *Philometor*, on account s hatred against his mother Cleopatra. was in the 6th year of his age when he ded the throne, and during his mino- the kingdom was governed by his m - and at her death by an eunuch who one of his favorites. He made war ast Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, ower the provinces of Palestine and Syria, which were part of the Egyptian inions, and after various success fell the hands of his enemy, who detained in confinement. During the captivity Philometor, the Egyptians raised to the the his younger brother Ptolemy Ever- , or Physcon, also son of Epiphanes, he was no sooner established in his er than Antiochus turned his arms ast Egypt, drove the usurper, and re- d Philometor to all his rights and pri- ges as king of Egypt. This artful be- our of Antiochus, was soon compre- ded by Philometor, and when he saw Pelusium, the key of Egypt had re- ned in the hands of his Syrian ally, he lled his brother Physcon, and made his partner on the throne, and con- ed with him how to repel their com- enemy. This union of interest in the royal brothers incensed Antiochus; he red Egypt with a large army, but the mans checked his progress, and obliged to retire. No sooner were they deli- ed from the impending war than Philo- tor and Physcon, whom the fear of dan- had united, began with mutual jealousy oppose each other's views. Physcon was last banished by the superior power of brother, and as he could find no sup- t in Egypt, he immediately repaired to me. To excite more effectually the rapassion of the Romans, and to gain ir assistance, he appeared in the meanest ss, and took his residence in the most secure corner of the city. He received an dience from the senate, and the Romans tled the dispute between the two ro al thers, by making them independent o e another, and giving the government of bya and Cyrene to Physcon, and con- ming Philometor in the possession of Egypt, and of the island of Cyprus. These terms of accommodation were gladly accepted, but Physcon soon claimed the dominion of Cyprus, and in this he was supported by the Romans, who wished to aggrandize themselves by the diminution of the Egyptian power. Philometor refused to deliver up the island of Cyprus, and to call away his brother's attention he fomented the seeds of rebellion in Cyrene. But the death of Philometor, about 146 years before the Christian era, left Physcon master of Egypt, and all the dependent provinces. Philometor has been commended by some historians for his clemency and moderation. *Diod.—Liv.—Polyb.*

PTOLEMÆUS 7th, firnamed *Physcon*, on account of the prominence of his belly, ascended the throne of Egypt after the death of his brother Philometor, and as he had reigned for some time conjointly with him, [*Vid. Ptolemæus 6th.*] his succession was approved, though the wife and the son of the deceased monarch laid claims to the crown. Cleopatra was supported in her claims by the Jews, and it was at last agreed that Physcon should marry the queen, and that her son should succeed on the throne at his death. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but on that very day the tyrant murdered Cleopatra's son in her arms. He ordered himself to be called *Evergetes*, but the Alexandrians refused to do it, and stigmatized him with the appellation of *Kakergetes*, or evil doer, a firname which he deserved by his tyranny and oppression. A series of barbarity rendered him odious, but as no one attempted to rid Egypt of her tyrant, the Alexandrians abandoned their habitations, and fled from a place which continually streamed with the blood of their massacred fellow citizens. If their migration proved fatal to the commerce and prosperity of Alexandria, it was of the most essential service to the countries where they retired, and the numbers of Egyptians that sought a safer asylum in Greece and Asia, introduced among the inhabitants of those countries the different professions that were practised with success in the capital of Egypt. Physcon endeavoured to re-people the city which his cruelty had laid desolate, but the fear of sharing the fate of its former inhabitants, prevailed more than the promise of riches, rights and immunities. The king at last disgusted with Cleopatra, repudiated her, and married her daughter by Philometor, called also Cleopatra. He still continued to exercise the greatest cruelty upon his subjects, but the prudence and vigilance of his ministers kept the people in tranquility, till all Egypt revolted when the king

king had basely murdered all the young men of Alexandria. Without friends or support in Egypt, he fled to Cyprus, and Cleopatra, the divorced queen, ascended the throne. In his banishment Physcon dreaded lest the Alexandrians should also place the crown on the head of his son, by his sister Cleopatra, who was then governor of Cyrene, and under these apprehensions he sent for the young prince, called Memphitis, to Cyprus, and murdered him as soon as he reached the shore. To make the barbarity more complete, he sent the limbs of Memphitis to Cleopatra, and they were received as the queen was going to celebrate her birth day. Soon after this he invaded Egypt with an army, and obtained a victory over the forces of Cleopatra, who being left without friends or assistance, fled to her eldest daughter Cleopatra, who had married Demetrius, king of Syria. This decisive blow restored Physcon to his throne, where he continued to reign for some time hated by his subjects and feared by his enemies. He died at Alexandria in the 67th year of his age, after a reign of 29 years, about 116 years before Christ. Some authors have extolled Physcon for his fondness for literature, they have observed that from his extensive knowledge he was called the *philologist*, and that he wrote a comment upon Homer, besides an history in 24 books, admired for its elegance, and often quoted by succeeding authors whose pen was employed on the same subject. *Diod.* — *Justin* 38, *&c.*—*Athen.* 9.—*Porphyr.*

Ptolemæus 8th, surnamed *Lathyrus*, from an excrescence like a pea on the nose, succeeded his father Physcon as king of Egypt. He had no sooner ascended the throne than his mother Cleopatra, who reigned conjointly with him, expelled him to Cyprus, and placed the crown on the head of his brother Ptolemy Alexander her favorite son. Lathyrus, banished from Egypt, became king of Cyprus, and soon after he appeared at the head of a large army, to make war against Alexander Jannæus, king of Judæa, through whose assistance and intrigue he had been expelled by Cleopatra. The Jewish monarch was conquered and 50,000 of his men were left on the field of battle. Lathyrus, after he had exercised the greatest cruelty upon the Jews, and made vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus till the death of his brother Alexander restored him to his native dominions. Some of the cities of Egypt refused to acknowledge him as their sovereign, and Thebes for its obstinacy, was closely besieged for three successive years, and from a powerful and populous city it was reduced to [illegible]. In the latter part of his reign Lathyrus called upon to assist the Romans [illegible] navy for the conquest of Athens, but [illegible]lus, who had been sent to obtain the supply, though received with kin[illegible]nors, was dismissed with evasive an[illegible]tisfactory answers, and the monarch [illegible] to part with troops which he deem[illegible]cessary to preserve the peace of his [illegible]dom. Lathyrus died about 88 years [illegible] the Christian era, after a reign of 3[illegible] since the death of his father Physcon [illegible] of which he had passed with his [illegible] Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne, [illegible] in Cyprus, and seven after his [illegible] death. He was succeeded by his [illegible] daughter Cleopatra, whom Alexan[illegible] son of Ptolemy Alexander, by [illegible] the dictator Sylla, soon after mar[illegible] murdered. *Joseph. Hist.*—*Justin.* *Plut. in Luc.*—*Appian in Mithrid.*

Ptolemæus 9th. *Vid.* Alexan[illegible]lemy 1st.

Ptolemæus 10th. *Vid.* Al[illegible] Ptolemy 2d.

Ptolemæus 11th. *Vid.* Al[illegible] Ptolemy 3d.

Ptolemæus 12th, the illegitim[illegible] of Lathyrus, ascended the throne [illegible] at the death of Alexander 3d. He [illegible] the surname of *Auletes*, because he [illegible] skilfully on the flute. His rise [illegible] great marks of prudence and circ[illegible]tion, and as his predecessor by his [illegible] left the kingdom of Egypt to the [illegible] Auletes knew that he could not be [illegible] established on his throne, without [illegible] probation of the Roman senate. [illegible] successful in his applications, and [illegible] who was then consul and in want of [illegible] established his succession, and gra[illegible] the alliance of the Romans, after he [illegible]ceived the enormous sum of abo[illegible]tion and 169,000 sterling. But th[illegible] sures rendered him unpopular at Ro[illegible] when he had suffered the Roman[illegible] to take possession of Cyprus the E[illegible] revolted, and Auletes was obliged [illegible] from his kingdom and seek pr[illegible] among the most powerful of his all[illegible] complaints were heard at Rome [illegible] with indifference, and the murder [illegible] noblemen of Alexandria, whom th[illegible]tions had sent to justify their proc[illegible] before the Roman senate, rendered [illegible] popular and suspected. Pompey, h[illegible] supported his cause, and the sena[illegible] vised to restore Auletes on his [illegible] but as they proceeded but slowly in [illegible]cution of their plans, the monarch [illegible] from Rome to Ephesus, where he [illegible]

some time in the temple of Di-
ing his absence from Alexandria,
er Berenice had made herself ab-
l established herself on the throne
riage with Archelaus, a priest of
temple at Comana, but she was
n from Egypt when Gabinius, at
f a Roman army approached to
letes on his throne. Auletes was
restored to power than he facri-
s ambition his daughter Berenice,
ed wi h the greatest ingratitude
y to Rabirius a Roman who had
him with money when expelled
ingdom. Auletes died four years
estoration in the 30th year of his
ut 51 years before the Christian
left two sons and two daughters,
is will ordered the eldest of his
arry the eldest of his sisters, and to
ith her the vacant throne. As
dren were young, the dying mo-
commended them to the protec-
paternal care of the Romans, and
ly Pompey the Great was ap-
y the senate to be their patron and
dian. Their reign was as turbu-
at of their predecessors, and it is
le for no uncommon events, only
bserve that the young queen was
patra who soon after became so ce-
s being the mistress of J. Cæsar,
of M. Antony, and the last of the
monarchs of the family of Lagus.
Rabir.—Strab. 17.—*Dion.* 39.—
le Civ.

MÆUS 13th, firnamed *Dionysius*
s, ascended the throne of Egypt
y with his sister Cleopatra, whom
arried, according to the directions
ther Auletes. He was under the
protection of Pompey the Great,
lemæus 12th.] but the wickedness
ice of his ministers soon obliged
rive away his sister from the throne,
ign independent. He was then in
year of his age when his guardian,
fatal battle of Pharsalia, came to
s of Egypt, and claimed his pro-
He refused to grant the required
, and by the advice of his ministers
murdered Pompey after he had
him to shore under the mask of
p and cordiality. To curry the fa-
e conqueror of Pharsalia, Ptolemy
the head of Pompey, but Cæsar
vith indignation from such perfidy,
n he arrived at Alexandria he found
of Egypt as faithless to his cause as
of his fallen enemy. Cæsar sat as
hear the various claims of the bro-
sister to the throne, and to satisfy
the people, he ordered the will of Auletes
to be read, and confirmed Ptolemy and
Cleopatra in the possession of Egypt, and
appointed the two younger children masters
of the island of Cyprus. This fair and can-
did decision might have left no room for
dissatisfaction, but Ptolemy was governed
by cruel and avaricious ministers, and there-
fore he refused to acknowledge Cæsar as a
judge or a mediator. The Roman enforced
his authority by arms, and three victories
were obtained over the Egyptian forces.
Ptolemy, who had been for some time a
prisoner in the hands of Cæsar, now headed
his armies, but a defeat was fatal, and as he
attempted to save his life by flight, he was
drowned in the Nile, about 46 years before
Christ, and three years and eight months
after the death of Auletes. Cleopatra, at
the death of her brother, became sole mis-
tress of Egypt, but as the Egyptians were
no friends to female government, Cæsar
obliged her to marry her younger brother
Ptolemy who was then in the eleventh year
of his age. *Appian. Civ.—Cæsar in Alex.—
Strab.* 17 —*Joseph Ant* —*Dio.*—*Plut. in Ant.
&c.—Sueton. in Cæs.*

PTOLEMÆUS APION, king of Cyrene,
was the illegitimate son of Ptolemy Phys-
con. After a reign of 20 years he died;
and as he had no children he made the Ro-
mans heirs of his dominions. The Romans
presented his subjects with their independ-
ence. *Liv.* 70.

PTOLEMÆUS CERAUNUS, a son of Pto-
lemy Soter by Eurydice the daughter of
Antipater. Unable to succeed to the throne
of Egypt, Ceraunus fled to the court of Se-
leucus, where he was received with uncom-
mon attention. Seleucus was then king of
Macedonia, an empire which he had lately
acquired by the death of Lysimachus at a
battle in Phrygia, but his reign was short,
and Ceraunus perfidiously murdered him
and ascended his throne. The murderer,
however, could not be firmly established in
Macedonia, as long as Arsinoe the widow,
and the children of Lysimachus were alive,
and entitled to claim his kingdom as the
lawful possession of their father. To re-
move these obstacles, Ceraunus made of-
fers of marriage to Arsinoe who was his
own sister. The queen at first refused, but
the protestations and solemn promises of
the usurper at last prevailed upon her to
consent. The nuptials however were no
sooner celebrated than Ceraunus murdered
the two young princes, and confirmed his
usurpation by rapine and cruelty. But now
three powerful princes claimed the king-
dom of Macedonia as their own; Antio-
chus, the son of Seleucus; Antigonus, the
son

and taken prisoner by the enemy who immediately tore his body to pieces. Ptolemy had been king of Macedonia only 18 months. *Justin* 24, &c.—*Pausf.* 10, c. 19.

PTOLEMÆUS, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus. He was king of Cyprus, of which he was tyrannically dispossessed by the Romans. Cato was at the head of the forces which were sent against Ptolemy by the senate, and the Roman general proposed to the monarch to retire from the throne, and to pass the rest of his days in the obscure office of high priest in the temple of Venus at Paphos. This offer was rejected with the indignation which it merited, and the monarch poisoned himself at the approach of the enemy. The treasures found in the island amounted to the enormous sum of 1,356,250l. sterling, which were carried to Rome by the conquerors. *Plut. in Cat.*—*Val. Max.* 9.—*Flor.* 3.——A man who attempted to make himself king of Macedonia, in opposition to Perdiccas. He was expelled by Peloprdas.——A son of Pyrrhus king of Epirus, by Antigone, the daughter of Berenice. He was left governor of Epirus, when Pyrrhus went to Italy to assist the Tarentines against the Romans, where he prudled with great prudence and moderation. He was killed bravely fighting in the expedition which Pyrrhus undertook against Sparta and Argos.——An eunuch, by whose friendly assistance Mithridates the great saved his life, after a battle with Lucullus.——A king of Epirus, who died very young as he was marching an army against the Ætolians, who had seized part of his dominions.

was surnamed Macron, for his cruelty and av[illegible] some time governor of [illegible] years before Christ.—[illegible] during the troubles [illegible] peace of Judæa, [illegible] the [illegible]——A son of Antony [illegible] was surnamed Philadelphus [illegible] and made master of P[illegible] all the territories of [illegible] were situate between [illegible] Euphrates. *Hist.* [illegible] of Herod, king of Jud[illegible] Christ. Ptolemæus, who was [illegible] of Sparta, where [illegible] A governor of Alexandria [illegible] Cleomenes.——A c[illegible] and astrologer in the [illegible] Antoninus. He was a [illegible] or according to others, [illegible] account of his great le[illegible] the name of [illegible] among the Greeks. [illegible] world, he placed the [illegible] the universe, a doctrine [illegible] totally believed and adopted [illegible] tury, when it was con[illegible] Copernicus. His geog[illegible] its learning, and the [illegible] tion which it gives [illegible] and geography, Ptolem[illegible] in one of which he [illegible] fixed stars, of 1022 of [illegible] certain and definite lo[illegible]

PTOLEMAIS, a to[illegible] Egypt. It received [illegible] Ptolemies who beautifi[illegible] also another city of th[illegible]

d oracle on mount Ptous. *Plut. de ef.*—*Pauf* 9, c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

BLICIUS, a Roman freed man fo like Pompey the great, that they often confounded together. *Val. Max.* 14.

BLICIA LEX forbad any perfon to with bad or fraudulent defigns.

BLICOLA, a name given to Publius ius, on account of his great popularity. Valerius.

BILILIA LEX, was made by Publili dictator, A. U. C. 445. It per d one of the cenfors to be elected the plebeians, fince one of the con was chofen from that bod . *Liv.* 8. c. —Another, by which it was ordained, laws fhould be previouffl approved fenators, before they were propofed peop'e.

BLIUS SYRUS, a Syrian mimic poet, lourifhed about 44 years before Chrift. was originally a flave fold to a Roman man, called Dominus, who brought up with great attention, and gave him edom when of age. He gained the of the moft powerful a Rome, and med J. Cæfar among his patrons. He eclipfed the poet Labrius, whofe que compofitions were in general ef- There remains of Publius, a collect moral fentences, written in iambics, laced in alphabetical order.

BLIUS a prænomen, common among omans. —— Caius, a man who con with Brutus againft J. Cæfar. —— tor who conquered Palæpolis. He only a plebeian, and though neither nor dictator, he obtained a triumph te of the oppofition of the fenators. as the firft who was honored with a ph during a prætorfhip. —— A Roman who defeated the Latins, and was dictator. —— A Roman flatterer in ourt of Tiberius. —— A tribune who rd Manlius, &c.

LCHERIA, a daughter of the emperor Iofius the great, famous for her piety, ration, and virtues. —— A daughter of lius. She held the government of the m empire for many years. She was er of Valentinian. Her piety, and her te, as well as public virtues have been rfally admired. She died A. D. 420. was interred at Ravenna, where her is ftill to be feen. —— A fifter of Theo s, who reigned abfolute for fome in the Roman empire.

NICUM BELLUM, the firft Punic war undertaken by the Romans againft age, A. U. C. 489. The ambition of e was the origin of this war. For upwards of 240 years, the two nations had behaved with fecrecy jealoufy each other's power, but they had totally eradicated every caufe of quarrel or contention, by fettling in three different treaties the boundaries of their refpective territories, the number of their allies, and how far one nation might fail in the Mediterranean without giving offence to the other. Sicily an iffand of the higheft confequence to the Carthaginians, as a commercial nation was the feat of the firft diffenfions. The Mamertini, a body of Italian mercenaries, were appointed by the king of Syracufe to guard the town of Meffana, but this tumultuous tribe, inftead of protecting the citizens, barbarifly maffacred them, and feized their poffeffions. This act of cruelty raifed the indignation of all the Sicilians, and Hiero king of Syracufe, who had employed them, prepared to punifh their perfidy and the Mamertini befieged in Meffana, and without friends or resources, refolved to throw themfelves for protection into the hands of the firft power that could relieve them. They were however divided in their fentiments, and while fome implored the affiftance of Carthage, others called upon the Romans for protection. Without hefitation or delay, the Carthaginians entered Meffana, and the Romans alfo hafkened to give to the Mamertini, that and which had been claimed from them with as much eagernefs as from the Carthaginians. At the approach of the Roman troops, the Mamertini, who had employed the refiftance, took up arms and forced the Carthaginians to evacuate Meffana. Frefh forces were poured in on every fide, and though Carthage feemed fuperior in arms and in refources, yet the valor and the intrepidity of the Romans, daily appeared more formidable, and Hiero, the Syracufan king, who had hitherto embraced the intereft of the Carthaginians, became the moft faithful ally of the republic. From a private quarrel the war became general. The Romans obtained a victory in Sicily, but as their enemies were maffers at fea, the advantages they gained were finall and inconfiderable. To make themfelves equal to their adverfaries, they afpired to the dominion of the fea, and in 60 days timber was cut down and a fleet of 120 gallies completely manned and provifioned The fucceffes they met by fea were trivial, and little advantage could be gained over an enemy that were failors by actual practice and long experience. Duilius at laft obtained a victory, and he was the firft Roman who ever received a triumph after a naval battle. The loffes they had already fuftained, induced the Carthaginians to fue for

Carthaginians who had lost the dominion of Sardinia and Sicily, made new conquests in Spain, and soon began to repair their losses by industry and labor. They planted colonies, and secretly prepared to revenge themselves upon their powerful rivals. The Romans were not insensible of their successes in Spain, and to stop their progress towards Italy they made a stipulation with the Carthaginians, by which they were not permitted to cross the Iberus, or to molest the city of their allies, the Saguntines. This was for some time observed, but when Annibal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he spurned the boundaries which the jealousy of Rome had set to his arms, and he immediately formed the siege of Saguntum. The Romans were apprised of the hostilities which had been begun against their allies, but Saguntum was in the hands of the active enemy before they had taken any steps to oppose him. Complaints were carried to Carthage, and war was determined upon by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian senate. Without delay or diffidence A. U. C. 534 Annibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse, towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Apennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress, were severally defeated. The battle of Trebia, and that of the lake of Thrasymenus threw Rome into the greatest consternation, but the prudence and the dilatory measures of the dictator Fabius soon taught them to hope for better times.

[illegible] before them, which [illegible] the Roman knights [illegible] After this Annibal [illegible] drubal from Spain w[illegible] ment, but the march [illegible] tercepted by the R[illegible] defeated, and himsel[illegible] had taken a differen[illegible] who had the commanc[illegible] in Italy, soon taught [illegible] Annibal was not in [illegible] different parts of th[illegible] were making very ra[illegible] the sudden arrival of [illegible] in Italy at first raised [illegible] sions, they were soo[illegible] with their enemies [illegible] Spain, and the domin[illegible] nibal no longer app[illegible] Italy, if he conquere[illegible] or Magna Græcia, he [illegible] them only while his [illegible] neighbourhood, and [illegible] wards Rome the alar[illegible] but momentary, the [illegible] ed to oppose him, an[illegible] fore the more dishone[illegible] of young Scipio in S[illegible] the expectations of th[illegible] no sooner returned t[illegible] posed to remove Ann[illegible] of Italy by carrying t[illegible] Carthage. This was [illegible] enterprize, but thou[illegible] it was universally ap[illegible] senate, and young Sc[illegible] to sail to Africa. T[illegible] young Roman were

[illegible] general soon collected a large [illegible] and met his exulting adversary in [illegible]ins of Zama. The battle was long [illegible]loody, and though one nation fought [illegible]ory, and the other for the dearer sake [illegible]rty, the Romans obtained the vic[illegible] and Annibal, who had sworn eternal [illegible] to the gods of Rome, fled from [illegible]ge after he had advised his country[illegible] accept the terms of the conqueror. [illegible]attle of Zama was decisive, the Car[illegible]ans sued for peace, which the haugh[illegible]queroors granted with difficulty. The [illegible]ons were these: Carthage was per[illegible] to hold all the possessions which the [illegible] Africa before the war, and to be [illegible] by her own laws and institutions. [illegible] ordered to make restitution of all [illegible] and other effects which had been [illegible] violation of a truce which had [illegible]reed upon by both nations. She [illegible] surrender the whole of her fleet, ex[illegible] gallies; she was to release and de[illegible]p all the captives, deserters or fugi[illegible]ken or received during the war, to [illegible]nify Masinissa for all the losses which [illegible] sustained, to deliver up all their ele[illegible] and for the future never more to [illegible] break any more of these animals. [illegible]as not to make war upon any nati[illegible]tever, without the consent of the [illegible], and she was to reimburse the Ro[illegible] to pay the sum of 10,000 talents, at [illegible]e of 200 talents a year for fifty years. [illegible] was to give up hostages from the [illegible] families for the performance of several articles; and till the ratifica[illegible] of the treaty to supply the Roman [illegible] with money and provisions. These [illegible]king conditions were accepted A. [illegible] 551, and immediately 4000 Ro[illegible]ptives were released, five hundred [illegible] were delivered and burnt on the [illegible]but the immediate exaction of 200 [illegible] was more severely felt, and many [illegible] Carthaginian senators burst int[illegible]

During the 50 years which fol[illegible] the conclusion of the second Punic [illegible] the Carthaginians were employed in [illegible]ing their losses by unwearied applic[illegible]nd industry, but they found still in the [illegible] a jealous rival, and a haughty con[illegible]r, and in Masinissa the ally of Rome, [illegible]rauing and ambitious monarch. The [illegible] of Numidia made himself master of [illegible] their provinces, but as they were [illegible] to make war without the consent [illegible]ome, the Carthaginians sought relief [illegible] embassies, and made continual com[illegible]s in the Roman senate of the tyranny [illegible]ppression of Masinissa. Commission[illegible]ers were appointed to examine the cause of their complaints, but as Masinissa was the ally of Rome, the interest of the Carthaginians was neglected, and whatever seemed to depress their republic, was agreeable to the Romans. Cato, who was in the number of the commissioners, examined the capital of Africa with a jealous eye, he saw it with concern rising as if it were from its ruins, and when he returned to Rome he declared in full senate, that the peace of Italy would never be established while Carthage was in being. The senators, however, were not guided by his opinion, and the *delenda est Carthago* of Cato did not prevent the Romans from acting with moderation. But while the senate were debating about the existence of Carthage, and while they considered it as a dependent power, and not as an ally, the wrongs of Africa were without redress, and Masinissa continued his depredations. Upon this the Carthaginians resolved to do to their cause that justice which the Romans had denied them, they entered the field against the Numidians, but they were defeated in a bloody battle by Masinissa, who was then upwards of 90 years old. In this bold measure they had broken the peace, and as their late defeat had rendered them desperate, they hastened with all possible speed to the capital of Italy to justify their proceedings, and to implore the forgiveness of the Roman senate. The news of Masinissa's victory had already reached Italy, and immediately some forces were sent to Sicily, and from thence ordered to pass into Africa. The ambassadors of Carthage received evasive and unsatisfactory answers from the senate, and when they saw the Romans landed at Utica, they resolved to purchase peace by the most submissive terms which even the most abject slaves could offer. The Romans acted with the deepest policy, no declaration of war had been made, though hostilities appeared inevitable, and in answer to the submissive offers of Carthage the consuls replied that to prevent every cause of quarrel the Carthaginians must deliver into their hands 300 hostages, all children of senators, and of the most noble and respectable families. The demand was great and alarming, but it was no sooner granted, than the Romans made another demand, and the Carthaginians were told that peace could not continue if they refused to deliver up all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. The Carthaginians complied, and immediately 40,000 suits of armour, 200,000 large engines of war, with a plentiful store of ammunitions and missile weapons

weapons were surrendered. After this duplicity had succeeded, the Romans laid open the final resolutions of the senate, and the Carthaginians were then told that to avoid hostilities, they must leave their antient habitations and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than 10 miles from the sea. This was heard with horror and indignation, the Romans were fixed and inexorable, and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the spirit of liberty and independence was not yet extinguished in the capital of Africa and the Carthaginians determined to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods, the tombs of their forefathers, and the place which had given them birth. Before the Roman army approached the city, preparations to support a siege were made, and the ramparts of Carthage were covered with stores, to compensate for the weapons and instruments of war which they had ignorantly betrayed to the duplicity of their enemies. Asdrubal, whom the despair of his countrymen had banished on account of the unsuccessful expedition against Masinissa, was immediately recalled, and in the moment of danger, Carthage seemed to have possessed more spirit and more vigor, than when Annibal was victorious at the gates of Rome. The town was blocked up by the Romans, and a regular siege began, two years were spent in useless operations, and Carthage seemed still able to rise from its ruins, to dispute for the empire of the world, when Scipio, the descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, was sent to conduct the siege. The vigor of his operations soon baffled the efforts and the bold resistance of the besieged, the communications which they had with the land were cut off, and the city, which was 20 miles in circumference, was completely surrounded on all sides by the enemies. Despair and famine now raged in the city, and Scipio gained access to the city walls, where the battlements were low and unguarded. His entrance into the streets was disputed with uncommon fury, the houses he advanced were set on fire to stop his progress, but when a body of 50,000 persons of either sex, had claimed quarter, the rest of the inhabitants were disheartened, and such as disdained to be prisoners of war, perished in the flames, which rapidly destroyed their habitations. During 17 days Carthage was in flames, and the soldiers were permitted to redeem from the fire whatever possessions they could. But while others profited from the destruction of Carthage, the philosophic general struck by the m[illegible] of the scene, repeated two lines i[illegible] mer, which contained a prophecy [illegible]ing the fall of Troy. He was alk[illegible] historian Polybius, to what he [illegible]plied his prediction? *To my cent[illegible]* ed Scipio, *for her too I dread the ri[illegible] human affairs, and in her turn she [illegible] another flaming Carthage.* This re[illegible] event happened about the year [illegible] 606. The news of this victory c[illegible] greatest rejoicings at Rome, and [illegible]tely commissioners were appoin[illegible] Roman senate not only to raze the [illegible] Carthage, but even to demolish [illegible] the very materials with which [illegible] made, and in a few days, that city [illegible] been once the seat of commerce, [illegible] of magnificence, the common [illegible] wealth of nations, and one of [illegible] powerful states of the world, [illegible] no traces of its splendor, of its [illegible] even of its existence. *Polyb.—Appian in Punic. &c.—Flor.—Ph[illegible] &c.—Strab.—Liv. epit.—Diod.*

PUPIA LEX *de senatu*, requir[illegible] senate should not be assembled [illegible] 18th of the calends of Februar[illegible] lends of the same month, and t[illegible] the embassies were either accep[illegible] jected, the senate should be held [illegible] count.

PURIUS, a centurion of Pomp[illegible] siezed by Cæsar's soldiers &c.

PUPIENUS, Marcus Claudius [illegible] a man of an obscure family, [illegible] himself by his merit to the high[illegible] in the Roman armies, and gra[illegible] came a pretor, consul, prefect [illegible] and a governor of the provinces [illegible] ther was a blacksmith. After t[illegible] the Gordians, Pupienus was c[illegible] Balbinus to the imperial thron[illegible] the world of the usurpation and [illegible] the Maximini. He immediatel[illegible] against these tyrants, but he w[illegible] formed that they had been facin[illegible] fury and resentment of their ow[illegible] and therefore he retired to Rom[illegible] the tranquility which his meri[illegible] He soon after prepared to make [illegible] the Persians, who insulted the [illegible] Rome, but in this he was prev[illegible] was massacred A. D. 238, by th[illegible] guards. Balbinus shared his fate. [illegible] is sometimes called Maximus. [illegible] vate character he appeared alw[illegible] and serious, he was the con[illegible] tice, moderation and clemen[illegible] greater encomium can be pa[illegible] virtues than to say that he wa[illegible] with the purple without solici[illegible]

that the Roman senate said that they selected him from thousands, because knew no person more worthy or better qualified to support the dignity of an emperor.

PUPIUS, a tragic poet in the age of J. Cæsar. His tragedies were so pathetic, that when they were represented on the Roman stage, the audience melted into tears. from this circumstance Horace calls them *lacrymosi*. 1 ep. 1, v. 67.

PUTEŎLI, a maritime town of Campania, situate between Baiæ and Naples. It was originally called Dicæarchia, and afterwards *Puteoli*, from the great number of wells that are in the neighbourhood. It is much frequented by the Romans, on account of its mineral waters and hot baths. It was founded by a colony from Cumæ. Liv. 5.—*Varro L. L.* 4, c. 5.—*Cic. Phil* 8, 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Pausf.* 8, c 7.

PYANEPSIA, an Athenian festival, celebrated in honor of Theseus and his companions, who, after their return from Crete, were entertained with all manner of pulse, and particularly pulse. From this circumstance the Pyanepsia was ever after commemorated by the *boiling of pulse*, τοῦ ἑψειν πυανα. Some however suppose, that it is observed in commemoration of the Heraclidæ, who were entertained with pulse by the Athenians.

PYDNA, a town of Macedonia, originally called Citron, situate between the mouth of the rivers Aliacmon and Lydius. It was in this city that Cassander massacred Olympias the mother of Alexander the great, his wife Roxane and his son Alexander. Pydna is famous for a battle which was fought here between the Romans under Paulus and king Philip, in which the latter was conquered, and Macedonia soon after reduced into the form of a Roman province. *Justin.* 14, c. 6.—*Flor.*—*Plut. in Pyrr.*—*Liv.* 44, c. 10.

PYGELA, a town of Ionia.

PYGMÆI, a nation of dwarfs, in the remotest parts of India, or according to others, in Æthiopia. Some authors affirm, that they were no more than one foot high, and that they built their houses with eggshells. Aristotle says that they lived in caves under the earth, and that they came out in the harvest time with hatchets to cut down the corn as if to fell a forest. They rode on goats and lambs of proportionable size to themselves, to make war against certain birds, whom some call cranes, which came there yearly from Scythia to plunder them. They were originally governed by a princess, who was changed into a crane, for boasting herself fairer than Juno. *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 90.—*Homer Il.* 3. *Strab.* 7.—*Arist. Anim.* 8, c. 12.—*Juv.* 13, v. 186. *Plin.* 4, &c.—*Mela.* 3, c. 8.—*Suet. in Aug.* 83.——*Philostr. icon* 2, c. 22, mentions that Hercules once fell asleep in the deserts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus, and that he was suddenly awakened by an attack which had been made upon his body, by an army of these Lilliputians, who discharged their arrows with uncommon fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleased with their courage, wrapped the greatest number of them in the skin of the Nemæan lion, and carried them to Eurystheus.

PYGMĂLION, a king of Tyre, son of Belus, and brother to the celebrated Dido, who founded Carthage. At the death of his father, he ascended the vacant throne, and soon became odious by his cruelty and avarice. He sacrificed every thing to the gratification of his predominant passions, and he did not even spare the life of Sichæus, Dido's husband, because he was the most powerful and opulent of all the Phœnicians. This murder he committed in a temple, of which Sichæus was the priest, but instead of obtaining the riches which he desired, Pygmalion was shunned by his subjects, and Dido, to avoid further acts of cruelty, fled away with her husband's treasure, and a large colony to the coast of Africa, where she founded a city. Pygmalion died in the 56th year of his age, and in the 47th of his reign. *Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 347, &c.—*Justin.* 18, c. 5.—*Apollod.* 3, *Ital.* 1.——A celebrated statuary of the island of Cyprus. The debauchery of the females of Amathus, of which he was a witness, created in him such an aversion for the fair sex, that he resolved never to marry. The affection which he had denied to the other sex, he liberally bestowed upon the works of his own hands. He became enamoured of a beautiful statue of marble which he had made, and at his earnest request and prayers, according to the mythologists, the goddess of beauty changed this favorite statue into a woman, whom the artist married, and by whom he had a son called Paphus, who founded the city of that name in Cyprus. *Ovid. Met.* 10, *fab* 9.

PYLĂDES, a son of Strophius, king of Phocis, by one of the sisters of Agamemnon. He was educated together with his cousin Orestes, with whom he formed the most inviolable friendship, and whom he assisted to revenge the murder of Agamemnon, by assassinating Clytemnestra and Ægysthus. He also accompanied him in Taurica Chersonesus, and for his services Orestes rewarded him, by giving him his sister Electra in marriage.

marriage. Pylades had by her two sons, Medon and Strophius. The friendship of Orestes and Pylades became proverbial. [*Vid. Orestes.*] *Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Æschyl. in Ag.* &c.—*Paus.* 1. — A celebrated Greek musician, in the age of Philopœmen. *Plut. in Phil.*——A mimic in the reign of Augustus, banished, and afterwards recalled.

Pylæ, a town of Asia, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. *Cic.* 5, *ad att.* The word *Pylæ* which signifies *gates*, was often applied by the Greeks to any streights or passages which opened a communication between one country and another, such as the streights of Thermopylæ, of Persia, Hyrcania, &c.

Pylæmenes, a Paphlagonian, who came to the Trojan war, and was killed by Menelaus. His son called Harpolion was killed by Meriones. *Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 35. —*Homer. Il.* 2, &c.——A king of Mæonia, who sent his sons Mestes and Antiphus to the Trojan war.

Pylagoræ, a name given to the Amphictyonic council, because they always assembled at Pylæ, near the temple of Delphi

Pylaon, a son of Neleus and Chloris killed by Hercules with his brothers. *Apollod.* 1, c. 9.

Pylartes, a Trojan killed by Patroclus. *Homer. Il.* 16.

Pylarge, a daughter of Danaus. *Apollod.*

Pylas, a king of Megara. He had the misfortune accidentally to kill his uncle Bias, for which he fled away, leaving his kingdom to Pandion his son in law, who had been driven from Athens. *Apollod.* 3, c. 15.—*Paus.* 1, c. 39.

Pylene, a town of Ætolia. *Homer. Il.* 2.

Pylæus, a Trojan chief, killed by Achilles ——A son of Clymenus, king of Orchomenos.

Pylleon, a town of Thessaly.

Pylo, a daughter of Thespius.

Pylos, a town of Messenia, situate on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, opposite the island Sphacteria in the Ionian sea. It was also called Coryphasion from the promontory on which it was erected. It was built by Pylos, at the head of a colony from Megara. The founder was dispossessed of it by Neleus, and fled into Elis, where he dwelt in a small town, which he also called Pylos.——A town of Elis, at the mouth of the river Alpheus, between the Peneus and the Selinus.—Another town of Elis, called Triphylia-Pylos, from Triphylia, a province of Elis, where it was situate. These three c the name of Pylos, disput tive right to the honor of h to the celebrated Nestor, The Pylos, which is situa pheus, seems to win the in its neighbourhood a sm Geranus, and a river called Homer makes mention. calls Nestor king of Mes fore gives the preference t tioned of these three cities 19, l. 3, c. 15.—*Paus.* 1, —*Hom. Il.* 2, *Od.* 3.

Pylus, a town. [*Vid.* of Mars by Demonice, th genor. He was present at Calydonian boar. *Apollod*

Pyra, a part of mount the body of Hercules was c. 30.

Pyracmon, one of men in the forges of mo name is derived from tw which signify *fire* and *an a* 8, v. 425.

Pyracmos, a man kil *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 460.

Pyræchmes, a king o king of Pæonia during th

Pyramus, a youth of became enamoured of Th virgin, who dwelt in the The flame was mutual, and whom their parents forbad gularly received each ot through the chink of a w rated their houses. After vows of sincerity, they l elude the vigilance of their meet one another at the tom der a white mulberry tre walls of Babylon. Thisbe appointed place, but the su a lioness frightened her aw fled into a neighbouring cav her veil which the lioness vered with blood. Pyramu he found Thisbe's veil all bl cluding that she had been to the wild beasts of the pla himself with his sword. her fears were vanished, ret cave, and at the sight of t mes, she fell upon the sw ed with his blood. Th happened under a mulberry tin poets mention, was sta blood of the lovers, and ne fruit but of the color of blood 4, v. 55, &c.—*Hygin. fab.*

Cilicia, rising in mount Taurus, and into the Pamphylian sea. *Dionys.*

ENÆA VENUS, a town of Gallia Cisalpina.

ENÆI, a mountain, or a long ridge mountains, which separate Gaul Spain, and extends from the Atlantic Mediterranean sea. They receive name from Pyrene the daughter of Bebrycius, or from the fire (πυρ) which raged there for several days. This originally kindled by shepherds, intense was the heat, which it occa- that all the silver mines of the were melted, and ran down in rulets. This account is deemed fa- by Strabo and others. *Diod.* 5.— —*Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Ital.* 3, v. 415.— c. 60.—*Plin.* 4, c. 20.

ENÆUS, a king of Thrace, who shower of rain, gave shelter in his the nine Muses, and attempted to them violence. The goddesses upon ook to their wings and flew away. eus who attempted to follow them, he had wings, threw himself down the top of a tower and was killed. *Met.* 5, v. 274.

ENE, a daughter of Bebrycius, king southern parts of Spain. Hercules violence to her before he went to Geryon, and she brought into the a serpent, which so terrified her, e fled into the woods, where she was pieces by wild beasts.——A nymph, r of Cycnus by Mars.——A fountain orinth.——A small village in Celtic near which, according to some, the ster took its rise.

GI, an antient town of Etruria. *Æn.* 10, v. 184.

GION, an historian.

GO, the nurse of Priam's children. *Æn.* 5, v. 645.

GOTELES, a celebrated engraver on in the age of Alexander the great the exclusive privilege of engraving queror, as Lysippus was the only r who was permitted to make statues a. *Plin.* 37.

GUS, a fortified place of Elis in the onnesus.

IPPE, a daughter of Thespius.

IO, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod.*

OIS, one of the horses of the sun. *Met.* 2, v. 153.

ONIA, a surname of Diana.

RHA, a daughter of Epimetheus and ra, who married Deucalion, the son metheus, who reigned in Thessaly. age all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, and she alone, with her husband escaped from the general destruction, by saving themselves in a boat which Deucalion had made by his father's advice. When the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Pyrrha, with her husband, went to the oracle of Themis, where they were directed, to repair the loss of mankind, to throw stones behind their backs. They obeyed, and the stones which Pyrrha threw were changed into women, and those of Deucalion into men. [*Vid. Deucalion.*] Pyrrha became mother of Amphictyon, Hellen, and Protogenea, by Deucalion. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 350, &c.—*Hygin. fab.* 153.— *Apollon. Rhod.* 3, v. 1085.——A daughter of Creon, king of Thebes. *Paus.* 9, c. 10. ——The name which Achilles bore when he disguised himself in woman's cloaths, at the court of Lycomedes. *Hygin. fab.* 96. ——A town of Eubœa. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—— A promontory of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malia.——A town of Lesbos.

PYRRHIAS, a boatman of Ithaca, remarkable for his humanity. He delivered from slavery an old man who had been taken by pirates, and robbed of some pots full of pitch. The old man was so grateful for this kindness, that he gave the pots to his deliverer, after he had told him that they contained gold under the pitch. Pyrrhias upon this, offered the sacrifice of a bull to the old man, and retained him in his house, with every act of kindness and attention, till the time of his death. *Plut. in quæst. G.*——A general of the Ætolians, defeated by Philip, king of Macedonia.

PYRRHICUS, a free town of Laconia. *Paus.* 3, c. 21.

PYRRHIDÆ, a patronymic given to the successors of Neoptolemus in Egypt.

PYRRHO, a philosopher of Elis, disciple to Anaxarchus. He was originally a painter. His father's name was Plistarchus or Pistocrates. He was in continual suspense of judgment, he doubted of every thing, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined a subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. This manner of doubting in the philosopher has been called *Pyrrhonism*, and his disciples have received the appellation of sceptics, inquisitors, examiners, &c. He pretended to have acquired an uncommon dominion over opinion and passions. The former of these virtues he called *ataraxia*, and the latter *matriopathia*, and so far did he carry his want of common feeling and sympathy, that he passed with unconcern, near a ditch in which his master Anaxarchus had fallen, and where he nearly perished. He was once in

in a ſtorm, and when all hopes were va-
niſhed, and deſtruction certain, the philo-
ſopher remained unconcerned, and while
the reſt of the crew were loſt in lamenta-
tions, he plainly told them to look at a pig
which was then feeding himſelf on board
the veſſel, exclaiming, *This is a true model
for the wiſe man.* As he ſhowed ſo much
indifference in every thing, and declared
that life and death were the ſame thing, ſome
of his diſciples aſked him, why he did not
hurry himſelf out of the world, *becauſe*,
ſays he, *there is no difference between life and
death.* When he walked in the ſtreets he
never looked behind, or moved from the
road for a chariot, even in its moſt rapid
courſe, and indeed, as ſome authors re-
mark, this indifference for his ſafety, often
expoſed him to the greateſt and moſt immi-
nent dangers, from which he was ſaved by
the interference of his friends who followed
him. He died at the advanced age of 90,
about three centuries before Chriſt. He left
no writings behind him. His countrymen
were ſo partial to him, that they raiſed
ſtatues to his memory, and exempted all
the philoſophers of Elis from taxes. *Diog.
9.—Cic. de orat. 3.—Pauſ. 6, c. 24.*

PYRRHUS, a ſon of Achilles and Deida-
mia, the daughter of king Lycomedes. He
received this name from the *yellowneſs* of
his hair. He was alſo called Neoptolemus,
or *new warrior*, becauſe he came to the
Trojan war in the laſt years of the cele-
brated ſiege of the capital of Troas. *Vid.*
Neoptolemus.

PYRRHUS, a king of Epirus, deſcended
from Achilles, by the ſide of his mother,
and from Hercules by that of his father.
He was ſon of Æacides and Pythia. He
was ſaved when an infant, by the fidelity
of his ſervants from the purſuits of the ene-
mies of his father, who had been baniſhed
from his kingdom, and he was carried to
the court of Glaucias, king of Illyricum,
who educated him with great tenderneſs.
Caſſander, king of Macedonia, wiſhed to
diſpatch him, as he had ſo much dread from
him; but Glaucias not only refuſed to de-
liver him up into the hands of his enemy,
but he even went with an army, and placed
him on the throne of Epirus, though only
12 years of age. About ſix years after, the
abſence of Pyrrhus to attend the nuptials
of one of the daughters of Glaucias, raiſed
new commotions. The monarch was ex-
pelled from his throne by Neoptolemus,
who had uſurped it after the death of Æa-
cides, and being ſtill without reſources, he
applied to his brother in law Demetrius for
aſſiſtance. He accompanied Demetrius at
the battle of Ipſus, and fought there with
all the prudence and intrepidity o
perienced general. He afterward
into Egypt, where by his marri
Antigone the daugh er of Berenice
obtained a ſufficient force to att
recovery of his throne. He was
in the undertaking, but to remove
of quarrel, he took the uſurper
with him the royalty, and ſome t
he put him to death, under pret
he had attempted to poiſon him.
ſubſequent years of his reign, Pyr
gaged in the quarrels which diſth
peace of the Macedonian mona
marched againſt Demetrius, and
Macedonian ſoldiers freſh proofs
lor and activity. By diſſimulati
gratiated himſelf in the mind
enemy's ſubjects, and when Den
bored under a momentary illneſs
made an attempt upon the crown
donia, which if not then ſucceſs
after rendered him maſter of the
This he ſhared with Lyſimachus
months, till the jealouſy of the
nians, and the ambition of his
obliged him to retire. Pyrrhus
tating new conqueſts, when the
invited him to Italy to aſſiſt th
the encroaching power of Rome.
ly accepted the invitation, bu
ſage acroſs the Adriatic prov
fatal, and he reached the ſhore
after the loſs of the greateſt part o
in a ſtorm. At his entrance into
he began to reform the manners
bitants, and by introducing the
cipline among their troops to acc
to bear fatigue, and to deſpiſe d
the firſt battle which he fough
Romans, he obtained the victor
this he was more particularly i
his elephants whoſe bulk,
common appearance, aſtoniſhe
mans, and terrified their cav
number of the ſlain was equ
ſides, and the conqueror ſaid
another victory would totally ru
alſo ſent Cineas, his chief m
Rome, and though victorious,
peace. Theſe offers of peace w
and when Pyrrhus queſtioned Ci
the manners and the character
mans, the famous miniſter re
their ſenate was a venerable
kings, and that to fight againſ
to attack another Hydra. Anc
was ſoon after fought near Al
the ſlaughter was ſo great, and
conſpicuous on both ſides, that
and their enemies reciprocally
victory as their own. Pyrrhus

the war in favor of the Tarentines, he was invited into Sicily by the tants, who labored under the yoke of ge, and the cruelty of their own pet- ans. His fondness of novelty soon ined him to quit Italy, he left a on at Tarentum, and crossed over to , where he obtained two victories the Carthaginians, and took many of towns. He was for a while success- and formed the project of invading , but soon his popularity vanished, oops became insolent, and he behaved haughtiness, and shewed himself op- ve, so that his return to Italy was ed a fortunate event for all Sicily. ed no sooner arrived at Tarentum, he renewed hostilities with the Ro- with great acrimony, but when his of 80,000 men had been defeated by of the enemy, under Curius, he aly with precipitation, ashamed of erprize, and mortified by the victo- which had been obtained, over one of ascendants of Achilles. In Epirus he to repair his military character, by ing Antigonus, who was then on the donian throne. He gained some ad- es over his enemy, and was at last ed to the throne of Macedonia. He ards marched against Sparta, at the of Cleonymus, but when all his ns operations were insufficient to take pital of Laconia, he retired to Argos, the treachery of Aristeus invited him. Argives desired him to retire, and not erfere in the affairs of their republic, were confounded by the ambition of their nobles. He complied with wishes, but in the night he marched rces into the town, and might have himself master of the place, had not arded his progress by entering it with ephants. The combat that ensued bstinate and bloody, and the monarch ht with more boldness, and to en- er dangers, with more facility, ex- ed his dress. He was attacked by f the enemy, but as he was going to im through in his own defence, the er of the Argive, who saw her son's dan- om the top of a house, threw down a and brought Pyrrhus to the ground. ead was cut off, and carried to Anti- , who gave his remains a magnificent al, and preserved his ashes to his son us, about 272 years before the Christ- ra. Pyrrhus has been deservedly com- led for his talents as a general, and not his friends, but also his enemies have warm in extolling him, and Annibal red, that for experience and sagacity, the king of Epirus was the first of com- manders. He had chosen Alexander the great for a model, and in every thing he wished not only to imitate, but to surpass him. In the art of war none was superior to him, he made it not only his study as a general, but even he wrote many books on encampments, and the different ways of training up an army, and whatever he did, was by principle and rule. His uncommon understanding, and his penetration are also admired, but the general is severely cen- sured, who has no sooner conquered a country, than he looks for other victories, without regarding, or securing what he has already obtained, by measures and regula- tions honorable to himself, and advantage- ous to his subjects. The Romans passed great encomiums upon him, and Pyrrhus was no less struck with their magnanimity and valor, so much indeed, that he exclaim- ed, that if he had soldiers like the Romans, or if the Romans had him for their gene- ral, he would leave no corner of the earth unseen, and no nation unconquered. Pyr- rhus married many wives, and all for po- litical reasons, besides Antigone he had Lanassa the daughter of Agathocles, as also a daughter of Autoleon king of Pæonia. His children, as his biographer observes, derived a warlike spirit from their father, and when he was asked by one to which of them he should leave the kingdom of Epi- rus, he replied, to him who has the sharpest sword. *Ælian. Hist. an.* 10.—*Plut. in vita.* —*Justin.* 17, *&c* —*Liv.* 13 & 14.—*Horat.* 3, od. 6. ——A king of Epirus son of Pto- lemy. He was murdered by the people of Ambracia. His daughter, called Laudamia, or Deidamia succeeded him. *Paus.*——A son of Dædalus.

Pyste, the wife of Seleucus taken pri- soner by the Gauls, *&c.* *Polyæn.* 8.

Pythagŏras, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. His father Mnesarchus was a person of distinction, and therefore the son received that education which was most calculated to enlighten his mind and invi- gorate his body. Like his contemporaries, he was early made acquainted with poe- try and music; eloquence and astronomy became his private studies, and in gymnas- tic exercises he often bore the palm for strength and dexterity. He first made him- self known in Greece, at the Olympic games, where he obtained in the 18th year of his age, the prize of wrestling, and after he had been admired for the elegance and the dignity of his person, and the brilli- ancy of his understanding, he retired into the east. In Egypt and Chaldæa he gained the confidence of the priests, and learned

from

from them the artful policy, and the symbolic writings by which they governed the princes as well as the people, and after he had spent many years in gathering all the information which could be collected from antique tradition concerning the nature of the gods and the immortality of the soul, Pythagoras revisited his native island. The tyranny of Polycrates at Samos, disgusted the philosopher, who was a great advocate for national independence, and though he was the favorite of the tyrant, he retired from the island, and a second time visited at the Olympic games. His fame was too well known to escape notice. He was saluted in the public assembly by the name of *Sophist*, or wise man, but he refused the appellation, and was satisfied with that of philosopher, or *the friend of wisdom*. "At the olympic games," said he, "in explanation of this new appellation he wished to assume," some are attracted with the desire of obtaining crowns and honors, others come to expose their different commodities to sale, while curiosity draws a third class, and the desire of contemplating whatever deserves notice in that celebrated assembly: thus on the more extensive theatre of the world, while many struggle for the glory of a name, and many pant for the advantages of fortune, a few, and indeed but a few, who are neither desirous of money, nor ambitious of fame, are sufficiently gratified to be spectators of the wonders, the hurry, and the magnificence of the scene." From Olympia the philosopher visited the republics of Elis and Sparta, and retired to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age, here he founded a sect which has received the name of *the Italic*, and he soon saw himself surrounded by a great number of pupils, which the recommendation of his mental as well as his personal accomplishments had procured. His skill in music and medicine, and his knowledge of mathematics, and of natural philosophy gained him friends and admirers, and amidst the voluptuousness that prevailed among the inhabitants of Crotona, the Samian sage found his instructions respected, and his approbation courted. The most debauched and effeminate were pleased with the eloquence and the graceful delivery of the philosopher, who boldly upbraided them for their vices, and called them to more virtuous and manly pursuits. The [illegible] were attended with [illegible], and a reformation took place in the morals and the life of the people of Crotona. The females were exhorted to become modest and they left off their gaudy orna youths were called away from th of pleasure, and instantly they fo intemperance, and paid to their pa submissive attention and deferen the precepts of Pythagoras requ to the old, they were directed no spend their time in amassing mon improve their understanding, an that peace and those comforts which frugality, benevolence, an thropy alone can produce. The fo ligious behaviour of the philosophe recommended the necessity and u of these precepts. Pythagoras wa for his venerable aspect, his voice monious, his eloquence persuasive reputation he had acquired by h travels, and by being crowned at th pic games, was great and import regularly frequented the temple gods, and paid his devotion to nity at an early hour, he lived purest and most innocent food, he himself like the priests of the gods, and by his continual puri and regular offerings, he seemed perior to the rest of mankind in These artful measures united to re an object not only of reverence, bu tation. To set himself at a greater from his pupils, a number of years quired to try their various dispos most talkative were not permitted in the presence of their master bef had been his auditors for five ye others who possessed a natural te were allowed to speak after a prob two years. When they were co receiving the secret instructions of losopher, they were taught the u phers and hieroglyphic writings, thagoras might boast that his pupi correspond together, though in distant regions, in unknown charac by signs and words which they ha ed they could discover, though and barbarians, those that had bee ted in the Pythagorean school. was his authority among his pupil dispute his word was deemed a cr the most stubborn were drawn to with their opinions when they help arguments by the words of *the m fie*, an expression which became pr to *[illegible]*. The gr ence which the philosopher po school was transferred to the wo pupils divided the applause and the lation of the people with their ma maller, and in a short time the ni the legislators of all the principal

eece, Sicily and Italy boasted in be-
e disciples of Pythagoras. The Sa-
philosopher was the first who sup-
the doctrine of the *μετεμψυχωσις*, or
igration of the soul into different
, and these notions he seemed to
mbibed among the priests of Egyp
he solitary retreats of the Brachmans.
strenuously to support this chimerical
, he declared he recollected the dif-
bodies his soul had animated before
f the son of Mnesarchus. He re-
ered to have been Æthalides the son
cury, to have assisted the Greeks during
rojan war in the character of Euphor-
Vid. Euphorbus] to have been Hermo-
afterwards a fisherman, and last of
thagoras. He forbad his disciples to
sh, as also beans, because he supposed
to have been produced from the same
ed matter from which at the creation
world man was formed. In his
gical system Pythagoras supported
e universe was created from a shape-
ap of passive matter, by the hands of a
ful being, who himself was the mo-
d the soul of the world, and of whole
ice the souls of mankind were a por-
He considered numbers as the prin-
of every thing, and perceived in the
se regularity, correspondence, beauty,
rtion and harmony as intentionally
ced by the creator. In his doctrines
rality, he perceived in the human
propensities common to us with the
creation, but besides these and the
s of avarice and ambition, he disco-
the nobler seeds of virtue, and sup-
that the most ample and perfect
ati-n was to be found in the enjoy-
of moral and intellectual pleasures.
oughts of the past he considered as
present to us, and he believed that
oyment could be had where the
was disturbed by consciousness of
er fears about futurity. This opinion
d the philosopher to recommend
followers a particular mode of edu-
The tender years of the Pytha-
were employed in continual labor,
y, in exercise and repose, and the
pher maintained this well known
portant maxim, that many things,
lly love, are best learnt late. In a
advanced age the adult was desired
ave with caution, spirit and patri-
and to remember that the commu-
d civil society demanded his exerti-
d that the good of the public and
own private enjoyments, were the
f his creation. From lessons like
he Pythagoreans were strictly en-
joined to call to mind and carefully to re-
view the actions not only of the present,
but of the preceding days. In their acts
of devotion, they early repaired to the
most solitary places in the mountains, and
after they had examined their private and
public conduct, and conversed with them-
selves, they joined in the company of their
friends, and early refreshed their body
with light and frugal aliments. Their
conversation was of the most innocent na-
ture, political or philosophic subjects were
discussed with propriety, but without
warmth, and after the conduct of the fol-
lowing day was regulated, the evening was
spent with the same religious ceremony as
the morning, in a strict and partial self-ex-
amination. From such regularity nothing
but the most salutary consequences could
arise, and it will not appear wonderful
that the disciples of Pythagoras were so
much respected and admired as legislators,
and imitated for their constancy, friendship,
and humanity. The authors that lived in,
and after the age of Alexander, have rather
tarnished than brightened the glory of the
founder of the Pythagorean school, and they
have obscured his fame by attributing to
him actions which were dissonant with his
character as a man and a moralist. To
give more weight to his exhortations, as
some writers mention, Pythagoras retired
into a subterraneous cave, where his mo-
ther sent him intelligence of every thing
which happened during his absence. After
a certain number of months he again re-ap-
peared on the earth with a grim and ghastly
countenance, and declared in the assembly
of the people that he was returned from
hell. From similar exaggerations it has
been asserted that he appeared at the
Olympic games with a golden thigh, and
that he could write in letters of blood
whatever he pleased on a looking glass,
and that by setting it opposite to the moon,
when full, all the characters which were on
the glass became legible on the moon's
disc. They also support that by some ma-
gical words he tamed a bear, stopped the
flight of an eagle, and appeared on the
same day and at the same instant in the
cities of Crotona and Metapontum, &c.
The time and the place of the death of this
great philosopher are unknown yet many
suppose that he died at Metapontum about
497 years before Christ, and so great was
the veneration of the people of Magna
Græcia for him, that he received the same
honors as were paid to the immortal gods,
and his house became a sacred temple.
Pythagoras had a daughter called Damo.
There is now extant a poetical composi-
tion

tion ascribed to the philosopher, and called the *golden verses of Pythagoras*, which contain the greatest part of his doctrines, and moral precepts, but many support that it is a suppositious composition, and that the true name of the writer was Lysis. Pythagoras distinguished himself also by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy and mathematics, and it is to him that the world is indebted for the demonstration of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements, about the square of the hypothenuse. It is said that he was so elated after making the discovery, that he made an offering of a hecatomb to the gods, but the sacrifice was undoubtedly of small oxen, made with wax, as the philosopher was ever an enemy to shedding the blood of all animals. His system of the universe in which he placed the sun in the center, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep enquiries, and the philosophy of the 16th century proved it by the most accurate calculations to be true and incontestible. Diogenes, Porphyry, Iamblicus, and others, have written an account of his life, but with more erudition perhaps than veracity. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 5 *Tusc.* 4, c. 1.—*Diog. &c.* 8.—*Hygin.* fab. 112.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 60, *&c.*—*Plato.*—*Plin.*—*Gell.* 9.—*Iamblic.*—*Porphyr.*—*Plut.*——A soothsayer at Babylon, who foretold the death of Alexander, and of Hephæstion, by consulting the entrails of victims.——A tyrant of Ephesus.——One of Nero's wicked favorites.

PYTHEAS, an archon at Athens.——A native of Massilia, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy and geography. He also distinguished himself by his travels, and with a mind that wished to seek information in every corner of the earth, he advanced far into the northern seas, and discovered the island of Thule, and entered that then unknown sea which is now called the Baltic. His discoveries in astronomy and geography were ingenious and indeed modern navigators have found it expedient to justify and accede to his conclusions He was the first who established a distinction of climate by the length of days and nights. He wrote different treatises in Greek, which have been lost, though some of them were extant in the beginning of the fifth century. Pytheas lived, according to some, in the age of Aristotle. *Strab.* 2, &c.—*Plin.* 37.——An Athenian rhetorician, in the age of Demosthenes. He distinguished himself by his intrigues and his opposition to the views and measures of Demosthenes, of whom he observed that his orations smelt o[illegible] Pytheas joined Antipater after th[illegible] Alexander the Great. *Plut. in D[illegible]*

PYTHES, a native of Abdera who obtained a crown at the games. *Pans.* 6.

PYTHEUS, a Lydian famous fo[illegible] in the age of Xerxes. He kn[illegible] tained the monarch and all his a[illegible] he was marching on his expedi[illegible] Greece, and offered him to defi[illegible] pences of the whole war. Xer[illegible] him with much gratitude, and p[illegible] give him whatever he should req[illegible] theus asked him to dismiss his so[illegible] expedition, upon which the m[illegible] dered the young man to be cut[illegible] and one half of the body to be [illegible] the right hand of the way and th[illegible] the left, that his army might mar[illegible] them. *Herodot.*

PYTHIA, the priestess of Apo[illegible] phi. She delivered the answers [illegible] to such as came to consult the [illegible] was supposed to be suddenly i[illegible] the sulphureous vapors which [illegible] the hole of a subterraneous ca[illegible] the temple, over which she sat [illegible] three legged stool, called a tripo[illegible] stool was a small aperture thro[illegible] the vapor was exhaled by the pr[illegible] at this divine inspiration her eye[illegible] sparkled, her hair stood on end [illegible] vering ran over all her body. [illegible] vulsive state she spoke the ora[illegible] god, often with loud howlings [illegible] and her articulations were take[illegible] the priest and set in order. Son[illegible] spirit of inspiration was more [illegible] not always violent, yet Plutarc[illegible] one of the priestesses who was t[illegible] such an excessive fury, that not [illegible] that consulted the oracle, bu[illegible] priests who conducted her to [illegible] tripod and attended her durin[illegible] ration, were terrified and forsoo[illegible] ple, and so violent was the fit th[illegible] tinued for some days in the mos[illegible] situation, and at last died. The[illegible] fore she placed herself on the tr[illegible] to wash her whole body, and p[illegible] her hair in the waters of the fou[illegible] talis, at the foot of mount Parna[illegible] also shook a laurel tree that gre[illegible] place, and sometimes eat the l[illegible] which she crowned herself. Ti[illegible] was originally a virgin, but the [illegible] was changed when Echecrates a[illegible] had offered violence to one of t[illegible] none but women who were abo[illegible] of fifty were permitted to ente[illegible] sacred office. They always appe[illegible]

in the garments of virgins to intimate purity and modesty, and they were only bound to observe the strictest laws temperance and chastity, that neither ntastical dresses nor lascivious behaviour it bring the office, the religion, or sanctity of the place into contempt. e was originally but one Pythia, besubordinate priests, and afterwards were chosen, and sometimes more. most celebrated of all these is Phepe, who is supposed by some to have the first who gave oracles at Delphi. oracles were always delivered in hexter verses, a custom which was some: after discontinued. The Pythia was sulted only one month in the year, about spring. It was always required that who consulted the oracle should make presents to Apollo, and from thence the opulence, splendor and the magnence of that celebrated temple of Del. Sacrifices were also offered to the dy, and if the omens proved unfavorable priestess refused to give an answer. re were generally five priests who af d at the offering of the sacrifices, and e was also another who attended the hia, and assisted her in receiving the ora- [*Vid.* Delphi, Oraculum] *Pauf.* 10, c. *Diod* 16.—*Strab* 6 & 9.—*Justin* 24, c. *Plut. de orac. def.*—*Eurip in Ion.*—*Sost.*

YTHIA, games celebrated in honor of llo, near the temple of Delphi. They first instituted, according to the more ved opinion, by Apollo himself, in memoration of the victory which he obtained over the serpent Python, from h they received their name; though rs maintain that they were first estabd by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by phictyon, or lastly by the council of the phictyons. They were originally celed once in nine years, but afterwards fifth year, according to the number he Parnassian nymphs who congratul Apollo after his victory. The gods nselves were originally among the num- of the combatants, and according to e authors the first prizes were won by ux, in boxing; Castor, in horse-races; cules, in the pancratium; Zetes, in ting with the armour; Calais, in running; mon, in wrestling; and Peleus in throw- the quoit. These illustrious conquerors e rewarded by Apollo himself, who present, with crowns of laurel. Some rever observe, that at first it was nothing a musical contention, in which he who best the praises of Apollo, obtained the prize, which was presents of gold or silver, which were afterwards exchanged for a garland of the palm tree, or of beech leaves. It is said that Hesiod was refused admission to these games, because he was not able to play upon the harp, which was required of all such as entered the lists. The songs which were sung were called πυθικοι νομοι, *the Pythian modes*, divided into five parts, which contained a representation of the fight and victory of Apollo over Python; ανακρουσις, *the preparation for the fight*; εμπειρα, *the first attempt*; κατακελευσμος, *taking breath and collecting fresh courage*; ιαμβοι και δακτυλοι, *the insulting sarcasms of the god over his vanquished enemy*; συριγγες, *an imitation of the hisses of the serpent*, just as he expired under the blows of Apollo. A dance was also introduced, and in the 48th olympiad, the Amphictyons who presided over the games, encreased the number of musical instruments, by the addition of a flute, but as it was more peculiarly used in funeral songs and lamentations, it was soon rejected, as unfit for merriment, and the festivals which represented the triumph of Apollo over the conquered serpent. The Romans, according to some, introduced them into their city, and called them Apollinares ludi. *Pauf* 10, c. 13 & 37.—*Strab.* 9.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, fab. 11.—*Plin.* 7.—*Liv.* 25.

PYTHIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher intimate with Damon. [*Vid. Phintias.*]——A road which led from Thessaly to Tempe. *Ælian.*

PYTHION, an Athenian killed with 420 soldiers when he attempted to drive the garrison of Demetrius from Athens, &c. *Polyæn.* 5.

PYTHIUS, a surname of Apollo which he received for his having conquered the serpent Python.

PYTHO, the antient name of the town of Delphi, which it received απο του πυθεσθαι, because the serpent which Apollo killed rotted there. It was also called Parnassia Nape. *Vid.* Delphi.

PYTHOCHARIS, a musician who assuaged the fury of some wolves by playing on a musical instrument, &c. *Ælian.*

PYTHOCLES, an Athenian descended from Aratus. It is said that on his account and for his instruction, Plutarch wrote the life of Aratus.——A man put to death with Phocion ——A man who wrote on Italy.

PYTHODORUS, an Athenian archon in the age of Themistocles.

PYTHOLAUS, the brother of Theba the wife

wife of Alexander tyrant of Pheræ. He assisted his sister in dispatching her husband. *Plut.*

PYTHON, a native of Byzantium in the age of Philip of Macedonia. He was a great favorite of the monarch who sent him to Thebes, when that city, at the instigation of Demosthenes, was going to take up arms against Philip. *Plut. in Dem.—Diod.*—— One of the friends of Alexander put to death by Ptolemy Lagus.——A man who killed Cotys king of Thrace at the instigation of the Athenians.——A celebrated serpent sprung from the mud and stagnated waters, which remained on the surface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Some however suppose that it was produced from the earth by Juno, and sent by the goddess to persecute Latona who was then pregnant by Jupiter. Latona escaped his fury by means of her lover who changed her into a quail, during the remaining months of her pregnancy, and afterwards restored her to her original shape in the island of Delos, where she gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Apollo, as soon as born, attacked the monster and killed him arrows, and in commemoration of tory which he had obtained, he the celebrated Pythian games. *Paus.* 2, c. 7, l. 10, c. 6.—*Ov. Met.* 1, v. 438, &c.—*Lucan.* 5, v.

PYTHOKLES, an Athenian greatly honored by Harpalus wh ander sometime before had entr the treasures of Babylon. He m and according to some she die moment that the nuptials were g celebrated. He raised her a spl nument on the road which led fr to Eleusis, which cost him 30 tale 17.—*Paus.* 1.—*Athen.* 13, &c.

PYTHONISSA, a name give priestess of Apollo's temple a She is more generally called Pyt *Pythia.*] The word Pythoniss monly applied to women who to explain futurity.

PYTNA, a part of mount Ida.

PYTTALUS, a celebrated athle tained a prize at the olympic ga 6, c. 16.

QUADERNA, a town of Italy.

QUADI, an antient nation of Germany, near the country of the Marcomanni, on the borders of the Danube. They rendered themselves celebrated by their opposition to the Romans, by whom they were often defeated, though not totally subdued. *Tacit. in Germ.* 42.

QUADRATUS, a surname given to Mercury, because some of his statues were square. —— A governor of Syria in the age of Nero.

QUADRIFRONS or QUADRICEPS, a surname of Janus, because he was represented with four heads. He had a temple on the Tarpeian rock, raised by L. Catulus.

QUÆSTORES, two officers at Rome first created A. U. C. 269. They received their name *quærendo*, because they collected the revenues of the state, and had the sole management of the public treasury. The quæstorship was the first office which could be had in the state. It was required that the candidates should be 24 or 25 years of age, or according to some 27. In the year 332 U. C. two more were add others, to attend the consuls, to of the pay of the armies abroad, the plunder and booty which ha quired by conquest. These w *Peregrini*, whilst the others whos ment was in the city, received th *Urbani*. When the Romans wer of Italy four more were created, 439, to attend the pro-consuls quæstors in their provinces, and all the taxes and customs which tinctly district owed to the repub were called *Provinciales*. Sylla th created 20 quæstors, and J. Cæsar up the vacant seats in the senate, fro it is evident that the quæstors rank tors in the senate. The quæst always appointed by the senate and if any person was appointe quæstorship without their perm was only called *Prætorius*. The urbani were apparently of mor quence than the rest, the treasury

ed to their care, they kept an account of receipts and disbursements, and the eagles or ensigns were always in possession when the armies were not on expedition. They required every one before he triumphed to tell them this oath, that he had given a just account of the number of the slain on both sides, and that he had been saluted *imperator* by the soldiers, a title which every commander generally received from his army when he had obtained a victory, and which afterwards confirmed and approved by the senate. The city quæstors had also the care of the ambassadors, they lodged and entertained them, and some time after when Augustus was declared emperor, they kept the decrees of the senate, which had been before entrusted with the ediles and the tribunes. This gave rise to two new offices of trust and honor, one of which was *quæstor principis*, and the other *quæstor principis* or *candidatus*, sometimes called *candidatus principis*. The tent of the quæstor in the camp was called *quæstorium*. It stood near that of the general.

QUARI, a people of Gaul.

QUARIUS, a river of Bœotia.

QUIETIS FANUM, a temple without the walls of the city of Rome. Quies was the goddess of rest. Her temple was situate near the Colline gate.

QUIĒTUS, an officer under the emperor Trajan, who behaved with great valor in the expeditions which were undertaken by the army which he commanded. He was put to death by Adrian.

QUINCTIĀNUS, a man who conspired against Nero, for which he was put to death.

QUINCTILIA, a comedian who refused to betray a conspiracy which had been formed against Caligula.

QUINCTIUS T. a Roman consul who gained some victories over the Æqui and Volsci, and obtained a triumph for subduing Præneste.——Cæso, a man accused before the Roman people, and vindicated by his father Cincinnatus.——A Roman celebrated for his frugality. [*Vid. Cincinnatus.*——A master of horse.——A Roman consul when Annibal invaded Italy.——A brother of Flaminius, banished from the senate by Cato, for killing a Gaul.——An officer killed by the Carthaginians.——An officer under Dolabella.——Another who defeated the Latins——A consul who gained a victory over the Volsci.

QUINDA, a town of Cilicia.

QUINDECIMVIRI, an order of priests from Tarquin the proud appointed to take care of the Sibylline books. They were originally two, but afterwards the number was increased to ten, to whom Sylla added five more, whence their name. *Vid.* Decemviri & Duumviri.

QUINQUATRIA, a festival in honor of Minerva at Rome. It continued during five days. The beginning of the celebration was the 18th of March. The first day's sacrifices and oblations were presented, but, however, without the effusion of blood. On the second, third and fourth days shows of gladiators were exhibited, and on the 5th day there was a solemn procession through the streets of the city. On the days of the celebration, scholars obtained holydays, and it was usual for them to offer prayers to Minerva for learning and wisdom, which the goddess patronized, and on their return to school, they presented their master with a gift which has received the name of *Minerval*. They were much the same at the Panathenæa of the Greeks. Plays were also acted and disputations were held on subjects of literature. They received their name from the five days which were devoted for the celebration.

QUINQUENNĀLES LUDI, games celebrated by the Chians in honor of Homer every fifth year. There were also some games among the Romans which bore this name. They are the same as the Actian games. *Vid.* Actia.

QUINTIA PRATA, a place on the borders of the Tiber near Rome. *Liv.* 3, c. 26.

QUINTILIĀNUS Marcus Fabius, a celebrated rhetorician born in Spain. He opened a school of rhetoric at Rome, and was the first who obtained a salary from the state as being a public teacher. After he had remained twenty years in this laborious employment, and obtained the merited applause of the most illustrious Romans, not only as a preceptor, but as a pleader at the bar, Quintilian, by the permission of the emperor Domitian, retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors and industry. In his retirement he assiduously dedicated his time to the study of literature, and wrote a treatise on the causes of the corruption of eloquence. Some time after, at the pressing solicitations of his friends, he wrote his *institutiones oratoria*, the most perfect and complete system of oratory extant. It is divided into ten books, in which the author explains from observation, as well as from experience, what can constitute a good and perfect orator, and in this he not only mentions the pursuits and the employments of the rhetorician, but he also speaks of his education, and begins with the attention which ought to be shewn him even in his cradle. He was appointed pre-

preceptor to the two young princes whom Domitian destined for his successors on the throne, but the pleasures which the rhetorician received from the favors and the attention of the emperor, and from the success which his writings met in the world, were embittered by the loss of his wife, and of his two sons. It is said that Quintilian was poor in his retirement, and that his indigence was relieved by the liberality of his pupil Pliny, the younger. The time of his death is unknown. His institutions were discovered in the 1415th year of the Christian era, in an old tower of a monastery at St. Gal, by Poggio Bracciolini, a native of Florence.

QUINTILIUS VARUS, a Roman governor of Syria. [*Vid. Varus.*]——A friend of the emperor Alexander.——A man put to death by the emperor Severus.

QUINTILLUS M. Aurelius Claudius, a brother of Claudius, who proclaimed himself emperor, and 17 days after destroyed himself by opening his veins in a bath, when he heard that Aurelian was marching against him, about the 270th year of the Christian era.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS, a Latin historian, who flourished, as some suppose, in the reign of Vespasian or Trajan. He has rendered himself known by his history of the reign of Alexander the great. This history was divided into 10 books, of which the two first, the end of the fifth, and the beginning of the sixth are lost. This work is admired for its elegance, the purity and the fluidness of the style. It is however blamed for great anachronisms, and glaring mistakes in geography, as well as history. Freinshemius has written a supplement to Curtius, in which he seems to have made some very satisfactory amends for the loss which the history has suffered, by a learned collection of facts and circumstances from all the different authors who have employed their pen in writing an account of Alexander, and of his Asiatic conquests. Some suppose that the historian is the same with that Curtius Rufus, who lived in the age of Claudius, under whom he was made consul. This Rufus was born of an obscure family, and he attended a Roman quæstor in Africa, when he was met at Adrumetum by a woman a human shape, as he was walking u portico in the middle of the day extraordinary character addressed t gent Roman, and told him that should come in which he shoul Africa with consular power. Th prophecy animated Rufus, he rep Rome, where he gained the favo emperor, obtained consular honor last retired as pro-consul to Afric he died. *Tacit. ann.* 11, c. 23.

QUINTUS VERANIUS, a gov Cappadocia. —— Cicero, the b Cicero. —— Catulus, a Roman — A friend of Cæsar.

QUIRINALIA, festivals in hon mulus, surnamed Quirinus. Th celebrated on the 13th of the c March.

QUIRINĀLIS, a hill at Rome, originally called Agonius, and a Collinus. The name of Quirina tained from the inhabitants of Cu settled there under their king T was also called Cybalinus, from tw one of which was the work of Ph the other of Praxiteles.——One o of Rome near mount Quirinalis.

QUIRĪNUS, a surname of Ma the Romans. This name was all Romulus when he had been mad his superstitious subjects. *Ovid.* 475.——Also a surname of the g —— Sulpicius, a Roman consu Lanuvium. Though born of a family, he was raised to the gr ors by Augustus. He was app vernor of Syria, and was afterwa preceptor to Caius, the grandso emperor. He married Æmili the grand daughter of Sylla and but some time after he shamefull ated her. He died A. D. 22. 3, &c.

QUIRĪTES, a name given to t citizens, because they admitted city the Sabines, who inhabited of Cures, and who on that account ed *Quirites*. After this union, th tions were indiscriminately and ously called by that name. *Var* 4.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.—*Ovid. Fast.* 2

IRIUS, C. a Roman knight, who it an immense sum of money to Auletes, king of Egypt. The afterwards, not only refused to n, but even confined him, and en- his life. Rabirius escaped from th difficulty, but at his return to e was accused by the senate of hav- money to an African prince, for purposes. He was ably defended o, and acquitted with difficulty. *Lab.*——A Latin poet in the age of . He wrote a poem on the victory e emperor had gained over Antony n. Seneca has compared him to r elegance and majesty, but Quin- ot so favorable to his poetry.—— tect in the reign of Domitian. He elebrated palace for the emperor, the ruins are still seen at Rome. TIA, the wife of Cincinnatus. *Liv.*

CES, an officer of Artaxerxes He from his master, and fled to

SES, a king of Egypt, in whose was taken.

ES, or RHAMNENSES, one of the turies instituted by Romulus. A- oman people had been divided in- ribes, the monarch elected out of young men of the best and noblest with which he formed three com- horse. One of them was called either from the tribe of which it sen, or from Romulus. Another ed Tatian, and the third Luceres. *L. L.* 4, c. 9.—*Liv.* 1, c. 13.— *Art poet.* 340.—*Plut. in Rom.*

A, a village of Persia.

PŎLIS, a Macedonian sent to the of Pompey. *Cæs. bell. Civ.*

NNA, a town of Italy on the Ad- It became celebrated under the emperors for its capacious harbour uld contain 250 ships. It was dif- access by land, as it stood on a ninsula. The emperors kept one of ts there, and the other at Misenum, her side of Italy. It was found- olony of Thessalians, or according of Sabines. It became for some seat of the western Roman empire. —*Suet. in Aug.* 49.—*Plin.* 36, c. 2, c. 4.

E, a town of Umbria, built as some before the Trojan war. Cybele chief deity of the place. It was or its asses. It was about 15 miles um Vacunæ. *Strab.* 5.—*Dionys.* —*Varro. de. R. R.* 1.

REDICĔLUS, a deity whose name is derived from the word *redire*, (to return). The Romans raised a temple to this imaginary deity on the spot where Annibal had retired when he approached Rome, as if to besiege it.

REDŎNES, a nation among the Armorici. *Cæs.*

REGILLÆ, a town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, about 20 miles from Rome. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there, A. U. C. 258 between 24,000 Romans, and 40,000 Etrurians, who were headed by the Tarquins. The Romans obtained the victory, and scarce 10,000 of the enemy escaped from the field of battle. Castor and Pollux, according to some accounts, were seen mounted on white horses, and fighting at the head of the Roman army. *Liv* 2. — *Dionys. Hal.* 5.—*Plut. in Cor.*—*Val. Max.* 1.—*Flor* 1.

REGILLIĂNUS, Q. NONIUS, a Dacian who entered the Roman armies, and was raised to the greatest honors under Valerian. He was elected emperor by the populace, who were dissatisfied with Gallienus, and was soon after murdered by his soldiers, A. U. C. 763.

REGILLUS, a small lake of Latium.

M ATTILIUS REGŬLUS, a consul during the first Punic war. He reduced Brundusium, and in his second consulship he took 64, and sunk 30, galleys of the Carthaginian fleet, on the coasts of Sicily. Afterwards he landed in Africa, and so rapid was his success, that in a short time he made himself master of about 200 places of consequence on the coast. The Carthaginians sued for peace, but the conqueror refused to grant it, and soon after he was defeated in a battle by Xanthippus, and 30,000 of his men were left on the field of battle, and 15,000 taken prisoners. Regulus was in the number of the captives, and he was carried in triumph to Carthage. He was sent by the enemy to Rome, to propose an accommodation, and in exchange of prisoners: and if his commission was unsuccessful, he was bound by the most solemn oaths to return to Carthage. without delay. When he came to Rome, Regulus dissuaded his countrymen from accepting the terms which the enemy proposed, and when his opinion had had due influence on the senate, Regulus retired to Carthage agreeable to his engagements. The Carthaginians were told that their offers of peace had been rejected at Rome, by the means of Regulus, and therefore they prepared to punish him with the greatest severity. His eye-brows were cut, and he was exposed for some days to the excessive

excessive heat of the meridian sun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, whose sides were every where filled with large iron spikes, till he died in the greatest agonies. His sufferings were heard at Rome, and the senate permitted his widow to inflict whatever punishment she pleased on some of the most illustrious captives of Carthage, which were in their hands. She confined them also in presses filled with sharp iron points, and was so exquisite in her cruelty, that the senate interfered, and stopped the barbarity of her punishments. Regulus died about 251 years before Christ. *Sil.* 6, v. 319. — *Flor.* 2, c. 3. — *Horat.* 3, *od.* 5.—*Cic. de off.* 1. c. 13.—*Val. Max.* 1, c. 1. l. 9, c. 2.—*Liv. ep.* 16.——Memmius, a Roman made governor of Greece by Caligula. While Regulus was in his province, the emperor wished to bring the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius by Phidias to Rome, but this was supernaturally prevented, and according to antient authors, the ship which was to convey it was destroyed by lightening, and the workmen who attempted to remove the statue, were terrified away by sudden noises. *Dio. Cass* —— A man who condemned Sejanus.—— Roscius, a man who held the consulship but for one day, in the reign of Vitellius.

Remi, a nation of Gaul.

Remmia lex *de judiciis*, was enacted to punish all calumniators. The letter K was marked on their forehead. *Cic. pro Ros.*

Remulus Sylvius, a king of Alba, destroyed by lightening on account of his impiety. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, v. 50.

Remuria, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother Remus. They were afterwards called Lemuria, and celebrated yearly.

Remus, the brother of Romulus, was exposed together with his brother, by the cruelty of his grandfather. In the contest which happened between the two brothers about building a city, Romulus obtained the preference, and Remus, for ridiculing the rising walls, was put to death by his brother's orders, or by Romulus himself. *Vid. Romulus.* The Romans were afflicted with a plague after this murder, upon which the oracle was consulted, and the manes of Remus appeased by the institution of the Remuria.

Reses, a small river of Asia Minor, falling into the Maeander.

Rhœcia, a promontory in the Mediterranean sea, projecting from the Pyrenean mountains.

Rhœcus, a Cretan prince, the first of that nation who entered Ionia with a colony. He seized Clares, of which he became the sovereign. He married the daughter of Tiresias, who h seized on his coasts. *Paus.* 7, c. 3.

Rhacotis, an antient name of dria, the capital of Egypt. *Paus.*

Rhadamanthus, a son of Jup Europa. He was born in Crete, a abandoned about the 30th year of He passed into some of the Cyclades he reigned with so much justice and tiality, that the antients have fa came one of the judges of hell, and was employed in the infernal re obliging the dead to confess their and in punishing them for their Rhadamanthus reigned not only o of the Cyclades, but over many Greek cities of Asia. *Paus.* 8, c. 53 *Met.* 9, v. 435.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plato.* *Il.* 4, v. 564.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 566.

Rhadamistus, a son of Pham king of Iberia. He married Zen daughter of his uncle Mithridates, Armenia, and some time after pu death. He was put to death by h for his cruelties, about the year 5 Christian era. *Tacit ann.* 13, c. 3

Rhadius, a son of Neleus.

Rhœteum, a city of Phrygia.

Rhæti or Ræti, an antient like nation of Etruria. They wer from their native country by th and went to settle on the other si Alps. *Plin.* 3, c. 20.—*Justin* 20

Rhætia, a country at the Italy, between the Alps and the It was divided into two parts *Rhæ* and *Rhætia secunda*. The first exten the sources of the Rhine to thos Lucus, a small river which falls Danube. The other called also V extended from the Lucus to anot river called Œnus, towards the e principal towns of Rhætia were ca ria, Tridentum, Belinum, Feltr Rhætians rendered themselves fo by the frequent invasions they m the Roman empire. They were c by Drusus, the brother of Tibe others under the Roman emperor 4.—*Plin.* 3, c. 20, l. 14. c. 2, *Nat.* 4, *od.* 4, & 14.

Rhamnes, a king and augur wh Turnus against Æneas. He was the right by Nisus. *Virg. Æn.* 9

Rhampsinitus, an opulent Egypt who succeeded Proteus. H large tower with stones, at Memph his riches were deposited, and of was robbed by the architect of the &c. *Herodot.* 2, c. 121, &c.

Rhamnus, a town of Attica, fa

mple of Amphiaraus, and a ſtatue of goddeſs Nemeſis, who was from thence d Rhamnuſia. *Pauſ.* 1.—*Plin.* 36.

RANIS, one of Diana's attendant mphs. *Ovid. Met.* 3.

RARUS, a plain of Attica, where corn firſt ſown by Triptolemus. It received ame from the ſower's father, who was of Rharos.

HASCUPORIS, a king of Thrace, who ded the poſſeſſions of Cotys, and was to death by order of Tiberius, &c. *Ann.* 2, c. 64.

HEA, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, married Saturn, by whom ſhe had ſe children. Her huſband, however, ed them all as ſoon as born, as he ceeded to the throne with the ſo promiſe that he would raiſe no male n, or according to others, becauſe been informed by an oracle, that his ſons would dethrone him. To he cruelty of her huſband, Rhea con her parents, and was adviſed to im upon him. Accordingly, when ſhe t forth, the child was immediately led, and Saturn devoured up a ſtone his wife had given him as her own . The fears of Saturn were ſoon d to be well founded. A year after ild, whoſe name was Jupiter, became ng and powerful, that he drove his from his throne. Rhea has been ended by the mythologiſts with ſome other goddeſſes, and ſome have ſup that it was the ſame divinity that re adoration under the various names, na Dea, Cybele, Dindymena, Mag ter, Ceres, Veſta, Titæa and Terra. , & Ops. [*Vid. Cybele. Ceres, Veſta*, Rhea, after the expulſion of her d from his throne, followed him ly, where he eſtabliſhed a kingdom. benevolence in this part of Europe o great that the golden age of Saturn en called the age of Rhea. *Heſiod.* .—*Orpheus. in Hymn.*—*Homer. ib.*—*Eſ. Prom.*—*Euripid. Bacc. & Eleſt.*—*Ovid.* 4, v. 197.—*Apolled.* 1, c. 1, &c.

HEA SYLVIA, the mother of Romulus Remus. She is alſo called Ilia. *Vid.*

HEBAS or RHEBUS, a river of Bithynia, ing from mount Olympus into the ne ſea. *Flacc.* 4, v. 698.

HEDONES. *Vid.* Redones.

HEGIUM, a town of Italy, in the try of the Brutii, oppoſite Meſſina in . It was orginally called *Rhegium*, afterwards *Rhegium Julium* to diſtin it from *Rhegium Lepidi*, a town of alpine Gaul. Some ſuppoſe that it received its name from the Greek word ῥήγνυμι, *to break*, becauſe it is ſituate on the ſtreights of Carybdis, which were formed when the iſland of Sicily, as it were, was broken and ſeparated from the continent of Italy. This town has always been ſubject to great earthquakes, by which it has often been deſtroyed. *Sil.* 13 v. 94.—*Cic. pro Arch.* 3.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 3, & 48.—*Juſtin.* 4, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 6.—

RHEGUSCI, a people of the Alps.

RHEMI. *Vid.* Remi.

RHENE, a ſmall iſland of the Ægean, about 200 yards from Delos. It is 18 miles in circumference. The inhabitants of Delos always buried their dead there, as their own iſland was conſecrated to Apollo, where no dead bodies were to be inhumated. Strabo ſays, that it was uninhabited, though it was once as populous and floriſhing as the reſt of the Cyclades. Polycrates conquered it, and conſecrated it to Apollo, after he had tied it to Delos, by means of a long chain. Rhene was ſometimes called the ſmall Delos, and the iſland of Delos the great Delos. *Thucyd.* 3.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

RHENI, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

RHENUS, one of the largeſt rivers of Europe, which divides Germany from Gaul. It riſes in the Rhætian Alps, and falls into the German ocean. Virgil has called it *bicornis*, becauſe it divides itſelf into two ſtreams. The river Rhine was a long time a barrier between the Romans and the Germans, and on that account its banks were covered with ſtrong caſtles. J. Cæſar was the firſt Roman who croſſed it to invade Germany. The waters of that river were held in great veneration, and were ſuppoſed by the antient Germans to have ſome peculiar virtue, as they threw their children into it, either to try the fidelity of the mothers, or to brace and invigorate their limbs. If the child ſwam on the ſurface, the mother was acquitted of ſuſpicion, but if it ſunk to the bottom, its origin was deemed illegitimate. *Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 258.—*Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 2, c. 5. l. 3, c. 2.—*Cæſar. de bell. G.* 4, c. 10.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 6.——A ſmall river of Italy, falling into the Po. *Sil.* 8, v. 600.—*Plin.* 3, c. 16.

RHEOMITRES, a Perſian who revolted from Artaxerxes, &c. *Diod.* 15.——A Perſian officer killed at the battle of Iſſus. *Curt.* 2, c. 5.

RHESUS, a king of Thrace, ſon of the Strymon and Terpſichore, or according to others of Eioneus, by Euterpe. After many war-

warlike exploits and conquests in Europe, he marched to the assistance of Priam, king of Troy, against the Greeks. He was expected with great impatience, as an ancient oracle had declared, that Troy should never be taken, if the horses of Rhesus drank the waters of the Xanthus, and fed upon the grass of the Trojan plains. This oracle was well known to the Greeks, and therefore two of their best generals, Diomedes and Ulysses were commissioned by the rest to go in quest of the Thracian prince. The Greek princes entered his camp in the night, slew him, and carried away his horses to their camp. *Homer. Il.* 10.— *Dictys. Cret.* 2.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 473.—*Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 98.

Rhetocenes, a prince of Spain, who surrendered to the Romans, and was treated with great humanity.

Rhetico, a mountain of Rhætia.

Rhetunus, a place in Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 23.

Rhexenor, a son of Nausithous, king of Phæacia. *Homer. Od.* 7.—— The father of Chalciope, the wife of Ægeus king of Athens.——A musician who accompanied Antony in Asia.

Rhexibius, an athlete of Opus, who obtained a prize at the Olympic games. *Pauf.* 6.

Rhianus, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a slave. He wrote an account of the war between Sparta and Messenia, which continued for twenty years, as also an history of the principal revolutions and events which had taken place in Thessaly. Of this poetical composition, nothing but a few verses are extant. He flourished about 200 years before the Christian era. *Pauf.* 4.

Rhidago, a river of Hyrcania. *Curt.* 6, c. 4.

Rhimotacles, a king of Thrace, who revolted from Antony to Augustus. He boasted of his attachment to the emperor's person at an entertainment; upon which Augustus said, *proditionem amo, proditores odi.*

Rhion, a promontory of Ætolia. *Plin.* 4, c. 2.

Rhipha or Rhiphe, a town of Arcadia. *Stat.* 4. *Theb.* v. 286.

Rhiphæi, large mountains at the north of Scythia, where, as some suppose, the Gorgons had fixed their residence. The name of *Rhiphæan* was applied to any cold mountain in a northern country, and indeed these mountains seem to have existed only in the imagination of the poets.

Rhinthon, a Greek poet of Tarentum, in the age of Alexander.

Rhiphæus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Met.*——A Trojan praised for &c. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 426.

Rhium. *Vid.* Rhion.

Rhodanus, a river of Ga nensis, rising in the Rhætian Alp into the Mediterranean sea, nea It is one of the largest and m vers of Europe. *Mela.* 2, c. *Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 258.—*Marcell. Cæsar. bell. G.* 1, c. 1.—*Plin. Strab.* 4.

Rhode, a daughter of Nept Danaus.

Rhodia, one of the Ocean

Rhodogune, a daughter king of Parthia, who marrie when he was in banishment a court. *Polyæn.* 8.

Rhodope or Rhodopis, courtezan of Greece, who servant with Æsop, at the king of Samos. She was Egypt by Xanthus, and her li last bought by Charaxes of brother of Sappho, who was e her, and who married her. favors at Naucratis, where so much money, that to name immortal, she consecr ber of spits in the temple Delphi. Ælian says, that as one day bathing herself, an away one of her sandals, an near Psammetichus, king of Eg phis. The monarch was stru beauty of the sandal, strict made to find the owner, a when discovered, married P *Herodot.* 2, c. 134, &c.—*Ovid* —*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 33.

Rhodope, a high mountai extending as far as the Euxine the country, nearly in a easte Rhodope, according to the p wife of Hæmus, king of Thr changed into this mountain, preferred herself to Juno in b *Met.* 6, v. 87, &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* c. 2.—*Strab.* 7.—*Ital.* 2, v. 7 *Herc. Oet.*

Rhodus, a celebrated islan parthian sea, at the south of which it is distant about 20 m about 120 miles in circumf principal cities were Rhodes, f 408 years before the Christian Camirus, Jalysus. Rhodes wa a celebrated statue of Apollo. *fut.*] The Rhodians were g verned by kings, and were i and this government was at la for democracy and aristocracy.

ly given up to commerce, and dur-
ny ages, they were the most power-
on by sea. Their authority was re-
, and their laws were so universally
ed, that every country made use of
s decide disputes concerning mari-
fairs, and they were at last adopted
er commercial nations, and introdu-
the Roman codes. When Alexander
imself master of Asia, the Rhodians
ir independence, but they to an ar-
rted their natural privileges under his
cessors, and continued to hold that
ce among nations to which their ma-
power and consequence entitled
They assisted Pompey against Cæ-
d, were defeated by Cassius, and be-
lependent upon the Romans. Th
of Rhodes has been known by the
nam s of Ophiusa, Stadia, Telchi-
ryma, Trinacria, Æthræa, Atavia,
, Atabyria, Olacsia, Macria and Pe-
It received the name of Rhodes, ei-
n account of Rhode, a beautiful
h who dwelt there, and who was
the favorites of Apollo, or because
ῥόδον) grew in great abundance all
e island. *Strab.* 14.—*Homer. Il.*
da. 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c.
5, c. 31.—*Flor.* 2, c. 7.—*Lucan.*
7.—*Lucan.* 8, v. 245.—*Cic. pro Man.*
Brut. 13.

ZEUS, a horse of Mezentius. *Virg.*
o, v. 861.

ECUS, one of the Centaurs who at-
d to offer violence to Atalanta. He
ll d at the nuptials of Pirithous by
s. *Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 271.—*Virg. G.*

ON, one of the giants killed by Bacchus,
the form of a lion, in the war which
ons of the earth waged against Jupi-
l the gods. *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 19, v. 23.

EO, a nymph beloved by Apollo.

ÉTEUM or RHOETUS, a promontory
s, on the Hellespont, near which the
of Ajax was buried. *Ovid. Met.* 11.
. 4 *last*, v. 279.

ETUS, a king of the Marrubii, who
d a woman called Casperia, to whom
mórus his son, by a former wife, of-
violence. After this meritorious at-
Archemorus fled to Turnus, king
Rutuli. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 388.

SACES, a Persian killed by Clitus as
going to stab Alexander at the battle
Granicus. *Curt.* 8, c. 1.

OSUS, a town of Syria, on the gulf
s.

OXÂNA or ROXÂNA, a mistress of
nder, daughter of a Persian satrap.
oxana.

ROXÂNI, a nation against whom Mithridates made war, &c.

RHUTÈNI and RUTHÈNI, a people of Gaul.

RHYNDÂCUS, a large river of Mysia in Asia Minor. *Plin.* 5, c. 32.

RHYNTHON, a dramatic writer of Tarentum, who composed 38 plays.

RHYPE, a town of Achaia, at the west of Helice.

RIPHÆI. *Vid.* Rhiphæi.

RIXAMÂRÆ, a people of Illyricum. *Liv.* 45, c. 26.

ROBIGO or RUBIGO, a goddess at Rome. She was particularly worshipped by husbandmen, as she presided over corn. Her festivals called Robigalia, were celebrated on the 25th of April, and incense was offered to her, as also the intrails of a sheep, and of a dog. She was intreated to prevent the corn from blights. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 911.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 151.—*Varro. de L. L.* 5, *de R. R.* 1, c. 1.

ROMA, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire. It was situate on the banks of the river Tiber, at the distance of about 16 miles from the sea. The name of its founder, and the manner of its foundation is not precisely known. Romulus however, is universally supposed to have laid the foundation of that celebrated city, 3961 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, and 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the third year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine, and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation, or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage, a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esquiline hill, with mount Cœlius, and Quirinalis. After many successful wars against the neighbouring states, the views of Romulus were directed to regulate a nation naturally fierce, warlike and uncivilized. The people were divided into classes, the interests of the whole were linked in a common chain, and the labors of the subject, as well as those of his patron, tended to the same end, the aggrandizement of the state. Under the successors of Romulus, the power of Rome was encreased, and the boundaries of her dominions extended while

while one was employed in regulating the forms of worship, and in inculcating in the minds of his subjects a reverence for the deity, the other was engaged in enforcing discipline among the army, and raising the consequence of the soldiers in the government of the state, and a third made the object of his administration consist in adorning his capital, in beautifying the edifices, and in fortifying all with towers and walls. During 244 years, the Romans were governed by kings, but the tyranny, the oppression, and the violence of the last of these monarchs, and of his family, became so atrocious, that a revolution happened in the state, and the democratical government was established. The monarchical government under seven princes, Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus, has been properly denominated the infancy of the Roman empire. After the expulsion of the Tarquins from the throne, the Romans became more sensible of their consequence, with their liberty they acquired a spirit of faction, and they became so jealous of their independence, that the first of their consuls who had been the most zealous and animated in the assertion of their freedom, was banished from the city, because he bore the name, and was of the family, of the tyrants; and another to stop their suspicions, was obliged to pull down his house, whose stateliness and magnificence above the rest, seemed incompatible with the duties and the rank of a private citizen. They knew more effectually their power when they had fought with success against Porsenna, the king of Etruria, and some of the neighbouring states who supported the claim of the tyrant, and attempted to replace him on his throne by force of arms. A government which is entrusted into the hands of two of the most distinguished of its members, for the limited space of one year, cannot but give rise to great men, glorious exploits, and tremendous seditions. The general who is placed at the head of an army during a campaign, must be active and diligent, when he knows that his power is terminated with the year, and if he has a becoming ambition, he will distinguish his consulship by some uncommon act of valor, before he descends from the dignity of an absolute magistrate, to the dependence of a fellow citizen. Yet these attempts for the attainment of glory, often fail of success; and though the Romans could once boast that every individual in their armies, could discharge with fidelity and honor the superior offices of magistrate and consul, there are to be found in their ann years marked by overthrows, or by the ill conduct, the oppression, wantonness of their generals. T which their conquests, and daily had gained abroad, the Romans a little indebted for their grad superiority, and to this may be policy of the census, which ever told them their actual strength, many citizens were able to bear indeed it was no small satisfa people that were continually m to see, that in spite of all the lo they might sustain in the field, t of the inhabitants of the city, gious, and almost incredible, an mulus lived after the battle of I never would have been perfu above four millions of inhabi contained within those wall in the most flourishing period of could scarce muster an army of fantry, and 300 horse. But w had flourished under the confu ment for about 120 years, and with pleasure the conquests of h over the neighbouring states which according to a Roman hi was ashamed to recollect in the her power, an irruption of rendered its very existence prec her name was nearly extinguishe of an injured individual, [Vid saved it from destruction, yet its buildings and temples were ashes. This celebrated event the appellation of another found to Camillus, has been looked glorious era to the Romans. and cottages which Romulus h and all his successors repaired, ly consumed, and when the city from its ruins, the streets wer convenience as well as order wa taste and regularity were con the poverty, ignorance, and rut Romans, seemed to be extingu the old habitations. But no t they freed from the fears of thei invaders, than they turned against those states which refu knowledge their superiority, or independence. Their wars wit and the Tarentines, displayed rather in a different view, if t had fought for freedom and ind they now drew their swords for here we may see them conque field, and yet refusing to grant for which their conqueror hi fued. The advantages they g

s with Pyrrhus, were many. The me became known in Greece, Africa, and in losing or gaining the Romans were enabled to ex- manœuvers, observe the dif- d contemplate the order and the nts of those soldiers whose friends rs had accompanied Alexander the conquest of Asia. Italy be- ted to the Romans at the end of h the Tarentines, and that pe- e has been called the second age scence of the Roman empire. memorable era they tried their t only with distant nations, but new element, and in the long they waged against Carthage, ed territory, and obtained the of the sea, and though Anni- en years kept them in continual ered round their gates, and de- eir armies, almost before their hey were doomed to conquer, *um bellum*,] and soon to add the f Macedonia, [*Vid. Macedonicum* the provinces of Asia, [*Vid. Mi- bellum.*] to their empire. But onsider the Romans as a nation heir neighbours by war, their eir counsels, and their pursuits e not to be forgotten. To be s their profession, their assem- Campus Martius, were a meet- ed men, and very properly de- an army. Yet while their con- e so extensive abroad, we find by factions at home, and so far entment of the poorer citizens it we see the enemy at the gates while all are unwilling to take d to unite in the defence of their perty. The senators and the no- mbitious of power, and end-a- tain in their hands that influence been exercised with so much such cruelty by their monarchs. he continual occasion of tumults n. The people were jealous of y. The oppression of the nobles em, and the stripes to which po of en exposed without mercy, roductive of revolutions. The hough originally the poorest and nptible citizens of an indigent ofe food in the first ages of the s only bread and salt, and whose water, soon gained rights and by their opposition. Though , they became powerful in the concession from the patricians nother, and when their inde- was boldly asserted by their tri- bunes, they were admitted to share in the highest offices of the state, and the laws which forbad the intermarriage of plebe- ian and patrician families, were repealed, and the meanest peasant could by valor and fortitude be raised to the dignity of dictator and consul. It was not till these privileges were obtained by the people from the senate, that Rome began to enjoy internal peace and tranquility, her battles were then fought with more vigor, her sol- diers were more animated, and her sove- reignty was more universally established. But the sovereign power which was lodged in the hands of a factious and ambitious citizen, was too often dangerous. The greatest oppression and tyranny was the con- sequence, and from those causes proceeded the unparalleled slaughter and effusion of blood under a Sylla or a Marius. It has been justly observed, that the first Romans conquered their enemies by valor, tempe- rance and fortitude, their moderation also, and their justice was well known among their neighbours, and not only private pos- sessions, but even mighty kingdoms and empires were left in their power, to be dis- tributed among a family, or to be ensured in the hands of a successor. They were al- so chosen umpires, to decide quarrels, but in this honorable office they consulted their own interest; they always supported the weaker side, that the more powerful might be reduced, and gradually become their prey. Under J. Cæsar and Pompey, the rage of civil war was carried to unprece- d ited excess. it was not merely to a- venge a private injury, but it was a contest for the sovereignty, and though each of the ad- versaries wore the mask of sincerity, and professed himself to be the supporter of the republic, not less than the abolition of free- dom and public liberty was the aim. What Julius began, his adopted son atchieved, the antient spirit of national independence was extinguished at Rome, and after the battle of Actium, the Romans seemed un- able to govern themselves without the as- sistance of a chief, who under the title of *imperator*, an appellation given to every commander by his army, after some signal victory, reigned with as much power, and as much sovereignty as another Tarquin. Under their emperors the Romans lived a luxurious and indolent life, they had long forgot to appear in the field, and their wars were left to be waged by mercenary troops, who fought without spirit or animosity, and who were ever ready to yield to him who bought their allegiance and fideli- ty with the greatest sums of money. Their leaders themselves were not the most pru-

dent, or the most human, the power which they had acquired by bribery, was indeed precarious, and among a people, where not only the highest offices of the state, but even the imperial purple itself are exposed to sale, there cannot be expected much happiness, or tranquillity in the palace of the emperor. The reigns of the successors of Augustus were distinguished by variety, one was the most abandoned and profligate of men, whom his own vices and extravagance hurried out of the world, while his successor, perhaps the most clement, just, and popular of princes, was sacrificed in the midst of his guards and attendants, by the dagger of some offended favorite or disappointed eunuch. Few indeed were the emperors of Rome, whose days were not shortened by poison, or the sword of an assassin. If one for some time had the imprudence to trust himself in the midst of a multitude, at last to perish by his own credulity, the other consulted his safety, but with no better success in the innumerable chambers of his palace, and changed every day to elude discovery, the place of his retirement. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman possessions were divided into two distinct empires, by the enterprising Constantine, A. D. 330. Constantinople became the seat of the eastern empire, and Rome remained in the possession of the western emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions. In the year 800 of the Christian era, Rome with Italy was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the west, into the hands of the Pope, who still continues to hold the sovereignty, and to maintain his independence under the name of the Ecclesiastical states.—The original poverty of the Romans has often been disguised by their poets and historians who wished it to appear, that a nation who were masters of the world, had had better beginning, than to be a race of shepherds and robbers. Yet it was to this simplicity they were indebted for their successes. Their houses were originally destitute of every ornament, they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and these served them rather as a shelter against the inclemency of the season, than for relaxation and ease. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they despised riches, and many salutary laws were enacted to restrain luxury and to punish indolence. They observed great temperance in their meals: young men were not permitted to drink wine till they had attained their 30th year, and it was totally forbidden to women. Their national spirit was supported by policy; the triumphal procession of the conqueror along the streets amid the plaudits of thousands, was well calculated to promote emulation, and the combats of gladiators which were regularly exhibited not only in public games and festivals, but also at private meetings, tended to nourish their fondness for war, that they could gaze with pleasure upon those whom they forcibly obliged to kill one another. In their punishments, as well as military, the Romans were severe and rigorous; a deserter was whipped and sold as a slave, and a gradation from the rank of a citizen to the dignity of a citizen was the most ignominious stigma which could be affixed to a seditious mutineer. The transactions of the Romans proved the ruin of their innocence and simplicity. They were fond of the luxuries of Asiatics; they were conquered by the opulence and intelligence of those nations they had subdued, and became as effeminate as luxurious as their captives. Cato was the first who introduced a taste for fine arts among his countrymen. The spoils and treasures that were carried from plundering Syracuse and Corinth, the Romans fond of elegance and luxury. Though Cato had despised philosophy [*Carneades*] and declared that war was the only profession of his countrymen, the Romans, by their intercourse with the Greeks, soon became fond of literature, and though they had once banished the philosophers from their city, yet they invited their return, their settlement among them, in the principal towns of Italy after the conquest of Achaia. They soon began to imitate their polished captives, and cultivate poetry with success. At first they originally rejected with horror the idea of the building of a public theatre, and the exhibition of plays, like the games of the circus, but they soon proved favorable to the compositions of their countrymen. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic writer of consequence at Rome, whose plays began to be exhibited A. U. C 514. After him Nævius and Ennius wrote for the stage, and in the period Plautus, Terence, Cæcilius, and Pacuvius claimed the public attention, and gained the most unbounded applause. Satire did not make its appearance till 300 years after the introduction of comedy, and so celebrated was Lucilius in this kind of writing, that he was called the inventor of it. In historical writing the progress of the Romans was slow and considerable, and for many years, they employed the pen of foreigners to compile

superior abilities of a Livy —In their worship and fa- mans were uncommonly fu- will of the gods was con- y occasion, and no general expedition without the pre- from the augurs, that the ropitious, and his success al- ble. Their sanctuaries were y raised altars not only to , as they supposed, presided , but also to the deities of tors, as well as to the d fler- al virtues. There were no temples at Rome, crowded the priests were numerous, nity had a particular college servants. Their wars were he most awful and solemn prayers were always offered s for the prosperity of Rome, had been sustained, or a vic- he power of the fathers over was very extensive, and indeed ey could sell them or put th at pleasure without the al or the interference of the tes. Many of their antient celebrated for the great men ad produced, but the vigorous d part they took in the ma- the republic exposed them ger, and some have observed mans sunk into indolence and the Cornelii, the Fabii, the Marcelli, &c. who had so often ir spirit, and led them to vic- en extinguished in the bloody us and of the two triumvirates, e was become powerful, fa- ished from other cities by the er neighbours and citizens, a hip was established to her as temples were raised in her ho- in the city but in the pro- e goddess Roma was repre- Minerva all armed and sitting holding a pike in her hand, d covered with a helmet, and er feet. *Liv.* 1, &c.—*Cato de* *Æn. G. & Ed.*—*Horat.* 2, *sat.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Petron.*—*Tacit.* —*Tibull.* 4.—*Lucan.*—*Plut. in* &c.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, &c.— —*Justin* 43.—*Varro de L. L.* 5 &c.—*Martial* 12, ep. 8. ——A Evander.——A Trojan woman to Italy with Æneas.——A Italus & Leucaria. It was af- ese females, according to some the capital of Italy was called

ROMĀNI, the inhabitants of Rome. *Vid.* Roma.

ROMĀNUS, an officer under Theodosius. ——Another poisoned by Nero ——A son of Constans, &c.

ROSTĪTIUS MARCĒLLUS, a Roman centurion in Galba's reign, &c. *Tacit.* 1, *Hist.*

ROMŬLA, a name given to the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found. *Ovid* 2, *Fast.* v. 412.

ROMŬLUS, a son of Mars and Ilia, grandson of Numitor king of Alba, was born at the same birth with Remus. These two children were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius who usurped the crown of his brother Numitor, but they were preserved, and according to Florus the river stopped its course, and a she wolf came and fed them with her milk till they were found by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, who educated them as his own children. When they knew their real origin, the twins, called Romulus and Remus, put Amulius to death, and restored the crown to their grandfather Numitor. They afterwards undertook to build a city, and to determine which of the two brothers should have the management of it, they had recourse to omens and the flight of birds. Remus went to mount Aventine, and Romulus to mount Palatine. Remus saw first a flight of six vultures, and to matter, Romulus, twelve; and therefore, as his number was greater, he began to lay the foundations of the city, hopeful that it would become a warlike and powerful nation, as the birds from which he had received the omen were fond of prey and slaughter. Romulus marked with a furrow the place where he wished to erect the walls, but their slenderness was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with the greatest contempt. This irritated Romulus, and Remus was immediately put to death, either by the hand of his brother or one of his workmen. When the walls were built, the city was without inhabitants, but Romulus, by making an asylum of a sacred grove, soon collected a multitude of fugitives, foreigners and criminals, whom he received as his lawful subject. Yet, however numerous these might be, they were despised by the neighbouring inhabitants, and none were willing to form matrimonial connections with them. But Romulus obtained by force what was denied to his petitions. The Romans celebrated games in honor of the god Consus, and forcibly carried away all the females who had assembled there to be spectators of these unusual exhibitions. These violent measures

measures offended the neighbouring nations, they made war against the ravishers with various success, till at last they entered Rome, which had been betrayed to them by one of the stolen virgins. A violent engagement was begun in the middle of the Roman forum but the Sabines were conquered, or according to Ovid, the two enemies laid down their arms when the women had rushed between the two armies and by their tears and entreaties raised compassion in the bosoms of their parents and husbands. The Sabines left their original possessions and came to live in Rome where Tatius, their king, shared the sovereign power with Romulus. The introduction of the Sabines into the city of Rome was attended with the most salutary consequences, and the Romans by pursuing this plan, and admitting the conquered nations among their citizens, rendered themselves more powerful and more formidable. Afterwards Romulus divided the lands which he had obtained by conquest; one part was preserved for religious uses, to erect temples, and to consecrate altars; the other was appropriated for the expences of the state; and the third part was equally distributed among his subjects who were divided into three classes or tribes. The most aged and experienced to the number of 100 were also chosen, whom the monarch might consult in matters of the highest importance, and from their age they were called *senators*, and from their authority *patres*. The whole body of the people was also distinguished by the name of patricians and plebeians, patron and client, who by mutual interest were induced to preserve the peace of the state, and to promote the public good. Some time after Romulus disappeared as he was giving instructions to the senators, and the eclipse of the sun, which happened at that time, was favorable to the rumor which asserted that the king had been taken up to heaven. This was further confirmed by J. Proculus, one of the senators, who solemnly declared, that as he returned from Alba, he had seen Romulus in a form above human, and that he had desired him to tell the Romans to pay him divine honors under the name of Quirinus, and to assure them that their city was doomed one day to become the capital of all nations. This report was immediately credited, and the more so as the senators dreaded the resentment of the people, who suspected them of having offered him violence. A temple was raised to him, and a regular priest, called Flamen Quirinalis, was appointed to offer him sacrifices. Romulus was ranked by the Romans among the 12 great gods, and it is not to be wondered that h such distinguished honors, wh mans considered him as the their city and empire. He is g presented as his father, so muc difficult to distinguish them T the two children of Rhea Sylvia rished by a she wolf, arose f Faustulus's wife, having brough [*Vid.* Acca.] *Dionys. Hal.* 1 & c. 4, &c.—*Justin* 43, c. 1 & 2.— 1.—*Plut. in Romul.*—*Val. Max.* c. 3.—*Plin* 15, c. 18, &c.—*Virg* 312, 635.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 6 *Fast.* 4, &c.—*Horat.* 3, od 3 v. 272.

Romŭlus Sylvius, or Al king of Alba.

Romus, a son of Æneas b Some suppose that he was the Rome.——A son of Æmathion.

Roscia Lex *de theatris*, by Otho the tribune, A. U. C. 68 quired that none should set in t seats of the theatre, if they were fession of 400 sestertia, which w tune required to be a Roman kn

Roscius, a Roman actor fo on the stage, that every comedia lence and merit has received His eyes were naturally distort always appeared on the stage wi but the Romans obliged him to racters without, and they overl deformities of his face, that they better hear his elegant pronunci be delighted with the sweetness o He was accused on suspicion c but Cicero, who had been one of undertook his defence, and clea the malevolent aspersions of his e an elegant oration still extant. wrote a treatise, in which he with great success and much lea profession of the orator with t comedian. He died about 60 ye Christ. *Horat.* 2, ep. 1. — *Cic. pro Rosc. de orat.* 3. *de Di Tusc.* 3, &c.—*Plut. in Cic.*——A of Cæsar's army in Gaul ——A Sylla ——A tribune who made discriminate the knights from the people at public spectacles.

Rosis Campus, or Rosia, a the country of the Sibines, near Velinum. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 712.

Rosilianus Ager, a terr Lucania.

Rosius, a harbour of Cilicia.— made consul only for one day und lus, &c. *Tacit.*

Roxāna, a Persian woman ta

:xander. The conqueror be-
ured of her and married her.
with great cruelty after Alex-
h, and she was at last put to
Cassander's order. She was
Darius, or according to others,
s satraps. *Curt.* 8, c. 4, l. 10.
——A wife of Mithridates the
nisoned herself.

NI, a people of European Sar-
proved very active and rebel-
reign of the Roman emperors.
us, a man who married Julia,
of Drusus, &c.——One of the
of Augustus, treacherously put
Nero, &c *Tacit.*

own of Apulia, from which the
us is derived *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v.
G. 1, v. 266

, a small river of Italy which
from Cisalpine Gaul. It rises
nnine mountains, and falls into
: sea. By crossing it, and thus
; the boundaries of his province,
eclared war against the senate
y, and began the civil wars.
185 & 213 —*Strab.* 5.—*Suet. in*

a goddess. *Vid.* Robigo.

IAXA, a place of Etruria, near
distance of about eight miles
. *Mart.* 4, ep. 64, v. 15.

LEX was enacted after the tak-
hage, to make an equal division
in Africa.

s, a Roman knight accused of
er Tiberius, &c. *Tacit.*——A
ed to Parthia on suspicion that
affairs were ruined.——A friend
——An officer in Cæsar's army.

MARE (the Red Sea) is situate
abia, Egypt, and Æthiopia, and
led Erythræum mare, or Ara-

a town of Calabria built by a
ny. The poet Ennius was born
pro Arch —*Ital.* 12, v. 396.
town of Campania. *Virg. Æn.*

us, a general of Gaul in the
cellius, &c.

, an officer of the pretorian
Nero's reign ——A soldier pre-
a civic crown for preserving
citizen, &c.

Latin historian. [*Vid. Quintius.*]
nd of Commodus, famous for
and ambition.——One of the
Sylla, degraded from the rank
because ten pounds weight of
found in his house.——A gover-
læa.—— A man who conspired
against Domitian.——A poet of Ephesus in the reign of Trajan. He wrote six books on simples, now lost.——A Latin poet.

RUSCIUS, a town of Gaul.

RUSCONIA, a town of Mauritania. *Liv.* 21. c. 24.

RUSELLÆ, an inland town of Etruria destroyed by the Romans.

RUSPINA, a town of Africa near Adrumetum.

RUTENI, a people of Gaul.

RUSTICUS, a man put to death by Domitian ——A friend of M. Aurelius.

RUTILIUS RUFUS, a Roman consul in the age of Sylla, celebrated for his virtues and writings. He refused to comply with the requests of his friends because they were unjust. When Sylla had banished him from Rome he retired to Smyrna amidst the acclamations and praises of the people, and when some of his friends wished him to be recalled home by means of a civil war, he severely reprimanded them and said that he wished rather to see his country blush at his exile, than to plunge it into distress by his return. He was the first who taught the Roman soldiers to fabricate their own arms During his banishment he employed his time in study, and wrote an history of Rome in Greek, and an account of his own life in Latin, besides many other works. *Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 563.—*Seneca. de Benef.*—*Cic. in Brut.*—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 3, l. 6, c. 4.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 9 ——A Roman pro-consul, who is supposed to have encouraged Mithridates to murder all the Romans who were in his provinces. —— Lupus, a prætor who fled away with three cohorts from Tarracina.——A rhetorician. *Quintil.* 3, c. 1.——A man who went against Jugurtha. ——A friend of Nero.——A poet of Gaul in the reign of Honorius. According to some, he wrote a poem on mount Ætna: He published also an itinerary.

RUTUBA, a river of Liguria, falling from the Apennine into the Mediterranean. *Lucan.* 2, v. 422.

RUTUBUS, a gladiator, &c. *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 7, v. 96.

RUTULI, a people of Latium, known as well as the Latins, by the name of Aborigines. When Æneas came into Italy, Turnus was their king, and they supported him in the war which he made with this foreign prince. The capital of their dominions was called Ardea. *Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 883. *Met.* 14, v. 455, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 5.

RUTUPÆ, a sea port town on the southern coasts of Britain, whence the epithet of Rutupinus. *Lucan.* 6. v. 67.—*Juv.* 4, v. 141.

RYPHÆI MONTES. *Vid.* Rhiphæi.

SABA,

SABATA, a town of Liguria. Sil. 8, v. 461.—*Strab.* 4.

SABAZIUS, a surname of Bacchus,—as also of Jupiter.

SABBAS, a king of India.

SABELLI, a people of Italy, descended from the Sabines, or a colony to them from the Samnites. They inhabited the part of the country which divided the Sabines and the Marsi. [illegible] of Sabellus. *Hor.* [illegible] 5, od. 6.—*Virg.* G. 3, v. 277.

SABELLUS, a Latin poet in the reign of Domitian and Nerva.

JULIA SABINA, a Roman matron who married Adrian, the nephew of Plotina the wife of Trajan. She is celebrated for her private as well as public virtues. Adrian treated her with the greatest asperity, though he had received from her the imperial purple, and the emperess was so sensible of his unkindness, that she boasted in his presence that she had disdained to make him a father, least his children should become more odious or more tyrannical than he himself was. The behaviour of Sabina at last so exasperated Adrian that he poisoned her, or according to some obliged her to destroy herself. The emperor at that time labored under a mortal disease, and therefore he was the more encouraged to sacrifice Sabina to his resentment, that she might not survive him. Divine honors were paid to her memory. She died after she had been married 38 years with Adrian, A. D. 138.

SABINI, an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the Aborigines, or those inhabitants whose origin was not known. Some suppose that they were originally a Lacedæmonian colony who settled in that part of the country. The possessions of the Sabines were situate in the neighborhood of Rome, [illegible] Comitia, &c. *Fa* c. 9.—*Dionys.* 2, c. 51.— c. 1. l. 3, v. 18.—*Ital.* lib. 14, v. 775 & 797.—

SABINUS AVITUS, a with Ovid. He wrote [illegible] now lost.——A [illegible] may discover by the G [illegible] who proclaimed [illegible] the beginning of Vespasian [illegible] from the conqueror, in [illegible] Mediterraneous cave with [illegible] medics, where he con[illegible] nine years. His wi[illegible] treat, and great are time [illegible] frequent visits to the ca[illegible] place of his concealment [illegible] before Vespasian, and b[illegible] death, though his friend[illegible] selves in his castle and h[illegible] to raise the emperor's pr[illegible] the twins whom the ha[illegible] the subterraneous cave, who contrived against C[illegible] wards destroyed himself [illegible] men senator shamefully [illegible] denned by Sejanus. H[illegible] cution was dragged thr[illegible] Rome, and treated with [illegible] rities His dog conta[illegible] body, and when it wa[illegible] Tiber, the faithful anim[illegible] it and was drowned.

Poppæus, a Roman co[illegible] above 24 years over Mo[illegible] triumph for his victorie[illegible] ans. He was a great fa[illegible] and of Tiberius. *Tacit.* [illegible] brother of Vespasian, kill[illegible] He was well known for [illegible] tians. He commanded [illegible]

lia, defeated and killed in a battle. 4 v. 722.

URĀNUS, an officer of the pretorian . When he was appointed to this by the emperor Trajan, the prince ted him with a ſword, ſaying *uſe this in my ſervice as long as my commands, but turn it againſt my own breaſt, when become cruel or malevolent.*

RATA, a maritime town of Africa. a Roman colony. *Ital.* 3, v. 256.

US, one of the antient kings of the s. His ſubjects received their name him. Some ſuppoſe that he was ori- a Lacedæmonian, who led a colony countrymen into Italy.——A king bia.

ĀDAS, a muſician and poet of Argos, btained three ſeveral times the prize Pythian games. *Plut. de muſ.*—*Pauſ.* 14.

A, a people of Scythia, who inha- he country that lies at the eaſt of na and Sogdiana, and towards the of mount Imaus. The name of Sa- given in general to all the Scythians, Perſians. They had no towns, ac- to ſome writers, but lived in tents. v. 13.—*Herodot.* 3, c. 93. l. 7, c. 63.

R MONS, a mountain near Rome. ons ſacer.

R LUCUS, a wood of Campania, on ns.

R PORTUS or SACRI PORTUS, a of Italy, near Præneſte. It is fa- or a battle that was fought there be- Sylla and Marius, in which the for- tained the victory. *Paterc.* 2, c. 26. *n.* 2, v. 134.

A VIA, a celebrated ſtreet of Rome. there that a treaty of peace and alli- s made between Romulus and Ta- lt led from the amphitheatre to the , by the temple of the goddeſs of and the temple of Cæſar. The tri- l proceſſions paſſed through it to go capitol. *Horat.* 4, od. 2. l. 1, *ſat.* 9.

ĀTA LEX *militaris*, A. U. C. 411, dictator Valerius Corvus, as ſome r, enacted that the name of no ſoldier had been entered in the muſter roll be ſtruck out but by his conſent, t no perſon who had been a military ſhould execute the office of *doctor* .

SACRĀTĪVIR, a friend of Cæſar, at Dyrrachium. *Cæſ. bell. C.*

ALES, a ſon of Cotys, king of , who aſſiſted Pompey with a body horſemen. *Cæſ. bell. C.* 3.

US, a river of India.

ĀTES, one of the Mermnadæ, who reigned in Lydia 12 years after his father Gyges. He made war againſt the Mileſians for ſix years. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, &c.

SAGĂNA, a woman acquainted with magic and inchantments. *Horat.* 5, v. 26.

SAGĂRIS, a river of Aſia, riſing from mount Dindymus in Phrygia, and falling into the Euxine. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, ep. 10, v. 47.

SAGITTA, an officer who encouraged Piſo to rebel againſt the emperor Nero, &c. *Tacit. Hiſt.* 4, c. 49.

SAGUNTUM or SAGUNTUS, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis at the weſt of the Iberus, about one mile from the ſea ſhore. It had been founded by a colony of Zacynthians, and by ſome of the Rutuli of Ardea. Saguntum is celebrated as being the cauſe of the ſecond Punic war. The inhabitants are well known for their attachment to the Romans. Hannibal took it after a ſiege of about eight months, and the inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themſelves with their houſes, and all their effects. The conqueror afterwards rebuilt it, and placed a garriſon there, with all the noblemen whom he detained as hoſtages from the ſeveral neighbouring nations of Spain. Some ſuppoſe that he called it Spartagene. *Flor.* 2, c. 6.—*Liv.* 21, c. 9. —*Lucan.* 3, v. 350.—*Strab.* 3.—*Mela.* 2, c. 6.

SAIS, a town in the Delta of Egypt, ſituate between the Canopic and Sebennytican mouths of the Nile. It was antiently the capital of Lower Egypt. There was there a celebrated temple dedicated to Minerva, with a room cut out of one ſtone, which had been conveyed by water from Elephantis by the labors of 2000 men in three years. The ſtone meaſured on the outſide 21 cubits long, 14 broad, and 8 high. Oſiris was alſo buried near the town of Sais. The inhabitants were called Saitæ. One of the mouths of the Nile, which is adjoining to the town, has received the name of *Saiticum.* *Strab.* 17.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 17, &c.

SAIA, a town of Thrace, near the mouths of the Hebrus.

SALĂCON, a poor man who pretended to be uncommonly rich, &c. *Cic.*

SALAMĪNIA, a name given to a ſhip at Athens, which was employed by the republic in conveying the officers of ſtate to their different adminiſtrations abroad, &c. ——A name given to the iſland of Cyprus, on account of Salamis, one of its capital cities.

SĂLĂMIS, a daughter of the river Aſopus, by Methone. Neptune became enamoured of her, and carried her to an iſland of the Ægean, which afterwards bore her name, and where ſhe gave birth to a ſon called Cenchreus. *Diod.* 4.

SĂLĂMIS, SALAMIS, or SALAMĪNA, an island in the Saronicus Sinus, on the southern coast of Attica, opposite Eleusis, at the distance of about a league. It's chief town and harbour bore the same name. It is about 50 miles in circumference. It was originally peopled by a colony of Ionians, and afterwards by some of the Greeks from the adjacent islands and countries. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the fleets of the Greeks and that of the Persians, when Xerxes invaded Attica. The enemy's ships amounted to above 2000, and those of the Peloponnesians to about 380 sail. In this engagement which was fought about 478 years before the Christian era, the Greeks lost 40 ships, and the Persians about 200, besides an immense number which were taken, with all the ammunition they contained. The island of Salamis was antiently called Sciras, Cychria, or Cenchria. It is said that Xerxes attempted to join it to the continent. Teucer and Ajax who went to the Trojan war, were natives of Salamis. *Strab.* 2.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 56, *&c.*—*Plut. & C. Nep. in Them. &c.*—*Diod.* 4.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 3.—*Paus.* 1, c. 35, *&c.*—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

SĂLĂMIS or SALĂMĪNA, a town at the east of the island of Cyprus. It was built by Teucer, who gave it the name of the island Salamis, from which he had been banished, about 1270 years before the Christian era. His descendants continued masters of the town for above 800 years. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and rebuilt in the 4th century and called Constantia. *Strab.* 9.—*Herodot.* 8, c. 94, *&c.*—*Horat.* 1, od. 7, v. 21.—*Paterc*, 1, c. 1.

SĂLĂPIA or SĂLĂPIÆ, a town of Apulia, where Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken from the Carthaginian general by Marcellus. *Lucan.* 5, v. 377 —*Val. Max.* 3, c. 8.

SALĂRA, a town of Africa propria, taken by Scipio. *Liv* 29, c. 34, &c.

SALĂRIA, a street and gate at Rome which led towards the country of the Sabines. It received the name of Salaria, because salt, (*sal*) was generally conveyed to Rome that way. *Mart.* 4, ep. 64.

SALASCI, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, who were in continual war with the Romans. They cut off 10,000 Romans under Appius Claudius A. U. C. 610, and were soon after defeated, and at last totally subdued and sold as slaves by Augustus.

SALĒNI, a people of Spain. *Mela.* 3, c. 1.

SALENTĪNI, a people of Italy, near Apulia, on the southern coast of Calabria. Their chief towns were Brundusium, Tarentum and Hydruntum. *Ital.* 8, v. 579.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 400.—*Varro de* 24.—*Strab.* 6.—*Mela* 2, c. 4.

SALERNUM, a town of Etr shores of the Tyrrhene sea. *L* 425 —*Paterc.* 1, c. 15.—*Liv.*

SALGANEUS or SALGANEA, Bœotia, on the Euripus. *Liv.* 3

SALII, a college of priests a stituted in honor of Mars, and by Numa, to take care of the sa called Ancyla. [*Vid. Ancyle.*] twelve in number, the three el them had the superintendance rest; the first was called *præsul rates*, and the third *magister*. ber was afterwards doubled by tilius, after he had obtained a the Fidenates, in consequence which he had made to Mars. were all of patrician famili office was very honorable. March was the day in which t served their festivals in hono They were generally dressed scarlet tunic, of which only the seen, they wore a large purp belt about the waist, which with brass buckles They h heads round bonnets with t standing up, and they wore i hand a small rod, and in their buckler, In the observation lemnity they first offered sacri terwards went through the st in measured motions, sometim ther, or at other times separ musical instruments were pl them. They placed their body attitudes, and struck with th thields which they held in They also sung hymns in honor particularly of Mars, Juno, Ve nerva, and they were accomp chorus by a certain number of bited like themselves, and c The Salii instituted by Numa w *latini*, in contradistinction from because they lived on mount P offered their sacrifices there. were added by Tullus were c *Agonales*, or *Quirinales*, from a the same name, where they ha residence. Their name seems derived *a saliendo*, or *saltando*, b ing their festivals, it was par quisite that they should leap Their feasts and entertainment commonly rich and sumptuous, *pes saliares* is proverbially app repasts as are most splendid an was usual among the Romans declared war, for the Salii to

with great violence, as if to call up-
god Mars to come to their assistance.
c. 20.—*Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 15.—
ast. 3, v. 387 —*Dionys.* 3.—*Flor.* 1,
2.——A nation of Gauls conquered
emperor Julian.

NĀTOR, a surname common to the
of the Livii, and others.

STUS SALLUSTIUS, a Latin histo-
rn at Amiternum, in the country of
bines, about 85 years before the
n era. He received his education
me, and made himself known as a
magistrate in the office of questor
nsul. His licentiousness, and the
ity of his manners did not escape
sure of the age, and Sallust was de-
from the dignity of a senator. His
with Fausta, the daughter of Sylla,
strong proof of his debauchery, and
the husband, who discovered the
er in his house, revenged the violence
to his bed by beating him with
and telling him his liberty at a high
A continuation of extravagance
not long be supported by the income
ust, but he extricated himself from
iculties, by embracing the cause of
He was restored to the rank of se-
and made governor of Numidia. In
ministration of his province Sallust be-
with uncommon tyranny, he enrich-
self by plundering the Africans, and
return to Rome, he built himself a
icent house, and bought gardens,
from their delightful situation, and
itness, still preserve the name of the
s of Sallust. He married Terentia,
orced wife of Cicero, and from this
stance, according to some, arose an
tal hatred between the historian and
tor. Sallust died about 35 years be-
e Christian era. As a writer he is
arly distinguished. He had composed
ory of Rome, but nothing remains of
a few fragments, and his only com-
ns extant are his history of Catiline's
racy, and of the wars of Jugurtha,
of Numidia. In these celebrated
the author is greatly commended
elegance, the vigor and animation of
tences, he every where displays a
erful knowledge of the human heart,
aints with a masterly hand what gave
the great events which he relates.
e was better acquainted than himself
he vices that prevailed in the capital
ly, and no one seems to have been
severe against the follies of the age,
he failings of which he himself was
in the eyes of the world. His dei-
ons are uncommonly correct, and his
harangues are nervous and animated, and
well suiting the character and the different
pursuits of the great men in whose mouths
they are placed. The historian however is
blamed, for tedious and insipid exordiums
which often disgust the reader without im-
proving him, his affectation of old and ob-
solete words and phrases is also censured,
and particularly his unwarrantable partiality
in some of his narrations. Though faithful
in every other respect, he has not painted
the character of Cicero with all the fidelity
and accuracy which the reader claims
from the historian, and in passing in silence
over many actions which reflect the greatest
honor on the first husband of Terentia, the
rival of Cicero, has disgraced himself, and ren-
dered his compositions less authentic. There
are two orations or epistles to Cæsar con-
cerning the regulation of the state, attribut-
ed to him, as also an oration against Cicero,
whose authenticity some of the moderns
have disputed. *Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Sacr. de
Gram. in Cas*—*Martial* 14, ep. 191.——A
nephew of the historian, by whom he was
adopted. He imitated the moderation of
Mæcenas, and remained satisfied with the
dignity of a Roman knight, when he could
have made himself powerful by the favors
of Augustus and Tiberius. He was very
effeminate and luxurious. Horace dedi-
cated one of his odes to him. *Tacit. Ann.*
1.—*Plin.* 34, c.—*Horat.* 2, od. 2.——
Secundus Promotus, a native of Gaul, very
intimate with the emperor Julian. He
is remarkable for his integrity, and the
soundness of his counsels. Julian made
him prefect of Gaul. There is also another
Sallust, called Secundus, whom some have
improperly confounded with Promotus. Se-
cundus was also one of Julian's favorites,
and was made by him prefect of the east.
He conciliated the good graces of the Ro-
mans by the purity of his morals, his fond-
ness of discipline, and his religious princi-
ples. After the death of the emperor Jovian,
he was universally named by the officers of
the Roman empire to succeed on the im-
perial throne, but he refused this great
though dangerous honor, and pleaded in-
firmities of body and old age. The Ro-
mans wished upon this to invest his son
with the imperial purple, but Secundus op-
posed it, and observed that he was too
young to support the dignity.——A prefect
of Rome in the reign of Valentinian.——
An officer in Britain.

SALMĀCIS, a fountain of Caria, near Ha-
licarnassus, which rendered effeminate all
those who drank of its waters. It was
there that Hermaphroditus changed his
sex, though he still retained the characte-
ristics

when Xerxes invaded Europe. They afterwards subdued by Eumenes king ergamus, and were restored to their st liberty by Augustus. Under Vesa Samos became a Roman province. was held in the greatest veneration , her temple was uncommonly magnt, and it was even said that the godsad been born there, on the banks of mbrasus. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 4.—*Plut. in Per.*—*Plin.* 5, c. 31.—*Æn.* 1, v. 20.—*Thucyd.*——The islands amothrace and Cephallenia, were also 'n by the name of Samos.

MOSĂTA, a town of Syria, near the ates, where Lucian was born.

SAMOTHRĂCE, or SAMOTHRĂCIA, an in the Ægean sea, opposite the mouth Hebrus, on the coast of Thrace, from it is distant about 32 miles. It was by the antient names of Leucosia, s, Electria, Leucania, and Dardania. afterwards called Samos, and distished from the Samos which lies on st of Ionia, by the epithet of Thrar by the name of Samothrace. It is 38 miles in circumference, according ny, or only 20 according to modern ers. The origin of the first inhabiof Samothrace is unknown. Some ver suppose that they were Thracians, at the place was afterwards peopled e colonies of the Pelasgians, Samians, Phœnicians. Samothrace is famous deluge which inundated the country, reached the very top of the highest ains. This inundation, which happ before the age of the Argonauts was g to the sudden overflow of the waters e Euxine, which the antients consimerely as a lake. The Samothracians very religious, and as all mysteries supposed to have taken their origin the island received the surname of *sa*and was a safe and inviolable asylum to gitives and criminals. The island was ally governed by kings, but afterthe government became democra-

It enjoyed all its rights and immu under the Romans till the reign of sian, who reduced it with the rest of lands in the Ægean into the form of vince. *Plin* 4, c. 12.—*Strab.* 10.—*Lat.* 7, c. 108, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. —*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 4.

MUS, a son of Ancæus and Samia, son of Neptune. *Paus.* 7, c. 4.

MA, a town of mount Athos, near h Xerxes began to make a channel to ey the sea.

NAOS, a town of Phrygia.

NCHONIĂTHON, a Phœnician historian born at Berytus, or according to others at Tyre. He florished a few years before the Trojan war, and wrote in the language of his country, an history in nine books, in which he amply treated of the theology and antiquities of Phœnicia and the neighbouring places. It was compiled from the various records found in cities and the annals which were usually kept in the temples of the gods among the antients. This history was translated into Greek by Philo, a native of Byblus, who lived in the reign of the emperor Adrian. Some few fragments of this Greek translation are extant. Some however suppose them to be spurious, while others contend that they are true and authentic.

SANCUS SANGUS, or SANCTUS, a deity of the Sabines introduced among the gods of Rome under the name of Dius Fidius. According to some, Sancus was father to Sabus, or Sabinus, the first king of the Sabines. *Ital.* 8, v. 421.—*Varro de L. L.* 4.—*Ovid Fast.* 6, v. 213.

SANDACE, a sister of Xerxes.

SANDALIUM, a small island of the Ægean, near Lesbos.——A port of Pisidia.

SANDANIS, a Lydian who advised Crœsus not to make war against the Persians.

SANDANUS, a river of Thrace.

SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian of a mean origin. His impertinence to Alexander was the beginning of his greatness; the conqueror ordered him to be seized, but Sandrocottus fled away, and at last lay down overwhelmed with fatigue. As he slept on the ground a lion came to him and gently licked the sweat from his face. This uncommon tameness of the animal appeared supernatural to Sandrocottus, and raised his ambition. He aspired to the monarchy and after the death of Alexander, he made himself master of a part of the country which was in the hands of Seleucus. *Justin* 15, c. 4.

SANGĂLA, a town of India destroyed by Alexander.

SANGĂRIUS, or SANGĂRIS, a river of Phrygia, rising in mount Dindymus and falling into the Euxine. The daughter of the Sangarius became pregnant of Attes only from gathering the boughs of an almond tree on the banks of the river. Hecuba, according to some, was daughter of this river. Some of the poets call it Sagaris. *Ovid ex Pont* 4, el. 10.—*Claudian in Eutrop.* 2.—*Paus.* 7.

SANGUINIUS, a man condemned for ill language, &c. *Tacit. An.* 6, c. 7.

SANNYRION, a tragic poet of Athens. He composed many dramatical pieces, one of

ternal dominions by conquest, and as the indolence of the emperors of Rome seemed favorable to his views, he laid waste the provinces of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and he might have become master of all Asia, if Odenatus had not stopped his progress. If Gordian attempted to repel him his efforts were weak, and Philip, who succeeded him on the imperial throne, bought the peace of Sapor with money. Valerian, who was afterwards invested with the purple, marched against the Persian monarch, but he was defeated and taken prisoner. Odenatus no sooner heard that the Roman emperor was a captive in the hands of Sapor, than he attempted to release him by force of arms. The forces of Persia were cut to pieces, the wives and the treasures of the monarch fell into the hands of the conqueror, and Odenatus penetrated with little opposition, into the very heart of the kingdom. Sapor, soon after this defeat was assassinated by his subjects, A. D. 269, after a reign of 32 years. He was succeeded by his son called Hormisdas. *Marcellin, &c.*

Sapor the 2d, succeeded his father Hormisdas on the throne of Persia. He was as great as his ancestor of the same name, and by undertaking a war against the Romans, he attempted to enlarge his dominions, and to add the provinces on the west of the Euphrates to his empire. His victories alarmed the Roman emperors, and Julian would have perhaps seized him in the capital of his dominions, if he had not received a mortal wound. Jovian, who succeeded Julian, made peace with Sapor, but the monarch, always restless and indefatigable, renewed hostilities, invaded Armenia and defeated the emperor Valens. Sapor died A. D. 380, after a reign of 70

of Mitylene, that upo
her desires, she thre
from mount Leucas.
nine books in lyric ve
elegies, &c. Of al
nothing now remains
whose uncommon s
show how meritorio
antients have been b
who for the sublim
called the tenth Mu
were all extant in the
Lesbians were so i
Sappho, that after he
divine honors, and r
altars, and stamped t
image. The poete
for writing with th
freedom which so m
rather as a woman.
been called after her
15. *Trist.* 2, v. 365
Herodot. 2, c. 135.
155.—*Ælian. V. H.* 1
22, c. 8.

Saptine, a daugh
king of Persia.

Saracori, a peo
ing on asses. *Ælian.*

Sarangæ, a rive
to the Hydraotes and
dus.

Sarapani, a peo

Sarapus, a arna
the seven wise men o

Sarasa, a fortifie
mia, on the Tigris.

Saraspades, a
of Parthia, sent as a
&c.

Sardanapalus,

him, and collected a numerous
dethrone him. Sardanapalus quit-
voluptuousness for a while, and
ed at the head of his armies. The
were defeated in three successive bat-
it at last Sardanapalus was beaten
fieged in the city of Ninus for two
When he despaired of success he
himself in his palace with his
s, concubines, and all his treasures,
e empire of Assyria was divided
the conspirators. Sardanapalus flo-
about 770 years before the Christian
He was made a god after death. *He-*
2, c. 150.—*Diod.* 2.—*Strab.* 14 —
st. 5, c 35.

DI, the inhabitants of Sardinia. *Vid.*
ia.

DES. *Vid.* Sardis.

DINIA, the greatest island in the
erranean after Sicily, is situate between
and Africa, at the south of Corsica.
originally called Sandaliotis or Ich-
from its resembling the human foot,
) and it received the name of Sar-
from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who
there with a colony, which he had
it with him from Libya. Other co-
under Aristæus, Norax and Iolas,
ttled there. The Carthaginians were
s of it till they were dispossessed of
e Romans in the Punic wars. Some
with Sicily one of the granaries of
. The air was very unwholesome.
Ann. 2, c. 85.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—
2 & 5.—*Cic. pro Manil. ad Q. frat.* 2.
—*Plin.* 3, c. 7.—*Paus.* 10, c. 17.—
de R. R.—*Val. Max.* 7, c. 6.

DIS OI SARDES, a town of Asia Mi-
e capital of the kingdom of Lydia,
at the foot of mount Tmolus, on the
of the Pactolus. It is celebrated
e many sieges it sustained against
immerians, Persians, Medes, Mace-
s, Ionians, and Athenians. It was
red by an earthquake in the reign of
us, who ordered it to be rebuilt. It
to the hands of Cyrus, about the
f Rome 209, and was burnt by the
s and Athenians, about 503 years
Christ. *Plut. in Alex.*—*Ovid. Met.*
137, 152, &c.—*Strab.* 13.—*Herodot.*
, &c.

DUS, a son of Hercules, who led a
to Sardinia, and gave it his name.

IASTER, a son of Tigranes, king of
ia, who conspired against his father,
Val. Max. 9, c. 11.

MATIA, an extensive country at the
of Europe and Asia. It was called
ean and Asiatic. The European was
bounded by the ocean on the north, Germany and the Vistula at the west, the Jazygæ on the south, and Tanais on the east. The Asiatic was bounded by Hyrcania, the Tanais, and the Euxine sea. The former contained the modern kingdoms of Russia, Poland, Lithuania, and Little Tartary, and the latter Great Tartary, Circassia, and the neighbouring country. The Sarmatians were a savage uncivilized nation, often confounded with the Scythians. They were naturally warlike, and they painted their bodies to appear more terrible in the field of battle. They were well known for their lewdness, and they passed among the Greeks and Latins by the name of Barbarians. Under the Roman emperors they became very powerful, and disturbed the peace of the empire by their frequent incursions. They generally lived on the mountains without any habitation, except their chariots. *Strab.* 7, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Diod.* 2.—*Flor.* 4, c. 12.—*Lucan.* 1, &c. — *Juv.* 2.—*Ovid. Trist.* 3, &c.

SARMATICUM MARE, a name given to the Euxine sea, because on the coast of Sarmatia. *Ovid.* 4, *ex Pont. ep.* 10, v. 38.

SARMENTUS, a scurrilous person, mentioned by *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 56.

SARNIUS, a river of Asia.

SARNUS, a river of Picenum, dividing it from Campania. It falls into the Tuscan sea. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 738.—*Strab.* 5.

SARON, a king of Trœzene, uncommonly fond of hunting. He was drowned in the sea, where he had swum for some miles in pursuit of a stag. He was made a sea god by Neptune, and divine honors were paid to him by the Trœzenians. It was usual for sailors to offer him sacrifices before they embarked. That part of the sea where he was drowned, was called *Saronicus sinus*. It was on the coast of Achaia near the Isthmus of Corinth. Saron built a temple to Juno at Trœzene, and instituted festivals to her honor, called from himself Saronia. *Paus.* 2, c. 30.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

SARONICUS SINUS, a bay of the Ægean sea, lying at the south of Attica, and on the north of the Peloponnesus. The entrance into it is between the promontory of Sunium and that of Scylla. Some suppose that this part of the sea received its name from Saron, who was drowned there, or from a small river which discharges itself on the coast, or from a small harbour of the same name. The Saronic bay is about 62 miles in circumference, 23 miles in its broadest, and 25 in its longest part, according to modern calculation.

SAR-

Aurelian. The emperor, ef-
greatly, not only for his pri-
but for his abilities as a gene-
e victories which he had ob-
rent parts of the empire. He
mperor at Alexandria, and
the clamorous army to accept
which he rejected with dis-
or. Probus who was then em-
d his forces against him, and
in Apamea, where he de-
elf, when unable to make
his powerful adversary.——
ious tribune, who supported
of Marius. He was at last
n account of his tumultuous
Plut.—— An officer in the
dosius, murdered for obeying
orders, &c.——Pompeius, a
reign of Trajan. He was
ed by Pliny, who speaks of
it warmth and approbation,
, a poet, and an orator. Pliny
ed the opinion of Saturninus
lished his compositions.——
d of Augustus and Tiberius.
Agrippa in the government
ces of Syria and Phœnicia.
an officer among the friends
r Otho.

s, a name given to Jupiter,
eptune, as being the sons of

, a son of Cœlus or Uranus
ed also Titea, Thea, or Ti-
as naturally artful, and by
mother, he revenged him-
ather, whose cruelty to his
provoked the anger of Thea.
med her son with a scythe,
ricated with the metals drawn
ds, and as Cœlus was going
f to Thea, Saturn mutilated
ever prevented him from en-
umber of his children, whom
h unkindness, and confined
regions. After this the sons
e restored to liberty, and Sa-
his father's kingdom by the
brother, provided he did
ny male children. Pursuant
ent, Saturn always devoured
on as born, because as some
eaded from them a retaliation
ness to his father, till his wife
g to see her children perish,
her husband the birth of Ju-
, and Pluto, and instead of
she gave him large stones,
ediately swallowed without
deceit. Titan was some
time after informed that Saturn had concealed his male children, therefore he made war against him, dethroned and imprisoned him with Rhea, and Jupiter, who was secretly educated in Crete, was no sooner grown up, than he flew to deliver his father, and to replace him on his throne. Saturn, unmindful of his son's kindness, conspired against him, when he heard that he raised cabals against him, but Jupiter banished him from his throne, and the father fled for safety into Italy, where the country retained the name of *Latium*, as being the place of his *concealment (lateo)*. Janus, who was then king of Italy, received Saturn with marks of attention, he made him his partner on the throne, and the king of heaven employed himself in civilizing the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture and the useful and liberal arts. His reign there was so mild and popular, so beneficent and virtuous, that mankind have called it the *golden age*, to intimate the happiness and tranquility which the earth then enjoyed. Saturn was father of Chiron the centaur by Philyra, whom he had changed into a mare, to avoid the importunities of Rhea. The worship of Saturn was not so solemn or so universal as that of Jupiter. It was usual to offer human victims on his altars, but this barbarous custom was abolished by Hercules who substituted small images of clay. In the sacrifices of Saturn, the priest always performed the ceremony with his head uncovered, which was unusual at other solemnities. The god is generally represented as an old man, bent through age and infirmity. He holds a scythe in his right hand, with a serpent which bites its own tail, which is an emblem of time and of the revolution of the year. In his left hand he holds a child which he raises up as if instantly to devour it. Tatius king of the Sabines, first built a temple to Saturn on the Capitoline hill, a second was afterwards added by Tullus Hostilius, and a third by the first consuls. On his statues were generally hung fetters in commemoration of the chains he had worn when imprisoned by Jupiter. From this circumstance, all slaves that obtained their liberty, generally dedicated their fetters to him. During the celebration of the Saturnalia, the chains were taken from the statues to intimate the freedom and the independence which mankind enjoyed during the golden age. One of his temples at Rome was appropriated for the public treasury, and it was there also that the names of foreign ambassadors were enrolled. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Virg.*

SAPTIA, a town of Latium. *Sil.* 8, v.

SAPTIUS, an intimate friend of Brutus. *Cic. ad attic.* 5, &c.

SAPŬLA, a native of Corduba, who defended that town against Cæsar, after the defeat of Munda. When he saw that all his efforts were useless against the Roman generals, he destroyed himself.

SARDII, mountains of Macedonia.

SARPHIA, or SCARPHE, a town of Achaia on the confines of Phthiotis.

SCATINIA LEX *de pudicitiâ*, by C. Scatinius Aricinus, the tribune was enacted against those who kept catamites, and such who prostituted themselves to any vile or unnatural service. The penalty was originally a fine, but it was afterwards made a capital crime under Augustus. It is sometimes called Scantinia from a certain Scantinius by whom it was first executed.

SCAURUS, (M. Æmilius) a Roman consul who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the bar, and by his successes in war, in the capacity of commander. He went against Jugurtha, and some time was accused of suffering himself to be bribed by the Numidian prince. Scaurus conquered the Ligurians, and in his censorship he built the Milvian bridge at Rome, and began to pave the road, which from him was called the Æmylian. He was originally very poor. He wrote some works, and among these an history of his own life, all now lost. His son of the same name made himself known by the large theatre he built during his edileship. This theatre could contain 30,000 spectators. It was supported by 360 columns of marble, three in height. There were in that theatre 3000 brazen statues. This celebrated theatre, according to Pliny, proved more fatal to the manners and the simplicity of the Romans, than the prosecutions and proscriptions of Sylla had done to the inhabitants of the city. Scaurus married Mucia, a Roman of consular dignity. When the Cimbri invaded Italy, the son of Scaurus behaved with great cowardice, upon which his father sternly ordered him never to appear again in the field of battle. The severity of this command rendered young Scaurus melancholy, and he plunged a sword into his own heart, to free himself from a farther ignominy.——Aurelius, a Roman consul taken prisoner by the Gauls. He was put to a cruel death because he told the king of the enemy not to cross the Alps and invade Italy, which was universally deemed unconquerable.—— M. Æmylius, born in the reign of Tiberius, accused of adultery with Livia, and put to death. He was an eloquent orator, but very lascivious and debauched in his morals.——Mamercus, a man put to death by Tiberius.——Maximus, a man who conspired against Nero.——Terentius, a Latin grammarian. He had been preceptor to the emperor Adrian.

SCEDĂSUS, a native of Leuctra in Bœotia. His two daughters Meletia, and Molpia, whom some call Theano or Hippo, were ravished by some Spartans in the reign of Cleombrotus, and after this they killed themselves, unable to survive the loss of their honor. The father became so disconsolate, that when he was unable to obtain relief from his country, he killed himself on their tomb. *Pauf.* 9, c. 13.—*Plut. in Amat.* 3.

SCELERĂTUS, a plain at Rome near the Colline gate, where the vestal Minucia was buried alive, when convicted of adultery.——One of the gates of Rome was called *Scelerata*, because the 300 Fabii who were killed at the river Cremera, has passed through it when they went to attack the enemy. —— There was also a street at Rome formerly called Cyprius, which received the name of the *Sceleratus vicus*, because there Julia ordered her postillion to drive her chariot over the body of her father king Servius. *Liv.* 1, c. 48

SCHEDIA, a small village of Egypt, between the western mouths of the Nile and Alexandria.

SCHEDIUS, one of Helen's suitors.

SCHERIA, an antient name of Corcyra, *Pauf.* 2, c. 5.

SCHŒNEUS, a son of Athamas.——The father of Atalanta.

SCHŒNUS, or SCHENO, a port of Peloponnesus on the Saronicus sinus.—— A river of Arcadia.——Another near Athens.

SCIĂTHIS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 14.

SCIĂTHOS, an island in the Ægean sea, opposite mount Pelion, on the coast of Thessaly.

SCIDROS, a town of Magna Græcia.

SCILLUS, a town of Peloponnesus, near Olympia.

SCINIS, a cruel robber who tied men to the boughs of trees, which he had forcibly brought together, and which he afterwards unloosened, so that their limbs were torn in an instant from their body. *Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 440.

SCINTHI, a people of Germany.

SCIŌNE, a town of Thrace, in the possession of the Athenians. It revolted and passed into the hands of the Lacedæmonians during the Peloponnesian war. It was built by a Grecian colony in their return

ed to defend the walls of his country, he two greatest generals of that age one another in the field. Terms of nmodation were proposed, but in the y which the two commanders had to-r, nothing satisfactory was offered, while the one enlarged on the vicissitude uman affairs, the other wished to die like a conqueror, and recommended decision of the controversy to the d. This celebrated battle was fought Zama, and both generals displayed military knowledge in drawing up their es and in chusing their ground. Their ge and intrepidity was not less con-ous in charging the enemy; a thousand of valor were performed on both sides, tho' the Carthaginians fought in their defence, and the Romans for fame and y, yet the conqueror of Italy was con-ed. About 20,000 Carthaginians were and the same number made prisoners r. Only 2,000 of the Romans were d. This battle was decisive, the Car-inians sued for peace, which Scipio at granted on the most severe and humili-g terms. The conqueror after this re-ed to Rome, where he was received the most unbounded applause, ho-ed with a triumph, and dignified with appellation of *Africanus*. Here he yed for some time the tranquility the honors which his exploits me-d, but in him also, as in other great , fortune shewed herself inconstant. io offended the populace in wishing to inguish the senators from the rest of the ple at the public exhibitions, and when canvased for the consulship for two of friends, he had the mortification to see applications slighted, and the honors ch he claimed, bestowed on a man of character, and recommended by no qua-or meritorious deed. He retired from me no longer to be a spectator of the in-itude of his countrymen, and in the city of lieutenant he accompanied his her against Antiochus king of Syria. his expedition his arms were attended usual success, and the Asiatic monarch mitted to the conditions which the con-ors offered. At his return to Rome canus found the malevolence of his ene-still unabated. Cato, his inveterate ny, raised seditions against him, and Petilii, two tribunes of the people, ac-d the conqueror of Annibal, of extor-in the provinces of Asia, and of g in an indolent and luxurious manner. io condescended to answer to the ac-ion of his calumniators, the first day spent in hearing the different charges, but when he again appeared on the second day of his trial, the accused interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, *Tribunes and fel-low citizens, on this day, this very day did I conquer Annibal and the Carthaginians, come therefore with me, Romans, let us go to the capi-tol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms.* These words had the desired effect, the tribes and all the assembly followed Scipio, the court was deserted, and the tribunes were left alone in the seat of judg-ment. Yet when this memorable day was past and forgotten, Africanus was a third time summoned to appear, but he had fled before the impending storm, and retired to his country house at Liternum. The ac-cusation was therefore stopped, and the accusers silenced, when one of the tribunes formerly distinguished for his malevolence against Scipio, rose to defend him, and de-clared in the assembly, that it reflected the highest disgrace on the Roman people, that the conqueror of Annibal should become the sport of the populace, and be exposed to the malice and envy of disappointed ambition. Some time after Scipio died in the place of his retreat, about 182 years before Christ, in the 48th year of his age, and so great an aversion did he express as he expired, for the depravity of the Ro-mans, and the ingratitude of their senators, that he ordered his bones not to be con-veyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Liternum, where his wife Æmilia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, who fell at the battle of Cannæ, raised a mausoleum on his tomb, and placed upon it his statue, with that of the poet Ennius, who had been the companion of his peace and of his retirement. If Scipio was rob-bed during his life time of the honors which belonged to him as conqueror of Africa, he was not forgotten when dead. The Ro-mans viewed his character with reverence; with raptures they read of his warlike ac-tions, and Africanus was regarded in the following ages as a pattern of virtue, of in-nocence, courage and liberality. As a ge-neral, the fame and the greatness of his conquests explain his character, and indeed we hear that Annibal declared himself in-ferior to no general that ever lived except Alexander the Great, and Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and when Scipio asked him what rank he would claim if he had conquered him, the Carthaginian general answered, *If I had conquered you, Scipio, I would call myself greater than the conqueror of Darius, and the sire of the Tarentines.* As an instance of Scipio's continence, ancient authors have faithfully recorded that the conqueror of

Spain

Spain refused to see a beautiful princess that had fallen into his hands after the taking of new Carthage, and that he not only restored her inviolate to her parents, but also added immense presents for the person to whom she was betrothed. It was to the artful complaisance of Africanus, that the Romans owed their alliance with Massissa, king of Numidia, and also that with king Syphax. The friendship of Scipio and Lælius is well known. *Polyb.* 6.—*Plut.*—*Liv.* 2, c. 6.—*Cic. in Brut. &c.*—*Eutrop.*

Scipio Lucius Cornelius, surnamed *Asiaticus*, accompanied his brother Africanus in his expeditions in Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the consulship, A. U. C. 562, for his services to the state, and he was empowered to make war against Antiochus king of Syria, who had declared war against the Romans. Lucius was accompanied in this campaign by his brother Africanus, and by his own valor, and the advice of the conqueror of Annibal, he soon routed the enemy, and in a battle near the city of Sardes he killed 50,000 foot and 4000 horse. The peace was soon after settled by the submission of Antiochus, and the conqueror, at his return home, obtained a triumph, and the surname of Asiaticus. He did not, however, long enjoy his prosperity, Cato, after the death of Africanus, turned his fury against Asiaticus, and the two Petilii his devoted favorites, presented a petition to the people, in which they prayed that an enquiry might be made to know what money had been received from Antiochus and from his allies. The petition was instantly received, and Asiaticus charged to have suffered himself to be corrupted by Antiochus, was summoned to appear before the tribunal of Terentius Culeo, who was on this occasion created dictator. The judge, who was an inveterate enemy to the family of the Scipios, soon found Asiaticus, with his two lieutenants and his quæstor, guilty of having received, the first 6,000 pounds weight of gold, and 400 pounds weight of silver, and the others nearly an equal sum, from the monarch, against whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Immediately they were condemned to pay large fines, but while the others gave security, Scipio declared that he had accounted to the public for all the money which he had brought from Asia, and therefore that he was innocent. For this obstinacy Scipio was dragged to prison, but have more Nævius pleaded his cause before the people, and the prætor instantly ordered the goods of the prisoner to be seized and confiscated. The sentence was executed, but the effects of Scipio were insufficient to pay the fines, and it was the greatest justification of his innocence, that whatever was found in his house, had never been in the possession of Antiochus or his subjects. This however did not totally liberate him, he was reduced to poverty, and refused to accept the offers of his friends and of his clients. Some time after he was appointed to settle the disputes between Eumenes and Siphax, and at his return, the Romans, ashamed of their severity towards him, rewarded his merit with such uncommon liberality, that Asiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honor of his victory over Antiochus, for ten successive days, at his own expence. *Liv.* 38, c. 55, *&c.*—*Eutrop.* 4.

Scipio Nasica was son of Cornelius Scipio, and cousin to Scipio Africanus. He was refused the consulship, though supported by the interest and the fame of the conqueror of Annibal. He was afterwards honored with the consulship, and carried the Boii, and obtained a triumph. He was also successful in an expedition which he undertook in Spain. When the statue of Cybele was brought to Rome from Phrygia, the Roman senate delegated one of their body, who was the most remarkable for the purity of his manners and the innocence of his life, to go and meet the goddess in the harbour of Ostia. Nasica was the object of their choice, and as such he was enjoined to bring the statue of the goddess to Rome, with the greatest pomp and solemnity. Nasica also distinguished himself by the active part he took in exciting the accusations laid against the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus. There was another Scipio Nasica, who distinguished himself by his enmity against the Gracchi, to whom he was nearly related. *Plutarch*, c. 1, *&c.*—*Liv.* 2, c. 25.—*Liv.* 29, c. 14, *&c.*

Scipio Publius Æmilianus, son of Paulus the conqueror of Perseus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He received the same surname as his grandfather, and was called *Africanus junior*, on account of his victories over Carthage. Æmilianus first appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards distinguished himself as a legionary tribune in the Spanish provinces, where he killed a Spaniard of gigantic stature, and obtained a mural crown at the siege of Intercatia. He passed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from king Micipsa, the ally of Rome, and he was the spectator of a long and bloody battle which was fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which soon produced the third Punic war. Some time after Æmilianus was

lile, and next appointed conful, nder the age required for that imofi e. The firname which he had from his grandfather, he was lawfully to claim as his own. He owered to finith the war with Carid as he was permitted by the fechufe his colleague, he took with friend Lælius, whofe father of the ne had formerly enjoyed the conmd fhared the victories of the firit is. The fiege of Carthage was algun, but the operations of the Rore not continued with vigor, Sci no fooner appeared before the the enemy than every communicah the land was cut off, and that ght not have the command of the apendous mole was thrown acrofs sour with immenfe labor and ex- This, which might have difheartmoft active enemy, rendered the nians more eager in the caufe of and independence; all the inhabithout diftinction of rank, age, or ployed themfelves without ceffation nother harbour, and to build and nother fleet. In a fhort time, in the vigilance and activity of Æmihe Romans were aftonifhed to fee harbour formed, and 50 gallies iffuing under fail, ready for the ient. This unexpected fleet, by itely attacking the Roman fhips, ave gained the victory, but the deCarthaginians proved fatal to their ad the enemy had fufficient time are themfelves. Scipio foon got ffion of a fmall eminence in the , and by the fuccefs of his fubferations he broke open one of the the city and entered the ftreets, e made his way by fire and fword. render of above 50.000 men was l by the reduction of the citadel, total fubmiffion of Carthage. The city was fet on fire, and though was obliged to demolifh its very obey the orders of the Romans, wept bitterly over the melancholy gical fcene, and in bewailing the of Carthage, he expreffed his fears ne, in her turn, in fome future age, exhibit fuch a dreadful conflagration. urn of Æmilianus to Rome was nother conqueror of Annibal, and he was honored with a magnifimph, and received the firneme of s. He was not long left in the en of his glory before he was called n freffi honors. He was chofen fecond time, and appointed to finifh the war which the Romans had hitherto carried on without fuccefs or vigorous exertions againft Numantia. The fall of Numantia was more noble than that of the capital of Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when the enemies had been confumed by famine, or by felf deftruction. From his conquefts in Spain, Æmilianus was honored with a fecond triumph, and with the firname of *Numantinus*. Yet his popularity was fhort, and by telling the people that the murder of their favorite, his brother-in-law, Gracchus, was lawful, fince he was turbulent and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the difpleafure of the tribunes, and was received with hiffes. His authority, for a moment quelled their fedition, when he reproached them of their cowardice, and exclaimed, *Factious wretches, do you think that your clamors can intimidate me; me whom the fury of your enemies never daunted? Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus who conquered Macedonia, and to me? Without my family you were flaves. Is this the refpect you owe to your deliverers? is this your affection?* This firmnefs filenced the murmurs of the affembly, and fome time after Scipio retired from the clamors of Rome to Caieta, where with his friend Lælius he paffed the reft of his time in innocent pleafures and amufement, in diverfions which had pleafed them when children, and the two greateft men that ruled the ftate were often feen on the fea fhore picking up light pebbles, and throwing them on the fmooth furface of the waters. Though fond of retirement and literary eafe, yet Scipio often intereffed himfelf in the affairs of the ftate. His enemies accufed him of afpiring to the dictatorfhip, and the clamors were moft loud againft him, when he had oppofed the Sempronian law, and declared himfelf the patron of the inhabitants of the provinces of Italy. This active part of Scipio was feen with pleafure by the friends of the republic, and not only the fenate, but alfo the citizens, the Latins, and neighbouring ftates, conducted their illuftrious friend and patron to his houfe. It feemed almoft the univerfal wifh that the troubles might be quieted by the election of Scipio to the dictatorfhip, and many prefumed that that honor would be on the morrow conferred upon him. In this however, the expectations of Rome were frustrated. Scipio was found dead in bed to the aftonifhment of the world, and thofe who enquired for the caufes of this hidden death, perceived violent marks on his neck and concluded that he had been ftrangled. This affaffination, as it was the

generally believed, was committed by the triumvirs, Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, who supported the Sempronian law, and by his wife Sempronia, who is charged with introducing the murderers into his room. No enquiries were made after the authors of his death, Gracchus was the favorite of the mob, and the only atonement which the populace made for the death of Scipio was to attend his funeral, and to show their concern by their cries and loud lamentations. This happened about 128 years before the Christian era. The second Africanus has often been compared to the first of that name; they seemed to be equally great, and equally meritorious, and the Romans were unable to distinguish which of the two was entitled to a greater share of their regard and admiration. Æmilianus like his grandfather, was fond of literature, and he saved from the flames of Carthage, many valuable compositions, written by Phœnician and Punic authors. In the midst of his greatness he died poor, and his nephew Q. Fabius Maximus, who inherited his estate, scarce found in his house thirty-two pounds weight of silver, and two and a half of gold. His liberality to his brother and to his sisters deserves the greatest commendations, and indeed no greater encomium can be passed upon his character, private, as well as public, than the words of his rival Metellus, who told his sons, at the death of Scipio, to go and attend the funeral of the greatest man that ever lived or should live in Rome. *Liv.* 43, &c.—*Cic. de Senect. Orat. in Brut. &c.*—*Polyb.*—*Appian.*—*Paterc.* 1, c. 12, &c.—*Flor.*

Scipio, a son of the first Africanus. He was taken captive by Antiochus king of Syria, and restored to his father without a ransom. He adopted as his son, young Æmilianus, the son of Paulus Æmilius, who was afterwards surnamed Africanus. Like his father Scipio, he distinguished himself by his fondness for literature, and his valor in the Roman armies. —— Metellus, the father in law of Pompey, appointed commander in Macedonia. He was present at the battle of Pharsalia, and afterwards retired to Africa with Cato. He was defeated by Cæsar at Thapsus. *Plut.*——Salinatio, a mean person in Cæsar's army in Africa. The general appointed him his chief commander, either to ridicule him, or because there was an antient oracle that declared that the Scipios would ever be victorious in Africa. *Plut.* —— L. Cornelius, a consul who opposed Sylla. He was at last deserted by his army, and proscribed. —— The commander of a cel reign of Vitellius.

Scira, an annual solemnity Athens in honor of Minerva, or to others of Ceres and Proserpi ceived its name either from Scir town of Attica, or from a native called Scirus.

Sciradium, a promontory o the Saronicus sinus.

Sciras, a name of Ægina. was also called Sciras.

Sciron, a celebrated thief who plundered the inhabitants of try, and threw them down from est rocks into the sea, after he h them to wait upon him and to feet. Theseus attacked him, a him as he treated travellers. A Ovid, the earth, as well as the se to receive the bones of Sciron, mained for some time suspended till they were changed into l called *Scironia Saxa*. The Seiro were situate between Megara and There was a road near them, w the name of Sciron, naturally narrow, but afterwards enlarged b peror Adrian. Some suppose threw herself into the sea from o rocks. Sciron had married the d Cychreus a king of Salamis. He ther in law to Telamon the son *Ovid.* 7, *Met.* v. 444. *Hereid.* *Strab.* 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 13.

Scirus, a village of Areadi plain and river of Attica near *Paus.* 1, c. 36.

Scolus, a mountain of Bœo town of Macedonia.

Scombrus, a mountain of Th Rhodope.

Scopas, an architect and sc Ephesus. He was for some time in making the mausoleum, which raised to her husband, and w reckoned one of the seven wonde world. One of his statues of V among the antiquities with whic was adorned. Scopas lived ab years before Christ. *Paus.* 1, c. 4 *Horat.* 4, *Od.* 8.—*Vitr.* 9, c. 9 — tolian who raised some forces to a lemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt a enemies Antiochus and his allies terwards conspired against the monarch, and was put to death. ambassador to the court of the em mitian.

Scotium, a town of Thessaly.

Scordisci and Scordisca,

ionia and Thrace, well known dur-
reign of the Roman emperors for
arbarity and uncivilized manners.
were fond of drinking human blood,
ey generally sacrificed their captive
s to their gods. *Strab.* 7.—*Flor.* 3,

rīnus, a surname of Heraclitus.
russa, a town of Thessaly destroyed
xander of Pheræ.
ibonia, a daughter of Scribonius,
arried Augustus after he had divorced
a. He had by her a daughter, the
ted Julia. Scribonia was sometime
pudiated. that Augustus might mar-
ia. She had been married twice be-
e became the wife of the emperor.
in Aug. 62.——A woman who mar-
rassus.
ibonianus, a man in the age of
Some of his friends wished him to
mpetitor for the imperial purple
Vespasian, which he declined. ——
were also two brothers of that name
id nothing without each other's cou-

ibōnius, a man who made himself
of the kingdom of Bosporus.——
ician in the age of Augustus and Ti-
.——A man who wrote annals.
lacēum, a town of Calabria. *Strab.*

lax, a geographer and mathema-
of Caria, in the age of Darius son of
pes, about 550 years before Christ.
s commissioned by Darius to make
eries in the east, and after a
y of 30 months he visited Egypt.
suppose that he was the first who
ed geographical tables. *Herodot.* 4,
—*Strab.*—— A river of Cappado-

lla, a daughter of Nisus, king of
a, who became enamoured of Minos,
monarch besieged her father's capi-
To make him sensible of her passion,
formed him that she would deliver
a into his hands, if he promised to
her. Minos consented; and as the
rity of Megara depended on a golden
which was on the head of Nisus, Scyl-
it off as her father was asleep, and
hat moment the sallies of the Mega-
were unsuccessful, and the enemy
became master of the place. Scylla
disappointed in her expectations, and
treated her with such contempt and
le, that she threw herself from a
into the sea, or according to other
its, she was changed into a lark by
ds, and her father into a hawk. *Ovid.*
Trist. 2, v. 393.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 34.—*Propert.* 3. *el.* 19, v. 21.—*Hygin. fab.* 198.——A daughter of Typhon, or as some say of Phorcis, who was greatly loved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea. Scylla scorned the addresses of Glaucus, and the god to render her more propitious, applied to Circe, whose knowledge of herbs and incantations was universally admired. Circe no sooner saw him than she became enamoured of him, and instead of giving him the required assistance, she attempted to make him forget Scylla, but in vain. To punish her rival, Circe poured the juice of some poisonous herbs into the waters of the fountain where Scylla bathed, and no sooner had the nymph touched the place, than she found every part of her body below the waist, changed into frightful monsters like dogs, which never ceased barking. The rest of her body assumed an equally hideous form. She found herself supported by twelve feet, and she had six different heads, each with three rows of teeth. This sudden metamorphosis so terrified her, that she threw herself into that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily, where she was changed into rocks, which continued to bear her name, and which were universally deemed very dangerous to navigators, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. *Homer. Od.* 12, v. 85.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 66, &c.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 34.—*Hygin. fab.* 199. Some authors as *Propert.* 4, *el.* 4, v. 39, & *Virg. Ecl.* 6, v.74. with *Ovid. Fast.* 4, v.500, have confounded the daughter of Typhon with the daughter of Nisus.

Scyllacēum, a town of Calabria. *Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 553.

Scyllæum, a promontory of Peloponnesus on the coast of Argolis.

Scyllias, a celebrated swimmer who enriched himself by diving after the goods which had been shipwrecked in the Persian ships near Pelium. It is said that he could dive 80 stadia under the water. *Herodot.* 8, c. 8.

Scyllis, a statuary of Crete before the age of Cyrus king of Persia. *Pauf.*

Scyllus, a town of Achaia, given to Xenophon by the Lacedæmonians.

Scylūrus, a monarch who left 80 sons. He called them to his bed side as he expired, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them, that when altogether firmly united, their power would be insuperable, but if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies.

Scyppium, a town in the neighbourhood of Colophon. *Pauf.* 7, c. 3.

Scyras, a river of Laconia. *Pauf.* 3, c. 25.

Scyros, an iflaud in the Ægean, at the diftance of about 28 miks north eaft from Eubœa. It is fixty miles in circumference. It was originally in the poffeffion of the Pelafgians and Carians. Achilles retired there not to go to the Trojan war, and became father of Neoptolemus by Deidamia the daughter of king Lycomedes. Scyros was conquered by the Athenians under Cimon. It was very rocky and barren. *Homer. Od.* 10, v. 508.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 464, l. 13, v. 156.—*Pauf.* 1, c, 7.—*Strab.* 9.

Scythæ, the inhabitants of Scythia *Vid.* Scythia.

Scythes, or Scytha, a fon of Jupiter by a daughter of Tellus. Half his body was that of a man, and the reft that of a ferpent. He became king of a country which he called Scythia. *Diod.* 2.——A fon of Hercules and Echidna.

Scythia, a large country fituate on the moft northern parts of Europe and Afia, from which circumftances it is generally denominated European and Afiatic. The moft northern parts of Scythia were uninhabited on account of the extreme coldnefs of the climate. The more fouthern in Afia that were inhabited were diftinguifhed by the name of Scythia *intra & extra Imaum, &c.* The boundaries of Scythia were unknown to the antients, as no travellers had penetrated beyond the vaft tracts of land which lay at the north, eaft and weft. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Ruffia in Afia, Siberia, Mufcovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. The Scythians were divided into feveral nations or tribes. They had no cities, but continually changed their habitations. They inured themfelves to bear labor and fatigue; they defpifed money, and lived upon milk, and covered themfelves with the fkins of their cattle. The virtues feemed to florifh among them, and that philofophy and moderation which other nations wifhed to acquire by ftudy, feemed natural to them. Some authors however repre fent them as a favage and barbarous people, who fed upon human flefh, who drank the blood of their enemies, and ufed the fkulls of travellers as veffels in their facrifices to their gods. The Scythians made feveral irruptions upon the more fouthern provinces of Afia, and we find them at different periods extending their conquefts in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. Their government was monarchical, and the deference w paid to their fovereigns was unp When the king died, his body w thro' every province, where it was in folemn proceffion, and afterw ried. *Herodot.* 2, c. 4, &c.—*S Diod.* 2.—*Val. Mar.* 5, c. 4—*J* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met*, 1, v. 64, l. 2, v

Scythinus, a Greek poet of

Scython, a man changed into

Scythopolis, a town of Sy have been built by Bacchus.

Sebasta, a town of Judæa. ther in Cilicia.

Sebastia, a city of Armenia.

Sebennytus, a town of the Egypt. That branch of the N flows near it has been called the tic. *Plin.* 5, c. 10.

Sebetus, a fmall river of C whence the epithet Sebethis.

Sebusiani or Segusiani, a Celtic Gaul.

Secundus Julius, a man lifhed fome harangues and orati age of the emperor Titus.——*I* of Nero.——One of the affociates

Sedetani or Sedentani, a Spain. *Ital.* 3, v 372.

Sedini, an antient nation Gaul. *Cæf.*

Sedusii, a people of German Suevi.

Segesta, a town of Sicily f Æneas, or according to fome, by

Segestes, a German, frien Roman intereft in the time of G

Segni, a people with a to fame name in Belgic Gaul.

Segonax, a prince in the parts of Britain who oppofed order of Caffivelaunus, &c. *C* 5, c. 22

Segontia or Seguntia, a Hifpania Tarraconenfis.

Segontiaci, a people of B who fubmitted to J. Cæfar.

Segovia, a town of Spain power in the age of the Cæfars was alfo another of the fame na fitania. Both had been found Celtiberi.

Seguntium, a town of Brit

Ælius Sejanus, a native num in Tufcany, who diftingui felf in the court of Tiberius. ther's name was Seius Strabo; knight, commander of the pretor His mother was defcended from family. Sejanus firft gained th Caius Cæfar, the grandfon of A afterwards he attached himfelf

ws of Tiberius, who then
ial throne. The emperor
ly of a suspicious temper,
n with Sejanus, and while
ers, he communicated his
to this fawning favorite.
d this confidence, and when
iat he possessed the esteem
ext endeavoured to become
he soldiers and the darling
As commander of the præ-
: was the second man in
that important office he
nuations and every mean
himself beloved and rever-
y and condescension gained
f the common soldiers, and
is own favorites and adhe-
of trust and honor, all the
urions of the army, became
terest. The views of Se-
re well known, yet to ad-
e success, he attempted to
n of the senators. In this
opposition. A man who
of places of honor and dig-
as the command of the pub-
not but be the favorite of
need of his assistance. It
iat Sejanus gained to his
ves of the senators, by a pri-
cret promise of marriage to
henever he had made him-
t and sovereign of Rome.
accessful with the best and
in the empire, Sejanus had
ers in the house of the em-
se seeming obstacles were
All the children and grand-
rius were sacrificed to the
favorite under various pre-
sus the son of the emperor,
nus, made his destruction
able. Livia, the wife of
ed by Sejanus, and though
any children, she was pre-
assist her adulterer in the
husband, and she consented
hen Drusus was dead. No
sus poisoned, than Sejanus
his wish to marry Livia.
y opposed by Tiberius, and
recommending Germani-
ors for his successor, render-
and determined. He was
his demands, and when he
he content of the emperor,
m to retire to solitude from
me, and the troubles of the
Tiberius, naturally fond of
, yielded to his represen-
ired to Campania, leaving
Sejanus at the head of the empire. This was highly gratifying to the favorite, but he was not without a master. Prudence and moderation might have made him what he wished to be, but Sejanus offended the whole empire when he declared that he was emperor of Rome, and Tiberius only the dependent prince of the island of Capreæ, where he had retired. Tiberius was upon this fully convinced of the designs of Sejanus, and when he had been informed that his favorite had had the meanness and audacity to ridicule him by introducing him on the stage, the emperor ordered him to be accused before the senate. Sejanus was deserted by all his pretended friends, as soon as by fortune, and the man who aspired to the empire, and who called himself the favorite of the people, the darling of the pretorian guards, and the companion of Tiberius, was seized without resistance, and the same day strangled in prison, A. D. 31. His remains were exposed to the fury and insolence of the populace, and afterwards thrown into the Tiber. His children and all his relations were involved in his ruin, and Tiberius sacrificed to his resentment and suspicions, all those that were even connected with Sejanus, or had shared his favors and enjoyed his confidence. *Tacit.* 3, *Ann.* &c.—*Dio.* 58.—*Suet. in Tib.*

Seius Strabo, the father of Sejanus, was a Roman knight, and commander of the pretorian guards.

Selemnus, a river of Achaia. *Paus.* 7, c. 23. *Vid.* Selimnus.

Selene, the wife of Antiochus king of Syria, was put to death by Tigranes, king of Armenia. She was daughter of Physcon, king of Egypt, and had first married her brother Lathurus, according to the custom of her country, and afterwards by desire of her mother, her other brother Gryphus. At the death of Gryphus she had married Antiochus, surnamed Eusebes the son of Antiochus Cyzicenus by whom she had two sons. According to Appian, she first married the father, and after his death, his son Eusebes. *Appian. Syr.* &c.

Seleucena, or Seleucis, a country of Asia in Syria.

Seleucia, a town of Syria, generally called Pieria, to distinguish it from others of the same name. There were no less than eight other cities which were called Seleucia, and which had all received their name from Seleucus Nicator. They were all situate in the kingdom of Syria, in Cilicia, and near the Euphrates. *Flor.* 3, c. 11. —*Plut. in Dem.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Strab.* 11 & 15.—*Plin.* 6, c. 26.

Seleucidæ, a surname given to those monarchs

monarchs who sat on the throne of Syria, which was founded by Seleucus the son of Antiochus, from whom the word is derived. They reigned in the following order, according to the opinions of some writers: Seleucus Nicator 32 years, Antiochus Soter 19, Antiochus Theus 15, Seleucus Callinicus 20, Seleucus Ceraunus 3, Antiochus the Great 36, Seleucus Philopator 11, Antiochus Epiphanes 11, Antiochus Eupator 2, Demetrius Soter 12, Alexander Bala 6, Demetrius Nicator 13, Alexander Zebina 5, Antiochus Theus 2, Antiochus Sidetus 9, Antiochus Gryphus 19, Antiochus Cyzicenus 21, Seleucus 1, Antiochus Eusebes 1, Demetrius Eucherus 3, Philip 7, Antiochus Dionysius 3, Tigranes 18, Antiochus Asiaticus 4.

Seleucis, a division of Syria. It received its name from Seleucus, who was the founder of the Syrian empire, after the death of Alexander the Great.

Seleucus, 1st, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, firnamed *Nicator* or *victorious*, was son of Antiochus. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province, but his ambitious views, and his attempt to destroy Emenes as he passed through his territories, rendered him so unpopular that he fled for safety to the court of his friend Ptolemy king of Egypt. He was soon after enabled to recover Babylon, which Antigonus had seized in his absence, and he encreased his dominions by the immediate conquest of Media, and some of the neighbouring provinces. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of independent monarch. He afterwards made war against Antigonus, with the united forces of Ptolemy, Cassander and Lysimachus, and after this monarch had been conquered and slain, his territories were divided among his victorious enemies. When Seleucus became master of Syria, he built a city there, which he called Antioch, in honor of his father, and made it the capital of his dominions. He also made war against Demetrius and Lysimachus, though he had originally married Stratonice, the daughter of the former, and had lived in the closest friendship and amity with the latter. Seleucus was at last murdered by one of his servants called Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he bestowed the greatest favors, and whom he had distinguished by acts of the most unbounded liberality. According to Arrian, Seleucus was the greatest and most powerful of the princes who inherited the Macedonian empire after the death of Alexander. His benevolenc commended, and it has been obs he conquered, not to enslave nati make them more happy. He s less than 34 cities in different p empire, which he peopled w colonies, whose national indul ing, religion, and spirit, were cated to the indolent and luxu bitants of Asia. Seleucus was nefactor to the Greeks, he rest Athenians the library and the st Xerxes had carried away from when he invaded Greece, and a were those of Harmodius and A Seleucus was murdered about sh fore the Christian era, in the 3 his reign, and the 78th, or ac others the 73d year of his age, going to conquer Macedonia, w dended to finish his days in peac quility in that province where h *Justin.* 13, c. 4. l. 15, c. 4. *&c.—Plut in Dem.—Plin.* 6, c. 8, c. 51.—*Joseph. Ant.* 12.

Seleucus 2d, firnamed *Cal* ceeded his father Antiochus T throne of Syria. He attempt war against Ptolemy, king of his fleet was shipwrecked in a vi and his armies soon after conq enemy. He was at last taken Arsaces, an officer who made h erful by the dissensions which the house of the Seleucidæ, l two brothers, Seleucus and An after he had been a prisone time in Parthia, he died of his horse. He had reigned ab years, according to others. S received the firname of *Pogon*, fr beard, and that of *Callinicus*, express his very unfortunate rei married Laodice, the sister of generals, by whom he had two cus and Antiochus, and a dau he gave in marriage to Mithric Pontus. *Strab.* 16.—*Justin.* 1 *de Syr.*

Seleucus 3d, succeeded h leucus 2d on the throne of Sy ceived the firname of *Ceraunus*, fis, as he was a very weak, tim solute monarch. He was murd of his officers after a reign of and his brother Antiochus, tho years old, ascended the throne, ed himself so celebrated that the name of the Great. *Appia*

Seleucus 4th, succeeded hi tiochus the Great, on the thro He was firnamed *Philopator*, or

us, *Soter*. His empire had been ced by the Romans when he became h, and the yearly tribute of a thou- ents to these victorious enemies, con- ing lessening his power and consequence nations. Seleucus was poisoned af- eign of 11 years. His son Deme- d been sent to Rome, there to re- is education, and he became a prince it abilities. *Strab.* 16.—*Justin.* 32. *an.*

ucus 5th, succeeded his father De- s Nicator on the throne of Syria, in th year of his age. He was put to n the first year of his reign by Cleo- is mother, who had also sacrificed band to her ambition. He is not ed by many historians in the number Syrian monarchs.

ucus 6th, one of the Seleucidæ. Antiochus Gryphus. killed his uncle chus Cyzicenus, who wished to ob- e crown of Syria. He was some time anished from his kingdom by Anti- Pius, son of Cyzicenus, and fled to , where he was burnt in a palace e inhabitants. *Appian.*—*Joseph.*

ucus, a prince of Syria, to whom gyptians offered the crown of which had robbed Auletes. Seleucus ac- d it, but he soon disgusted his subjects. eceived the surname of *Cybiosactes* or *on* for his meanness and avarice. He t last murdered by Berenice whom d married.——A servant of Cleopa- he last queen of Egypt, who accused istress before Octavianus, of having ted part of her jewels and treasures. A mathematician intimate with Vespa- he Roman emperor.——A part of the .——A Roman consul.

ucia, a town of Pamphylia.

ximnus, a shepherd of Achaia, who ome time enjoyed the favors of the ph Argyra, without interruption. Ar- was at last disgusted with her lover, the shepherd died through melancholy, was changed into a river of the same . Argyra was also changed into a tain and was fond of mingling her wa- with those of the Selinnus. *Paus.* 7, 3.

linunts, or Selinus, a town on the ern parts of Sicily founded A. U. C. by a colony from Megara. *Paus.* 6, 3.——A river of Elis in Peloponnesus. Another in Achaia.——Another in r.

lasia, a town of Laconia where menes was defeated by the Achæans. e 300 of a body of 5000 Lacedæmoni- survived the battle. *Plut.*

Sellis, a river of Peloponnesus falling into the Ionian sea. *Homer Il.*

Selli, a nation of Epirus.

Selymbria, a town of Thrace.

Semele, a daughter of Cadmus by Hermione the daughter of Mars and Venus. She was tenderly beloved by Jupiter, but Juno, who was always jealous of her husband's amours, and who hated the house of Cadmus, because they were related to the goddess of beauty, determined to punish this successful rival. She borrowed the girdle of Ate, which contained every wickedness, deceit, and perfidy, and in the form of Beroe, Semele's nurse, she visited the house of Jupiter's mistress. Semele listened with attention to the artful admonitions of the false Beroe, and was at last persuaded to entreat her lover to come to her arms with the same majesty as he approached Juno. This rash request was heard with horror by Jupiter, but as he had sworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever she required, he came to her bed attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunderbolts. The mortal nature of Semele could not endure so much majesty, and she was instantly consumed with fire. The child, however, of which she was pregnant, was saved from the flames by Mercury, or according to others by Dirce, one of the nymphs of the Acheloüs, and Jupiter placed him in his thigh the rest of the time which he ought to have been in his mother's womb. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionysius. Semele immediately after death was honoured with immortality under the name of Thyone. Some however suppose that she remained in the infernal regions till Bacchus her son was permitted to bring her back. There were in the temple of Diana, at Troezene, two altars raised to the infernal gods, one of which was over an aperture, through which, as Pausanias reports, Bacchus returned from hell with his mother. Semele was particularly worshipped at Brasiæ in Laconia, where, according to a certain tradition, she had been driven by the winds with her son, after Cadmus had exposed her on the sea, on account of her incontinent amour with Jupiter. The mother of Bacchus, though she received divine honors had no temples; she had a statue in a temple of Ceres, at Thebes, in Bœotia. *Paus.* 3, c. 24, l. 9, c. 5.—*Hesiod. Theog.*—*Homer Il.* 14, v. 323.—*Orpheus hymn.*—*Eurip. in Bacch.*—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.—*Ovid Met.* 3, v. 254. *Fast.* 3. v. 715.—*Diod.* 3. & 4.

Semigermani, a name given to the Helvetii, a people of Germany.

Semigunus, a general of the Cherusci, taken prisoner by Germanicus, &c.

beauty, endeared her to Ninus. The monarch asked her of her husband, and offered him instead, his daughter Sosana; but Menones, who tenderly loved Semiramis, refused, and when Ninus had added threats to entreaties he hung himself. No sooner was Menones dead than Semiramis, who was of an aspiring soul, married Ninus, by whom she had a son called Ninyas. Ninus was so fond of Semiramis, that at her request he resigned the crown to her, and commanded her to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Of this however he had cause to repent: Semiramis put him to death, the better to establish herself on the throne, and when she had no enemies to fear at home, she began to repair the capital of her empire, and by her means Babylon became the most superb and magnificent city in the world. She visited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatness and benevolence. To render the roads passable and communication easy, she hollowed mountains, and filled up vallies, and water was conveyed at a great expence by large and convenient aqueducts to barren desarts and unfruitful plains. She was not less distinguished as a warrior, many of the neighbouring nations were conquered, and when Semiramis was once told as she was dressing her hair, that Babylon had revolted, she left her toilette with precipitation, and though only half dressed, she refused to have the rest of her head adorned before the sedition was quelled, and tranquility re-established. Semiramis has been accused of licentiousness,

Semnōnes, a peop
borders of Umbria.

Semōnes, inferior de
were not in the numb
gods. Among these
Satyrs, Priapus, Vertum
lenus, and all such illust
received divine honors
word seems to be the
because they were infe
gods, and superior to m

Semosanctus, one
Romans among the *i*
were born and educated

Sempronia, a Rom
of the two Gracchi,
learning, and her priva
virtues.—Also a sister o
is accused of having al
Carbo, Gracchus and
her husband, Scipio Af
The name of Sempron
the female descendants
Sempronii, Gracchi, an

Sempronia lex *de*
Sempronius Gracchus,
C. 630, ordained that
been legally deprived
misdemeanors, should
ing an office again. T
wards repealed by the
de civitate, by the same,
ordained that no capita
be passed over a Ro
out the concurrence a
senate. There were all
tions included in this
comitiis, by the same.

ticular provinces which ſhould be
ſed to the conſuls, to be divided by
id that the tribunes ſhould be depriv-
the power of interpoſing againſt a
of the ſenate. —— Another called
ia prima, by T. Sempronius Grac-
he tribune, A. U. C. 620. It con-
the *lex agraria Licinia*, and enacted
ſuch as were in poſſeſſion of more
han that law allowed, ſhould imme-
reſign them, to be divided among
orer citizens. Three commiſſioners
ppointed to put this law into execu-
nd its conſequences were ſo violent,
as directly made againſt the nobles
e ſenators, that it coſt the author his
—— Another called *Agraria altera*, by
ne. It required that all the ready
which was found in the treaſury of
king of Pergamus, who had left the
as his heirs, ſhould be divided among
orer citizens of Rome, to ſupply them
ll the various inſtruments requiſite in
dry, and that the lands of that mo-
ſhould be farmed by the Roman cen-
nd the money drawn from thence
be divided among the people.— An-
rumentaria by C. Sempronius Gracchus.
uired that a certain quantity of corn
be diſtributed among the people, ſo
to every individual, for which it was
ed that they ſhould only pay the tri-
um of a *ſemiſſis* and a *triens* —— Ano-
de uſurâ. by M. Sempronius the tri-
A. U. C. 560. It ordained that in
ng money to the Latins and the allies
ome, the Roman laws ſhould be ob-
l as well as among the citizens. ——
her *de judicibus*. by the tribune C.
ronius, A. U. C. 630. It required
he right of judging which had been
ed to the Senatorian order by Romu-
hould be transferred from them to the
an knights. —— Another *militaris*, by
me A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the
rs ſhould be cloathed at the public
ce, without any diminution of their
pay. It alſo ordered that no perſon
d be obliged to ſerve in the army be-
he age of 17.

SEMPRONIUS (A. ATRATINUS.) a ſena-
ho oppoſed the Agrarian law, which
propoſed by the conſul Caſſius ſoon
the election of the tribunes. —— L.
inus, a conſul A. U. C. 311. He was
of the firſt cenſors with his colleague
e conſulſhip, Papirius. —— Caius a
l ſummoned before an aſſembly of
eople becauſe he had fought with ill
ſs againſt the Volſci. —— Klæſus, a
l who obtained a triumph for ſome
ies gained in Sicily. —— Sophus, a con-
ſul againſt the Æqui. He alſo fought againſt
the Picentes, and during the engagement
there was a dreadful earthquake. The ſol-
diers were terrified, but Sophus encouraged
them, and obſerved that the earth trembled
only for fear of changing its old maſters.
—— A man who propoſed a law that no
perſon ſhould dedicate a temple or altar
without the previous approbation of the
magiſtrates A. U. C. 449. He repudiated
his wife becauſe ſhe had gone to ſee a ſpec-
tacle without his permiſſion or knowledge.
—Rufus, a ſenator baniſhed from the ſenate
becauſe he had killed a crane to ſerve him
as food. —— Tuditanus, a man ſent againſt
Sardinia by the Romans. —— A legionary
tribune who led away from Cannæ the re-
maining part of the ſoldiers who had not
been killed by the Carthaginians. He was
afterwards conſul, and fought in the field
againſt Annibal with great ſucceſs. He was
killed in Spain. —— Tiberius Longus, a
Roman conſul defeated by the Carthagini-
ans in an engagement which he had begun
againſt the approbation of his colleague C.
Scipio. He afterwards obtained victories
over Hanno and the Gauls. —— Tiberius
Gracchus, a conſul who defeated the Car-
thaginians and the Campanians. He was
afterwards betrayed by Fulvius, a Luca-
nian, into the hands of the Carthaginians,
and was killed, after he had made a long
and bloody reſiſtance againſt the enemy.
Hannibal ſhewed great honor to his re-
mains, a funeral pile was raiſed at the head
of the camp, and the enemy's cavalry walked
round it in ſolemn proceſſion. —— Grac-
chus, a man who debauched Julia. [*Vid.
Gracchus.*] —— An eunuch made governor
of Rome by Caracalla. —— Denſus, a cen-
turion of a pretorian cohort, who defended
the perſon of Galba againſt the aſſaſſins.
He was killed in the attempt —— The fa-
ther of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*] ——
A cenſor who was alſo ſent as ambaſſador
to the court of Egypt. —— A tribune of the
people, &c. *Tacit.—Flor.—Liv.—Plut.—
Cæſ.—Appian.*

SEMURIUM, a place near Rome, where
Apollo had a temple. —— An emperor.
Vid Saturninus.

SENA, a town of Umbria in Italy, on the
Adriatic. It was built by the Senones, af-
ter they had made an irruption into Italy
A. U. C. 396. It was on that account called
Gallica. There was alſo a ſmall river in
the neighbourhood which bore the name
of Sena. *Sil.* 8, v. 454.

SENATUS, the chief council of the ſtate
among the Romans. The members of this
body called *ſenators*, on account of their
age, and *patres* on account of their *authority*
were

to whom he afterwards added the same number when the Sabines had migrated to Rome. Tarquin the antient made the senate consist of 300, and this number remained fixed for a long time, but afterwards it fluctuated greatly, and was encreased to 700, and to 900 by J. Cæsar, who filled the senate with men of every rank and order. Under Augustus the senators amounted to 1000, but this number was reduced, and fixed to 600. The place of a senator was always bestowed upon merit, the monarchs had the privilege of chusing the members, and after the expulsion of the Tarquins, it was one of the rights of the consuls, till the election of the censors, who from their office seemed most capable of making choice of men whose character was irreproachable, whose morals were pure, and relations honorable. Sometimes the assembly of the people elected senators, but it was only upon some extraordinary occasions, there was also a dictator chosen to fill up the number of the senate, after the battle of Cannæ. Only particular families were admitted into the senate, and when the plebeians were permitted to share the honors of the state, it was then required that they should be born of free citizens. It was also required that the candidates should be knights before their admission into the senate. They were to be above the age of 25, and to have previously passed through the inferior offices of quæstor, tribune of the people, edile, pretor, and consul. Some, however, suppose that the senators whom Romulus chose were all old men, yet his successors neglected this, and often men who were be-

tion of plays and pi
were honored with par
ever they travelled ab
own business, they we
public expence, and a
sions for themselves a
ready prepared on th
that was generally term
public festivals they w
long white robe with p
right of convocating t
only to the monarchs,
sion of the Tarquins,
dictator, master of the
Rome, and tribunes of
magistrate could exe
except in the absence o
the tribunes excepted.
ing was generally thre
the calends, nones and
gustus they were not
nones. It was requi
where they assembled
previously consecrated l
was generally in the ter
Jupiter Capitolinus,
Pollux, &c. or in the C
Julia Pompeia, &c.
given to foreign ambas
assembled without the
either in the temples
Apollo; and the sam
their meeting was also
transacted business wit
the ambassadors of fore
commanders of armie
sion, were not permitte
the walls of the city.
crees valid and authent

ſſadors, diſtributed the public money, ı ſhort, had the management of every political or civil in the republic, exhe creating of magiſtrates, the enact- laws, and the declarations of war or which were confined to the aſſem- of the people. Rank was always re- l in their meetings, the chief magiſt- of the ſtate, ſuch as the conſuls, the ı, and ce ſors ſat firſt, after theſe the r magiſtrates, ſuch as the ediles and ', and laſt of all, thoſe that then exno office in the ſtate. Their opiwere originally collected, each accordhis age, but when the office of cens inſtituted, the opinion of the *prinatur*, or the perſon whoſe name ſtood the cenſor's liſt was firſt conſulted, terwards thoſe that were of conſular ', each in their reſpective order. In e of Cicero, the conſuls elect were nſulted, and in the age of Cæſar, he rmitted to ſpeak firſt till the end of ar, on whom the conſul had originalferred that honor. Under the emthe ſame rules were obſerved, but ıſuls were generally conſulted before ers. When any public matter was ced into the ſenate which was alled *referre ad ſenatum*, any ſenator opinion was aſked, was permitted to ıpon it as long as he pleaſed, and on ount it was often uſual for the ſenaprotract their ſpeeches till it was too determine. When the queſtion was ey paſſed to the ſide of that ſpeaker, opinion they approved, and a majovotes was eaſily collected, without able of counting the numbers. This of proceeding was called *pedibus in ſententiam ire* and therefore on that , the ſenators who had not the priof ſpeaking, but only the right of a ſilent vote, ſuch as bore ſome honors, and on that account were ed to ſit in the ſenate, but not to de- , were denominated *pedarii ſenato*after the majority had been known, ter was determined, and a *ſenatus* was immediately written by the f the houſe, at the feet of the chief ıtes, and it was ſigned by all the al members of the houſe. When as not a ſufficient number of memmake a ſenate, the deciſion was *ſenatus autoritas*, but it was of no ence if it did not afterwards paſs *ſenatus conſultum*. The tribunes of ole by the word *veto*, could ſtop ıtes, and the decrees of the aſſemnate, as alſo any one who was of thority with him who had propoſed the matter. The *ſenatus conſulta* were left in the cuſtody of the conſuls, who could ſuppreſs or preſerve them, but about the year of Rome 304, they were always depoſited in the temple of Ceres, and afterwards in the treaſury, by the ediles of the people. The degradation of the Senators was made by the cenſor by omitting their names when he called over the liſt of the ſenate. This was called *præterire*. A ſenator could be again introduced into the ſenate if he could repair his character, or fortune which had been the cauſes why the cenſor had lawfully called him unqualified, and had challenged his oppoſition. The meeting of the ſenate was often ſudden, except the particular times already mentioned, upon any emergency. After the death of J. Cæſar, they were not permitted to meet on the ides of March, which were called *parricidium*, becauſe on that day the dictator had been aſſaſſinated. The ſons of ſenators after they had put on the *toga virilis*, were permitted to come into the ſenate, but this was afterwards limited. [*Vid. Papirius.*] The rank and the authority of the ſenators which was ſo conſpicuous in the firſt ages of the republic, and which cauſed the miniſter of Pyrrhus to declare that the Roman ſenate was a venerable aſſembly of kings, dwindled into nothing under the emperors. Men of the loweſt characters were admitted into the ſenate, the emperors took pleaſure in robbing this illuſtrious body of their privileges and authority, and the ſenators themſelves by their meanneſs and ſervility, contributed as much as the tyranny of the ſovereign to diminiſh their own conſequence, and by applauding the follies of a Nero, and the cruelties of a Domitian, they convinced the world that they no longer poſſeſſed ſufficient prudence or authority to be conſulted on matters of weight and importance. In the election of ſucceſſors to the imperial purple after Auguſtus, the approbation of the ſenate was conſulted, but it was only a matter of curteſy, and the concurrence of a body of men was little regarded who were without power, and under the controul of a mercenary army. The title of *Clariſſimus* was given to the ſenators, under the emperors, and indeed this was the only diſtinction they had in compenſation for the loſs of their independence.

SENNA, or SENA, a river of Umbria. *Lucan.* 2, v. 407.

SENECA, L. ANNÆUS, a native of Corduba in Spain, born about 60 years before the Chriſtian era. He married Helvia, a woman of Spain, by whom he had three ſons, Seneca the philoſopher, Annæus Novatus,

of the Pythagorean doctrines, Seneca observed the most reserved abstinence, and in his meals never eat the flesh of animals, but this he abandoned at the representation of his father, when Tiberius threatened to punish some Jews and Egyptians, who abstained from certain meats. In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared with great advantage, but the fear of Caligula who aspired to the name of an eloquent speaker, and who consequently was jealous of his fame, deterred him from pursuing his favorite study, and he sought a safer employment in canvassing for the honors and offices of the state. He was made quæstor, but the aspersions which were thrown upon him on account of a shameful amour with Julia Livilla, removed him from Rome, and the emperor banished him for some time into Corsica. During this banishment the philosopher wrote some spirited epistles to his mother, remarkable for elegance of language and sublimity, but he soon forgot his philosophy, and disgraced himself by his flatteries to the emperor, and in wishing to be recalled, even at the expence of his innocence and character. The disgrace of Messalina at Rome, and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius proved favorable to Seneca, and after he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress to take care of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. In the honorable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained applause, and as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquility, and believed herself safe and happy under the administration of the son of Agrippina. Some, however, are clamorous against the philosopher, and ob-

years in which he had at
preceptor, and therefore
perial pupil to accept of
possessions which his atte
son had procured, and
retire to solitude and stud
with artful duplicity, ar
further suspicions, kept
for some time as if labo
ease. In the conspirac
happened some time aft
some of the most noble
nators were concerned
was mentioned by Natal
was glad of an opport
him to his secret jealous
destroy himself. Seneca
not accessary to the conspi
ly thing which could be
him as a crimination. wa
tisfactory. Piso, as Nat
complained that he never
the philosopher had ob
that it was not proper or
common interest, to see
He further pleaded indu
that his own life depend
of Piso's person. Senec
his wife Paulina and tw
when the messenger fro
He heard the words
him to destroy himself,
firmness, and even with
that such a mandate mig
expected from a man w
his own mother, and
friends. He wished to
fessions as he pleased, bu
and when he heard thi
friends who were wee
choly fate, and told th

rtune, and the violence of tyranny. r his wife, he attempted to calm her ons, and when she seemed resolved with him, he said he was glad his example followed with so much ncy. Their veins were opened at the moment, but the life of Paulina was ved, and Nero, who was partial to ordered the blood to be stopped, and that moment, according to some au- the philosopher's wife seemed to re- hat she could still enjoy the comforts Seneca's veins bled but slowly, and it en observed, that the sensible and ani- conversation of his dying moments, ollected by his friends, and that it has preserved among his works. To has- a death he drank a dose of poison, t had no effect, and therefore he or- himself to be carried into a hot-bath, elerate the operation of the draught, o make the blood flow more freely. was attended with no better success, s the soldiers were clamorous, he was d into a stove, and suffocated by the , on the 12th of April, in the 65th of the Christian era. His body was without pomp or funeral ceremony, ding to his will, which he had made he enjoyed the most unbounded fa- of Nero. The compositions of Seneca umerous, and chiefly on moral sub- He is admired for his refined senti- s and virtuous precepts His stile is ous, it abounds with ornament, and s well suited to the taste of the age in h he lived. The desire of recom- ling himself and his writings to the d, obliged him too often to depreciate merit of the antients, and to sink into tity. His treatises are *de irâ, de conso- e, de Providentiâ, de tranquillitate animi, mentiâ, de sapientis constantiâ, de otio sa- is, de brevitate vitæ, de beneficiis, de vitâ* , besides his *naturales quæstiones, ludus audium, moral letters*, &c. There are some tragedies ascribed to Seneca. tilian supposes that the *Medea* is his position, and according to others, the s and the *Hippolytus*, were also written im, and the *Agamemnon, Hercules furens, les & Hercules in Oeta* by his father ca the declaimer. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, —*Dio.*—*Sueton. in Ner.* &c.—*Quintil.*

LAUDIUS SENECIO, one of Nero's ates, and the associate of his pleasure debauchery —— Tullius, a man who pired against Nero, and was put to h though he turned informer against est of the conspirators.——A man put eath by Domitian, for writing an ac- t of the life of Helvidius, one of the emperor's enemies. — One of Constantine's enemies.

SENONES, an uncivilized nation of Gallia Transalpina, who left their native possessions, and under the conduct of Brennus invaded Italy, and pillaged Rome. They afterwards united with the Umbri Latins, and Etrurians, to make war against the Romans, till they were totally destroyed by Dolabella. The chief of their towns in that part of Italy where they settled near Umbria, and which from them was called Senogallia, were Fanum Fortunæ, Sena, Pisaurum, and Ariminum. [*Vid. Cimbri.*] *Lucan.* 1, v. 254 —*Sil.* 8, v. 454.—*Liv.*—*Flor.*——A people of Germany near the Suevus.

SENTIA LEX *de senatu*, by C. Sentius the consul, A. U. C. 734, enacted the chusing of proper persons to fill up the number of senators.

SENTIUS CN. a governor of Syria, under the emperors.——A governor of Macedonia.——Septimius, one of the soldiers of Pompey, who assisted the Egyptians in murdering him. —— A Roman emperor. *Vid.* Severus.——A writer in the reign of the emperor Alexander, of whose life he wrote an account in Latin, or according to others in Greek.

SEPTERION, a festival observed once in nine years at Delphi, in honor of Apollo. It was a representation of the pursuit of Python by Apollo, and of the victory obtained by the god.

L. SEPTIMULEIUS, a friend of C. Gracchus. He suffered himself to be bribed by Opimius, and had the meanness to carry his friend's head fixed to a pole through the streets of Rome.

SEPYRA, a town of Cilicia, taken by Cicero when he presided over that province.

SEQUĂNA, a river of Gaul, which separates the territories of the Belgæ and the Celtæ. It is now called la Seine. *Strab.* 4.—*Mela.* 3, c. 2.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 425.

SEQUĂNI, a people of Gaul, near the territories of the Ædui The country which they inhabited is now called Franche Comté, or Upper Burgundy. *Cæsar. bell. G.*

SEQUINIUS, a native of Alba, who married one of his daughters to Curiatius of Alba, and the other to Horatius, a citizen of Rome. The two daughters were brought to bed on the same day, each of three male children.

SERAPIO, a surname given to one of the Scipios, because he resembled a swine herd of that name.——A Greek poet who flourished in the age of Trajan. He was intimate with Plutarch.——An Egyptian put to death by Achillas, when he came at the head

Apollodorus says it is the same as the bull Apis. *Paus.* 1, c. 18. l. 2, c. 34.—*Tacit. Hist.* 4, c. 83.—*Strab.* 17.—*Martial.* 9, ep. 30.

SERES, a nation of Asia, according to Ptolemy, between the Ganges and the eastern ocean. They were naturally of a meek disposition. Silk was brought to Rome from their country, and on that account it received the name of *Sericum*, and thence a garment or dress of silk is called *serica vestis*. Heliogabalus, the Roman emperor, was the first who wore a silk dress, which at that time was sold for its weight in gold. It afterwards became very cheap, and consequently was the common dress among the Romans. Some suppose that the Seres are the same as the Chinese. *Ptol.* 6, c. 16.—*Horat.* 1, od. 29, v. 9.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 19. l. 10, v. 142 & 292.—*Ovid. Am.* 1el. 14, v. 6.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 121.

SERBONIS, a lake between Egypt and Palestine.

SERENA, a daughter of Theodosius who married Stilicho. She was put to death, &c.

SERENIANUS, a favorite of Gallus, the brother of Julian. He was put to death.

SERENUS SAMONICUS, a physician in the age of the emperor Severus and Caracalla. There remains a poem of his composition on medicine. — Vibius, a governor of Spain accused of cruelty in the government of his province, and put to death by order of Tiberius.

SERGESTUS, a sailor in the fleet of Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 121.

SERGIA, a Roman matron. She conspired with others to poison their husbands. The plot was discovered, and

—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*L*
Ovid. Met. 5, v. 242.

SERMYLA, a town
dot. 7, c. 122.

SERRANUS, a firm
natus, because he wa
fields when told tha
dictator. *Liv.* 3, c. 2
844.

SERON, a general of

QUINTUS SERTORI
born at Nursia. His
under the great Ma
nes and Cimbri. He
camp as a boy, and ha
lose one eye in the fi
When Marius and Cin
slaughtered all their en
companied them, but
row and concern at t
of so many of his cou
wards fled for safety in
had proscribed him, an
vance he behaved himsel
dress and valor that h
as the prince of the co
nians universally reve
and the Roman genera
felt less attentive to the
lishing public schools,
children of the comm
and the literature of
He had established a s
presided with consular
Romans who followed
equal reverence to his p
experimentally convinc
magnanimity as a gen

nies were found insufficient to crush
hurt Sertorius, and Pompey and
s, who never engaged an enem
obtaining the victory, were driven
honor from the field. But the fa-
f the Lusitanians was exposed to the
which usually attend greatness.
na, one of his officers who was je-
his fame, and tired of a superior,
ed against him. At a banquet the
ators began to open their intentions
king with freedom and licentiousi-
the presence of Sertorius, whose
character had hitherto claimed de-
from others. Perpenna overturned
of wine as a signal to the rest of the
ators, and immediately Antonius,
his officers, stabbed Sertorius, and the
le was followed by all the rest.
ppened about 73 years before Christ.
as has been commended for his love
ce and moderation. The flattering
tion he heard of the Fortunate islands
he passed into the west of Africa,
tempted him to bid adieu to the
and perhaps he would have retired
he noise of war, and the clamors of
to end his days in the bosom of a
al and solitary island, had not the
r calls of ambition, and the love of
prevailed over the intruding reflec-
f a moment. It has been observed
his latter days Sertorius become in-
and fond of luxury and wanton
; yet we must confess that in affabi-
lemency, complaisance, generosity,
ilitary valor, he not only surpassed
temporaries, but the rest of the Ro-
Plut. in vitâ.—Patere. 2, c. 30 &c.
3, c. 21, &c.—*Appian. de Civ.*—
iv. 1, c. 2. L. 7, c. 3.

VÆUS, a man accused of being privy
conspiracy of Sejanus, by Tiberius.

VIANUS, a consul in the reign of
. He was a great favorite of the
or Trajan.

VILIA, a sister of Cato of Utica.
enamoured of J. Cæsar, though her
r was one of the most inveterate ene-
f her lover. To convince Cæsar of
fection she sent him a letter filled
he most tender expressions of regard
s person. The letter was delivered
far in the senate house, while they
debating about punishing the affa-
of Catiline's conspiracy, and when
saw it, he exclaimed that it was a let-
m the conspirators, and insisted im-
ely on its being made public. Upon
esar gave it to Cato, and the stern
had no sooner read its contents,
he threw it back with the words
of *take it drunkard*. From the intimacy
hich existed between Servilia and Cæsar,
some have supposed that the dictator was
the father of M. Brutus. *Plut. in Caes.*—
C. Nep. in Attic.——Another sister of Cato,
who married Silanus. *Id.*——A daughter
of Thrasea, put to death by order of Nero,
with her father. Her crime was the con-
sulting of magicians, only to know what
would happen in her family.

SERVILIA LEX *de pecuniis repetundis*,
by C. Servilius the prætor A. U. C. 653.
It punished severely such as were guilty of
peculation and extortion in the provinces.
Its particulars are not precisely known.——
Another, *de judicibus*, by Q. Servilius Cæpio,
the consul, A. U. C. 647. It divided the
right of judging, between the senators and
the equites, a privilege, which though originally
belonging to the senators, had been
taken from them and given to the equites.
——Another, *de civitate*, by C. Servilius,
ordained that if a Latin accused a Roman
senator, so that he was condemned, the ac-
cused should be honored with the name
and the privileges of a Roman citizen.——
Another, *agraria*, by P. Servilius Rullus,
the tribune A. U. C. 690. It required the
immediate sale of certain houses and lands
which belonged to the people, for the pur-
chase of others in a different part of Italy.
It required that ten commissioners should
be appointed to see it carried into execu-
tion, but Cicero prevented its passing into a
law by the three orations which he pro-
nounced against it.

SERVILIANUS, a Roman consul defeat-
ed by Viriathus, in Spain, &c.

SERVILIUS QUINTUS, a Roman who
in his dictatorship defeated the Æqui.——
Publius, a consul who supported the cause
of the people against the nobles, and ob-
tained a triumph in spite of the opposition
of the senate, after defeating the Volsci.
He afterwards changed his opinions, and
very violently opposed the people, because
they had illiberally treated him.——A pro-
consul killed at the battle of Cannæ by
Annibal.——Ahala, a master of horse to
the dictator Cincinnatus. When Mælius re-
fused to appear before the dictator, to an-
swer the accusations which were brought
against him on suspicion of his aspiring to
tyranny, Ahala slew him in the midst of
the people, whose protection he claimed.
Ahala was accused for this murder, and
banished, but this sentence was afterwards
revoked. He was raised to the dictator-
ship.——Marcus, a man who pleaded in
favor of Paulus Æmilius, &c.——An augur
prosecuted by Lucullus for his inattention
in his office. He was acquitted.——A præ-
tor

a Roman consul was opposed Annibal with success.——Nonianus, a Latin historian who wrote an history of Rome in the reign of Nero. There were more than one writer of this name, as Pliny speaks of a Servilius remarkable for his eloquence, and learning; and Quintilian mentions another equally illustrious for his genius and literary merit.

Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was given by Tarquin to Tanaquil his wife, and she brought up her son in the king's family, and added the name of *Servius* to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his *slavery*. Young Servius was educated in the palace of the monarch with great care, and though originally a slave, he raised himself so much to consequence, that Tarquin gave him his daughter in marriage. His own private merit and virtues recommended him to notice not less than the royal favors, and Servius, become the favorite of the people and the darling of the soldiers, by his liberality and complaisance, was easily raised to the throne on the death of his father-in-law. Rome had no reason to repent of her choice. Servius endeared himself still more as a warrior and a legislator. He defeated the Veientes and the Tuscans, and by a proper act of policy he established the census, which told him that Rome contained about 84 thousand inhabitants. He encreased the number of the tribes, he beautified and adorned the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills

piety, that he ordered
driven over the mangl
ther. This happened
fore the christian era.
versally lamented, and
celebrated a festival i
temple of Diana, on t
day that he was murd
wife buried his remain
the following day. *Li*
Hal. 4 —*Flor.* 1, c. 6.—
—*Val Max.* 1, c. 6.—

Servius Galba,
who wished to refuse
Æmylius after the con
——A friend of Sylla,
consulship to no purp
consul in the first ages
——Sulpitius, an orat
cero and Hortensius.
bassador to M. Anto
his return. Cicero o
him from the senate an
which was raised in t
His works are lost. *C*
—*Plin.* 5, ep. 3.——
learned grammarian in
He wrote Latin comm
still extant.

Sesara, a daughte
Eleusis, sister to Tripto

Sesostris, a celeb
some ages before the
ther ordered all the ch
ons that were born th
to be publicly educat
youth in the company
ceeded in the highest
had the pleasure to fin

ed, and the victorious monarch d through Asia and penetrated far- he e ft than the conquerror of Da- le also invaded Europe and subdued racians, and that the fame of his con- might long survive him, he plac d s in the several provinces he had l, and many ages after this pom scription was read in many parts of *sostris, the king of kings, has conquered ritory by his arms.* At his return he monarch employed his time in ging the fine arts and in improving enues of his kingdom. He erected ples to the gods for the victories he tained, and mounds of earth were up in several parts of Egypt, where were built for the reception of the ants during the inundations of the Some canals were also dug near his to facilitate navigation and the unication of one province with ano- In his old age, Sesostris grown in- nd blind destroyed himself, after a of 44 years according to some. His ts towards the conquered has been ed, while some have upbraided him cruelty and insolence in causing his t to be drawn by some of the mo- whom he had conquered. The age stris is so remote from every authen- ord, that many have supported that ions and conquests ascribed to this ch are uncertain and totally fabulous. *t.* 2, c. 102, &c.—*Diod* 1.—*Val.* 5, v. 419.—*Plin.* 33, c. 3.—*Lucan* 276.—*Strab.* 16.

TIUS, a friend of Brutus with whom ght at the battle of Philippi. An- resigned the consulship in his favor e still continued to reverence the me- of Brutus.——A governor of Syria.

TOS or SESTUS, a town of Thrace shores of the Hellespont, exactly op- Abydos on the Asiatic side. It is ated for the bridge which Xerxes here across the Hellespont, as also for the seat of the amours of Hero and ler. *Mela* 2, c. 2.—*Strab.* 13.—*Mosch. & H.*—*Virg. G.* 3, v 258.—*Ovid He-* 18, v. 2.

TOVII, a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæs. G.*

TABIS, a town of Spain between Car- and Saguntum. There was also a river of the same name in the neigh- ood. *Sil.* 16, v. 474.

THON, a priest of Vulcan, who made lf king of Egypt after the death of s. He was attacked by the Assyrians elivered from this powerful enemy by mense number of rats, which in one night gnawed their bow strings and thongs so that on the morrow their arms were found to be useless. From this wonderful circumstance Sethon had a statue which represented him with a rat in his hand, with the inscription of *Whoever fixes his eyes upon me, let him be pious.*——*Herodot.* 2, c. 141.

SETIA, a town of Campania, celebrated for its wines. *Martial* 13, ep. 112.

SEVERA, Julia Aquilia, a Roman lady, whom the emperor Heliogabalus married. She was soon after repudiated, tho' possessed of all the charms of mind and body which could captivate the most virtuous. ——Valeria, the wife of Valentinian, and the mother of Gratian, was well known for her avarice and ambition. The emperor her husband repudiated her and afterwards took her again. Her prudent advice at last enstored her son Gratian on the imperial throne.——The wife of Philip the Roman emperor.

SEVERIANUS, a governor of Macedonia, father-in-law to the emperor Philip.——A general of the Roman armies in the reign of Valentinian defeated by the Germans. —— A son of the emperor Severus.

SEVERUS, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor born at Leptis in Africa of a noble family. He gradually exercised all the offices of the state, and recommended himself to the notice of the world by an ambitious mind, and a restless activity, that could, for the gratification of avarice, endure the most complicated hardships. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Didius Julianus who had bought the imperial purple when exposed to sale by the licentiousness of the pretorians, and therefore he proclaimed himself emperor on the borders of Illyricum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. To support himself in this bold measure, he took as his partner in the empire Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and immediately marched towards Rome, to crush Didius and all his partizans. He was received as he advanced through the country with universal acclamations, and Julianus himself was soon deserted by his favorites, and assassinated by his own soldiers. The reception of Severus at Rome was sufficient to gratify his pride; the streets were strewed with flowers, and the submissive senate were ever ready to grant whatever honors or titles the conquerer claimed. In professing that he had assumed the purple only to revenge the death of the virtuous Pertinax, Severus gained many adherents, and was enabled not only to disarm, but to banish the pretorians, whose insolence and avarice was become alarming

tally ruined by the loſs of 20,000 men. The head of Niger was cut off, and ſent to the conqueror, who puniſhed in a moſt cruel manner all the partizans of his unfortunate rival. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, which had ſhut her gates againſt him, and after he had conquered ſeveral nations in the eaſt, he returned to Rome, reſolved to deſtroy Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly ſhared the imperial power. He attempted to aſſaſſinate him by his emiſſaries, but when this had failed of ſucceſs, Severus had recourſe to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided in the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was ſo elated with the recollection, that he had now no longer a competitor for the purple, that he inſulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone, after he had ſuffered it to putrify before the door of his tent, and to be torn to pieces by his dogs. The family and the adherents of Albinus ſhared his fate; and the return of Severus to the capital exhibited the bloody triumphs of Marius and Sylla. The richeſt of the citizens were ſacrificed, and their money became the property of the emperor. The wicked Commodus received divine honors, and his murderers were puniſhed in the moſt wanton manner. Tired of the inactive life he led in Rome, Severus marched into the eaſt with his two ſons Caracalla and Geta, and with uncommon ſucceſs made himſelf maſter of Seleucia, Babylon, and Cteſiphon, and advanced without oppoſition far into the Parthian territories. From Parthia the

the blood of your father,
the world be witneſſes b
derneſs. If theſe wo
vet he did not ſhew h
Severus worn out w
the gout and the unea
creaſed, ſoon after di
had been every thing
that he was then not
he wiſhed to poiſon h
this was denied, he e
ſoon after expired a
year of the chriſtian e
his age, after a reign
and 3 days. Severus
mired for his milita
have called him the
Roman emperors.
cruel, and it has been
ver did an act of hu
fault. In his diet he
he always ſhowed hi
to pomp and ſplende
pellation of a man of
compoſed an hiſtor
which ſome have prai
and veracity. Howe
appear in his puniſh
venge, many have e
pate him. and obſerv
of ſeverity in an empi
ſo corrupted, and wh
perſons were accuſed
ſpace of 17 years. C
ſome were fond to ſa
been better for the w
been born, or had n
rodian.—Victor, &c.

epravity of youth. At the death ogabalus, Alexander, though only 4th year of his age, was proclaimed r, and his nomination was approved universal shouts of the army, and the ulations of the senate. He had not en on the throne before the peace of pire was disturbed by the incursions Persians. Alexander marched into t without delay, and soon obtained ive victory over the barbarians. At urn to Rome he was honored with a h, but the revolt of the Germans ter called him away from the indo- of the capital. His expedition in ny was attended with some success, virtues and the amiable qualities of der were forgotten in the stern and strictness of the disciplinarian. His ts, fond of repose, murmured against verity, their clamors were fomented artifice of Maximinus, and Alexan- as murdered in his tent, in the midst camp, after a reign of 13 years and lays, A. D. 235. His mother Mam- hared his fate with all his friends; is was no sooner known than the sol- punished with immediate death all s had been concerned in the murder, t Maximinus. Alexander has been ed for his many virtues, and every ian, except Herodian, is bold to assert f he had lived, the Roman empire soon have been freed from those tu- and abuses which continually dis- l her peace, and kept the lives of her rors and senators in perpetual alarms. verity in punishing offences was great, uch as had robbed the public, were even the most intimate friends of the ror, were indiscriminately sacrificed tranquility of the state which they iolated. The great offices of the state, h had before his reign been exposed le, and occupied by favorites, were bestowed upon merit, and Alexander l boast that all his officers were men ast and abilities. He was a patron of ature, and he dedicated the hours of ation to the study of the best Greek Latin historians, or tors, and poets, and e public schools which his liberality the desire of encouraging learning had ded, he often heard with pleasure satisfaction the eloquent speeches and lamations of his subjects. The provinces e well supplied with provisions, and ne was embellished with many stately ldings and magnificent porticos. *Alex.* —*Herodian*—*Zosim.*—*Victor.*

LPIA SEVERINA, the wife of the em-

peror Aurelian, rendered herself known by her beneficence, liberality, and conjugal affection. She followed Aurelian in many of his expeditions. She survived him, and had by him one daughter.

SEVERUS Flavius Valerius, a native of Illyricum nominated Cæsar by Galerius. He was put to death by Maximianus, A. D. 307. —— Libius, a man proclaimed emperor of the west, at Ravenna, after the death of Majorianus. He was soon after poisoned. —— Lucius Cornelius, a Latin poet in the age of Augustus. —— Cassius, an orator banished into the island of Crete by Augustus, for his illiberal language. He was banished 17 years, and died in Seriphos.——An officer under the emperor Julian. —— Aquilius, a native of Spain, who wrote an account of his own life in the reign of the emperor Valens.——An officer of Valentinian, &c.——A prefect of Rome, &c.——A celebrated architect employed in building Nero's golden palace at Rome, after the burning of that city.——A mountain of Italy.

SEUTHES, a man who dethroned his monarch, &c.——A friend of Perdiccas, one of Alexander's generals.——A Thracian, who encouraged his countrymen to revolt, &c.

SEXTIA, a woman celebrated for her virtue and her constancy, put to death by Nero.

SEXTIA LICINIA LEX, *de Magistratibus*, by C. Licinius and L. Sextius the tribunes; A. U. C. 386. It ordained that one of the consuls should be elected from among the plebeians.——Another *de religione*, by the same, A. U. C. 385. It enacted that a decemvirate should be chosen from the patricians and plebeians instead of the *decemviri sacris faciundis*.

SEXTIÆ AQUÆ, a place in Italy where the Cimbri were defeated by Marius.

SEXTILIA, the wife of Vitellius. She became mother of two children.

SEXTILIUS, a governor of Africa, who ordered Marius when he landed there to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with some concern, and told the messenger, *go and tell your master that you have seen the exiled Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage. Plut in Mar.*——A Roman preceptor who was seized and carried away by pirates, &c.——One of the officers of Lucullus.

SEXTIUS, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul. ——A seditious tribune in the first ages of the republic.——The first plebeian consul. ——A dictator.——One of the sons of Tarquin. *Vid.* Tarquinius.

SEXTUS, a son of Pompey the great. *Vid.* Pompeius.——A Stoic philosopher, born at Cheronæa in Bœotia. Some suppose that he was Plutarch's nephew. He was preceptor to M. Aurelius, and L. Verus.——A governor of Syria.——A philosopher in the age of Antoninus. He was one of the followers of the doctrines of Pyrrho. Some of his works are still extant.

SEUENI, a people near the Suevi.

SEUERIUS, a satrap of Arachosia, in the age of Alexander, &c.

SIBYLLÆ, certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. Their number is unknown. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten, an opinion which is universally adopted by the learned. These ten Sibyls generally resided in the following places, Persia, Libya, Delphi, Cumæ in Italy, Erythræa, Samos, Cumæ in Æolia, Marpessa on the Hellespont, Ancyra in Phrygia, and Tiburtis. The most celebrated of the Sibyls is that of Cumæ in Italy, whom some have called by the different names of Amalthæa, Demophile, Herophile, Daphne, Manto, Phemonoe, and Deiphobe. It is said that Apollo became enamoured of her, and that to make her sensible of his passion, he offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but unfortunately forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigor, and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The god granted her request, but she refused to gratify the passion of her lover, though he offered her perpetual youth and beauty. Some time after she became old and decrepit, her form decayed, melancholy paleness and haggard looks succeeded to bloom and cheerfulness. She had already lived about 700 years when Æneas came to Italy, and as some have imagined, she had three centuries more to live before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand which she had in her hand. She gave Æneas instructions how to find his father in the infernal regions, and even conducted him to the entrance of hell. It was usual in the Sibyl to write her prophecies on leaves which she placed at the entrance of her cave, and it required particular care in sibyls consulted her to take up these leaves before they were dispersed by the winds, as the meaning then became incomprehensible. According to the most authentic historians of the Roman republic, one of the Sibyls came to the palace of Tarquin the second, with nine volumes which she offered to sell for a very high price. The monarch disregarded her, and she immediately disappeared, and soon after when she had burned three of the volumes. She asked the same price for the remaining six books, and when Tarquin refused to buy them, she burned three, and still persisted in demanding the same sum of money for the three that remained. This extraordinary behaviour of Tarquin, he bought the books, and the Sibyl instantly vanished, and never appeared to the world. These books were preserved with great care by the Romans, and called the *Sibylline verses*. A college of priests was appointed to have the care of them, and such reverence did the Romans entertain for these prophecies, that they were consulted with the most solemnity, and only when the state was to be in danger. When the city was burnt in the troubles of Sylla, the Sibyline verses which were deposited there were consumed in the conflagration, and to the tribunes which the republic seemed to be threatened, commissioners were immediately sent to different parts of Greece to collect whatever verses could be found of the inspired writings of the Sibyls. The collection of these Sibylline verses which were made after the conflagration of the capitol are unknown. There are now many Sibyline verses extant, but they are generally reckoned spurious, and it is evident they were composed in the second century by some of the followers of Christ, who wished to convince the Romans of their error, by assisting the cause of Christ with the arms of pious artifice.

Sibyl seems to be derived from the Doric for διος βουλη and βουλη. *Plut. in Phædr.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 12. *Pausan.* 10, c. 12, &c.—*Virgil.* 4.—*Ovid.* 14, v. 129. & 140.—*Propert.* 4, el. 1, v. 364.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 565.—*Ovid.* 14.—*Pliny.* 4, c. 1.—*Strabo.*—*Cicero Div.* 1, c. 1, l. 8, c. 15, &c.

SICA, a man who fled from proscription to Cicero in his Italian villa.

SICAMBRI or SYGAMBRI, a people of Germany, conquered by the Romans. They revolted under Augustus, and rebelled against them, but did not succeed. Drusus conquered them, and they were carried away from their country to inhabit some of the maritime provinces of Gaul. *Dion.* 54.—*Pausan.* 1 *Cl.* 2, v. 36. *Ovid.* 14, v. 4, *Trist.* 2, v. 96.

SICANI, a people of Spain, who came into Italy, and settled in it, afterwards called Sicilia, which was called Sicania. They inhabited the

od of mount Ætna, where they ne cities and villages. Some reckhem the next inhabitants of the after the Cyclops. They were as driven from their antient possef the Siculi, and retired into the parts of the island. *Dionys. Hal.* 1. *Met.* 5 & 13.—*Virg. Ecl.* 10.—

NIA, an antient name of Italy, received from the Sicani, or from their king, or from Sicanus, a small Spain, in the territory where they some suppose. *Vid.* Sicani.

LIS, (SICĔLĬDES, plur.) an epithet to the inhabitants of Sicily. The are called *Sicelides* by Virgil, because itus was a native of Sicily, whom in poet, as writer of Bucolic poetry, ed to imitate.

TÆUS, called also Sicharbas and Aherbas a priest of the temple of Hercules Phœnicia. His father's name was nes. He married Elissa the daughter us, and sister of king Pygmalion, known by the name of Dido. He extremely rich, that his brother-in-ordered him to obtain his possessions. murder Pygmalion concealed from er Dido, and he amused her by tell- that her husband was gone upon an of importance, and that he would turn This would have perhaps suc- had not the shades of Sichæus ap- to Dido, and related to her the cruel- ygmalion, and advised her to fly from after she had previously secured some es which, as he mentioned were con- in an obscure and unknown place. ding to Justin, Acerbas was the uncle o. *Virg. Æn.* 1. v. 347, &c.—*Patere.* —*Justin.* 18, c. 4.

LIA, the largest and most celebrated and in the Mediterranean sea, at the of Italy. It was antiently called Trinacria, and Triquetra. It is of gular form, and has three celebrated ontories, one looking towards Africa, Lilybæum; Pachynum looking to- Greece; and Pelorum towards Italy. about 600 miles in circumference. is celebrated for its fertility, so much was called one of the granaries of and Pliny says that it rewards the ndman an hundred fold. Its most s cities were Syracuse, Messana Leon- Lilybæum, Agrigentum, Gela, Dre- n, Eryx, &c. The highest and most ated mountain in the island is Ætna. frequent eruptions are dangerous ften fatal to the country and its inha- s, from which circumstance the anti- ents supposed that the forges of Vulcan and the Cyclops were placed there. The poets feign that the Cyclops were the original inhabitants of this island, and that after them it came in the possession of the Sicani, a people of Spain, and at last of the Siculi, a nation of Italy. [*Vid Siculi.*] The plains of Enna are well known for their excellent honey. According to Diodorus the hounds lost their scent in hunting on account of the many odoriferous plants that grow every where. Ceres and Proserpine were the chief deities of the place, and it was there, according to poetical tradition, that the latter was carried away by Pluto. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies there, and at last the Carthaginians became masters of the whole island, till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans in the Punic wars. Some authors suppose that Sicily was originally joined to the continent, and that it was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the streights of the Charybdis were formed. The inhabitants of Sicily were so fond of luxury that *Siculæ mensæ* became proverbial. *Homer. Od* 9, &c —*Justin.* 4, c. 1, &c —*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 414, &c.—*Ital.* 14, v. 11, &c.—*Plin.* 3, c. 8, &c.——The island of Naxos in the Ægean, was called little Sicily, on an account of its fruitfulness.

SICINIUS DENTĀTUS, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valor and the honors he obtained in the field of battle during the period of 40 years, in which he was engaged in the Roman armies. He was present in 121 battles, he obtained 14 civic crowns, 9 mural crowns, 8 crowns of gold, 83 golden collars, 60 bracelets, 18 lances, 23 horses with all their ornaments, and all as the reward of his uncommon services. He could show the scars of 45 wounds, which he had received all in the breast, particularly in opposing the Sabines when they took the capitol. The popularity of Sicinius became odious to Appius Claudius, who wished to make himself absolute at Rome, and therefore to remove him from the capitol, he sent him to the army, by which soon after his arrival he was attacked and murdered. Of 100 men who were ordered to fall upon him, Sicinius killed 15 and wounded 30. and according to Dionysius, the surviving number had recourse to artifice to overpower him, by killing him with a shower of stones and darts thrown at a distance, about 405 years before the Christian era. For this uncommon courage Sicinius has been called the Roman Achilles. *Val. Max.* 3. c. 2.—*Dionys.* 8.——Vellutus, one of the first tribunes in Rome. He raised cabals against Coriola-

Coriolanus, and was one of his accusers. *Plut. in Cor.*——Sabinus, a Roman General who defeated the Volsci.

Sicinus, a man privately sent by Themistocles to deceive Xerxes, and to advise him to attack the combined forces of the Greeks. He had been preceptor to Themistocles. *Plut.*——An island, &c.

Sicŏrus, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, rising in the Pyrenæan mountains. It was near this river that J. Cæsar conquered the partizans and sons of Pompey. *Lucan.* 4, v. 14, 130, &c.

Sicŭli, a people of Italy. They were driven from their possessions by the Opici, and fled into Sicania or Sicily, where they settled in the territories which the Sicani inhabited. They soon extended their borders, and after they had conquered their neighbours, the Sicani, they gave their name to the island. This as some suppose happened about 300 years before Greek colonies settled in the island, or about 1059 years before the Christian era. *Diod.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Strab.*

Sicyon, a town of Peloponnesus, the capital of Sicyonia. It is celebrated as being the most antient kingdom of Greece, which existed for the space of 960 years under a succession of 26 different monarchs, of which Ægialeus was the first. Agamemnon made himself master of it, and afterwards it fell into the hands of the Heraclidæ. It became very powerful in the time of the Achæan league, under Aratus. The inhabitants of Sicyon are mentioned by some authors as effeminate, and fond of luxury. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Paus.* 2 c. 1, &c.—*Cic. de Orat.* 1. c. 53.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 519.

Sicyonia, a province of Peloponnesus, on the bay of Corinth, of which Sicyon was the capital. It is the most eminent kingdom of Greece, and in its flourishing situation not only its dependent states, but also the whole Peloponnesus were called Sicyonia. The territory is said to abound with corn, wine and olives, and also with iron mines. It produced many celebrated men, particularly artists. *Vid.* Sicyon.

Side, the wife of Orion, thrown into hell by Jupiter. *Apollod.*——A daughter of Belus.——A daughter of Danaus.——A town of Pamphylia.

Sidēro, the stepmother of Tyro, killed by Pelias.

Sidicīnum, a town of Campania, called also Teanum. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 727.

Sidon, an antient city of Phœnicia, the capital of the country. It is situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, at the distance of about 50 miles from Damascus, from Tyre. It had a celebrated The people of Sidon are well k their industry, their skill in comm fairs, and sea voyages. They how the character of being very dishon women were peculiarly happy in embroidery. The invention of linen is attributed to them. T Sidon was taken by Ochus, king and reduced to ashes, but it was rebuilt by its antient inhabitants. 3, v. 217, l. 10, v. 141.—*Diod.* 16 11, c. 10.—*Plin.* 36, c. 26.—H 15. v. 411.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.

Sidoniorum insulæ, islan Persian gulf.

Sidonius Apollinaris, a writer born A. D. 430. He di 58th year of his age. There a ing of his compositions some k different poems.

Siga, a town of Numidia.

Sigæum, or Sigēum, a town on a promontory of the same na Scamander fell into the sea near i les was buried there. It was ne that the greatest part of the ba the Greeks and Trojans were Homer mentions. *Virg. Æn.* 8, 7, v. 294.—*Ovid. Met.* 12, v. 71.- v. 962.—*Mela.* 1, c. 18.—*Strab.* 1, *Cret.* 5, c. 12.

Signia, an antient town o whose inhabitants were called S wine of Signia was used by the medicinal purposes. *Martial.* 1

Sigovessus, a prince among in the reign of Tarquin.

Sigyni, Sigunæ, or Sigyn tion of European Scythia, beyo nube. *Herodot.* 5, c. 9.

Sila, or Syla, a large w country of the Brutii near the abounding with much pitch. *Virg. Æn.* 12, v. 715.

Silāna Julia, a woman at of Nero, remarkable for her lic and impurities. She had marri us, by whom she had been dive

Silānus, a son of T. Manli tus, accused of extortion in the m of the province of Macedonia. himself desired to hear the com against his son, and after he had days in examining the charges cedonians, he pronounced on th his son guilty of extortion, and to be called a citizen of Rome. banished him from his presenc struck was the son at the severit ther, that he hanged himself on

ight. *Liv.* 54.—*Cic. de Finib.*—*Val.* 5, c. 8.——C. Junius, a consul under Tiberius, accused of extortion, and banished to the island of Cytheræa. *Tacit.*—Marcus, a lieutenant of Cæsar's armies in Gaul.——The father in law of Caligula.——A propretor in Spain, who routed the Carthaginian forces there, while Annibal was in Italy.——Turpilius, a lieutenant of Metellus against Jugurtha. He was accused by Marius, though totally innocent, and condemned by the malice of his judges.——Torquatus, a man put to death by Octavia.——Lucius, a man betrothed to Octavia, the daughter of Claudius. Nero took Octavia away from him and on the day of her nuptials, Silanus killed himself.—An officer in the army of the 10,000 Greeks, at their return from Cunaxa.

SILARUS, a river of Picenum, rising in the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Tyrrhene sea. Its waters, as it is noted, purified all leaves that fell into it. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. G.* 3. 146.—*Plin.* 2. c. 103.

SILENUS, a demi god, who became the foster and the preceptor and attendant of the god Bacchus. He was, as some suppose, the son of Pan, or according to others of Mercury, or of Terra. Malea in Lesbos was the place of his birth. After death he received divine honors, and had a temple in Elis. Silenus is generally represented as a fat and jolly old man, riding on an ass, crowned with flowers, and always intoxicated. He was once found by some peasants in Phrygia, after he had lost his way and could not follow Bacchus, and he was carried to king Midas, who received him with great attention. He detained him five days, and afterwards restored him to Bacchus, for which he was rewarded with the power of turning into gold whatever he touched. Some authors assert, that Silenus was a philosopher, who accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition, and afforded him by the soundness of his counsels. From this circumstance therefore, he is often introduced speaking with all the gravity of a philosopher concerning the formation of the world, and the nature of things. The Fauns in general, and the Satyrs are often called Sileni. *Pausf.* 3, c. 25.—*Philostrat.*—*Ovid. Met.* 4.—*Hygin. fab.* 191.—*Diod.* 3.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 48.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, 8.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 13.——A Carthaginian historian who wrote an account of the affairs of his country, in the Greek language.——An historian who wrote an account of Sicily.

SILICENSE, a river of Spain.

C. SILIUS ITALICUS, a Latin poet in the age of Nero. He was originally at the bar, where he for some time distinguished himself, till he retired from Rome more particularly to consecrate his time to study. He was consul the year that Nero was murdered. Pliny has observed, that when Trajan was invested with the imperial purple, Silius refused to come to Rome, and congratulate him like the rest of his fellow citizens, a neglect which was never resented by the emperor, or unfortunately mentioned by the poet. Silius was in possession of a house, where Cicero had lived, and another in which was the tomb of Virgil, and it has been justly remarked, that he looked upon no temple with greater reverence than upon the sepulcre of the immortal poet, whose steps he followed, but whose fame he could not equal. The birth day of Virgil was yearly celebrated with unusual pomp and solemnity by Silius, and for the partiality, not only to the memory, but to the compositions of the Mantuan poet, he has been called the ape of Virgil. Silius starved himself when laboring under an incurable tumour which his physicians were unable to remove, in the beginning of Trajan's reign, about the 75th year of his age. There remains a poem of Italicus, on the second Punic war, greatly commended by Martial. The moderns have not been so favorable in their opinions concerning its merit. The poetry is weak and inelegant, yet the author deserves to be commended for his purity, the authenticity of his narrations, and his interesting descriptions. He has every where imitated Virgil, but with little success. Silius was a great collector of antiquities. His son was honored with the consulship during his life time. *Mart.* 11, ep. 49. &c.——Caius, a man of consular dignity, greatly loved by Messalina for his comely appearance, and elegant address, Messalina obliged him to divorce his wife that she might enjoy his company without interruption. Silius was forced to comply, though with great reluctance, and he was at last put to death for the adulteries which the empress obliged him to commit. *Tacit.*—*Suet.*—*Dio.*——A tribune in Cæsar's legions in Gaul.

SILPHIUM, a part of Libya.

SILVANUS, a rural deity, son of an Italian shepherd by a goat. From this circumstance he is generally represented as half a man and half a goat. According to Virgil, he was son of Picus, or as others report of Mars, or according to Plutarch of Valeria Tuscolanaria, a young woman who introduced herself into her father's bed, and became pregnant by him. The worship of Silvanus was established only in Italy,

ible to their return, and that lot had fallen upon him, at the of Ulysses, he had fled away from , not to be cruelly immolated. : assertions were immediately the Trojans, and Sinon advised ring into his city the wooden ch the Greeks had left behind to consecrate it to Minerva. His s followed, and Sinon in the omplete his perfidy, opened the horse, from which issued a num- ed Greeks, who surprized the nd pillaged their city. *Dares. mer. od.* 8, v. 492, l. 11. v. 521. . 2, v. 79, &c. — *Paus.* 10, c. *yrm.* 12. &c.

a daughter of the Asopus by She was beloved by Apollo who away to the borders of the Eux- Asia Minor, where she gave son called Syrus. *Diod.* 4 —— town of Asia Minor in Pontus, a colony of Milesians. It was lependent state, till Pharnaces, ntus, seized it about the year of . It was the capital of Pontus, thridates. Diogenes, the cynic r was born there. It received om Sinope, whom Apollo car- *Ovid. Pont.* 1, *el.* 3, v. 67.—*Strab.* —*Diod.* 4.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—— al name of Sinuessa.

x, a governor of Gaul, &c.

a nation of Thracians, who in- emnos, when Vulcan fell there en. *Homer. Il.* 1, v. 593.

SA, a town of Campania, origi- d Sinope. It was celebrated for ths and mineral waters, which ole of insanity, and rendered olific. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 715.— 4. *Strab.* 5.—*Lit.* 22, c. 13.— 42, l. 11, *ep.* 8.

s, one of the Cyclades, situate at f Paros. It is twenty miles in nce according to Pliny, or ac- modern travellers 40. Siphnos excellent harbours. The inha- re very depraved, so that their ess became proverbial. The luced great plenty of delicious ere were also there some gold which Apollo demanded the When the inhabitants refused to offer part of their gold to the phi, the island was inundated, nes disappeared. The air is so , that many of the natives live to 1 year. *Paus.* 10, c. 11. — *Mela. trab* 10.

M, SIPUS, or SEPUS, a maritime town of Apulia in Italy, founded by Diomedes, after his return from the Trojan war. *Strab.* 6.—*Lucan.* 5. v. 377.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

SIPYLUM and SIPYLUS, a town of Lydia, with a mountain of the same name near the Meander, formerly called Ceraunius. The town was destroyed by an earthquake with 12 others in the neighbourhood, in the reign of Tiberius. *Strab.* 1. & 12.— *Paus.* 1, c. 20.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Homer. Il.* 24.—*Hygin. fab.* 9.—*Tacit. Ann.* 2, c. 47.

SIRENES, sea nymphs who charmed so much with their melodious voice, that all forgot their employments to listen with more attention, and at last died for want of food. They were daughters of the Achelous, by the Muse Calliope, or according to others Melpomene or Terpsichore. They were three in number, Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucosia, and usually lived in a small island near the cape Pelorus in Sicily. Some authors suppose that they were monsters, and had the body of a woman above the waist, and the rest of the body like that of a bird, or rather that the whole body was covered with feathers, and had the shape of a bird, except the head, which was that of a beautiful female. This monstrous form they had received from Ceres, who wished to punish them, because they had not assisted her daughter when carried away by Pluto. But according to Ovid, they were so disconsolate at the rape of Proserpine, that they prayed the gods to give them wings that they might seek her in the sea as well as by land. The Sirens were informed by the oracle, that as soon as any person passed by them without suffering themselves to be charmed by their songs, they should perish, and their melody had prevailed in calling the attention of all passengers, till Ulysses, informed of the power of their voice by Circe, stopped the ears of his companions with wax, and ordered himself to be tied to the mast of his ship, and no attention to be paid to his commands, should he wish to stay and listen to the song. This was a salutary precaution, Ulysses made signs for his companions to stop, but they were disregarded, and the fatal coast was passed with safety. Upon this artifice of Ulysses, the Sirens were so disappointed, that they threw themselves into the sea and perished. Some authors say, that the Sirens challenged the Muses to a trial of skill in singing, and that the latter proved victorious, and plucked the feathers from the wings of their adversaries, with which they made themselves crowns. The place where the Sirens destroyed themselves was afterwards

Siris, a town of Magna Græcia, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. There was a battle fought near it between Pyrrhus and the Romans. *Dionyſ. Periег.* v. 221.——A town of Pæonia in Thrace.

Sirius, the dog-ſtar, whoſe appearance, as the antients ſuppoſed, always cauſed great heat on the earth.

Sirmium, a town of Pannonia, very celebrated during the reign of the Roman emperors.

Sisamnes, a judge ſlead alive for his partiality by order of Cambyſes. His ſkin was nailed on the bench of the other judges to incite them to act with candor and impartiality. *Herodot.* 5. c. 25.

Sisapho, a Corinthian who murdered his brother, b cauſe he had put his children to death. *Ovid in Ib.*

Sisenes, a Perſian deſerter who conſpired againſt Alexander, &c.

L. **Sisenna**, an antient hiſtorian among the Romans. He wrote an account of the republic, of which Cicero ſpeaks with great warmth. Some fragments of his compoſitions are quoted by different authors. *Ovid Triſt.* 2, v. 443.—*Cic. in Brut.* 64 & 67 — *Paterc.* 2, c. 9.

Sisigambis or **Sisygambis**, the mother of Darius the laſt king of Perſia. She was taken priſoner by Alexander the great at the battle of Iſſus with the reſt of the royal family. The conqueror treated her with uncommon tenderneſs and attention; he ſaluted her as his own mother, and what he had ſternly denied to the petitions of his favorites and miniſters, he often granted

ed Tyro the daugh
cauſe he had been t
children by his bro
avenge the injuries
fr m the malevolence
however, as Hygin
two ſons whom the
It is reported that
Autolycus, who ſto
flocks, marked his b
when they had been
dishoneſty of his frie
aſtoniſhed the thief
numer us flocks tho
mark he knew to be
of Siſyphus was ſo
who had now found
himſelf, that he pe
the company of hi
whom a few days af
to Laertes of Ithaca.
Syphus was condem
the top of a hill a
no ſooner reached th
ſiaca into the plain w
dered his puniſhmen
this rigorous ſentence
Some attribute it t
da ions in the neig
his cruelty in laying
whom he had plunde
to expire in the m
Others, to the inf
in chaining death in
ing her to Mars, at
of hell, went to de
ment. Others ſup
flicted this puniſhm

ats, and when he was at last
o hell by Mars, Plato, to pu-
of fidelity and honor, con-
roll a huge stone to the top

The institution of the Py-
attributed by some to Sisy-
of the blood of Sisyphus was
aceful among the antients.
. 592.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 616
l. v. 450. *Eid.* 4, v. 175. *Ov.*
ef. 7, *Ars.*—*Hygin.* fab. 60.—
14, v. 20.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 4.
one of Alexander's generals
or his cruelty and avarice in
nt of his province. *Curt.*

s, certain nymphs of a foun-
a. *Pauf.* 1, c. 42.
king of Thrace.——An island
.
, a country of Thrace be-
Hæmus and the Danube. Si-
en applied to all Thrace. It
ame from king Sithon. *Horat.*
9.—*Ovid Met.* 6, v. 588. l. 7,
v. 571.—*Herodot.* 7, c. 122.
Roman who assisted Cæsar in
great success. He was re-
a province of Numidia.
a river of Laconia rising in
tus. *Pauf.* 3, c. 24.
a son of Cyrus, put to death by
brother Cambyses, about 524
the Christian era. As his ex-
not public, and as it was only
ge of the officers of the mo-
f the Magi of Persia, who was
d Smerdis, and who greatly
ne deceased prince, declared
s, at the death of Cambyses.
ion would not perhaps have been
not he taken too many cautions
. After he had reigned for six
h universal approbation, seven
f Persia conspired to dethrone
ien this had been executed with
chose one of their number to
usurper's place. This was Da-
n of Hystaspes. *Herodot.* 3, c.
1, c. 9
, a beautiful shepherdess who
amoured of Crocus. She was
to a flower, as also her lover.
v. 283.
a statuary of Ægina in the age
. *Pauf.* 7.
RINES, a native of Sybaris, fa-
s luxury. *Ælian V. H.* 9 & 12.
ZUS, one of the surnames of
Phrygia, where the inhabitants
a temple, because he had de-
number of rats that infested the
country. These rats were called σμινθαι, in the language of Phrygia, whence the surname. *Strab.* 13.—*Ovid Met* 12, v. 585.

SMYRNA, a celebrated sea port town of Ionia in Asia Minor, built, as some suppose, by Tantalus, or according to others, by the Æolians. It has been subject to many revolutions. It was severally in the possession of the Æolians, Ionians, Lydians, and Macedonians. Alexander, or according to Strabo, Lysimachus rebuilt it 400 years after it had been destroyed by the Lydians. It was one of the richest and most powerful cities of Asia, and became one of the 12 cities of the Ionian confederacy. The inhabitants were given much to luxury and indolence; but they were universally esteemed for their valor and intrepidity when called to action. Marcus Aurelius repaired it after it had been destroyed by an earthquake, about the 180th year of the Christian era. Smyrna still continues to be a very commercial town. The river Meles flows near its walls. The inhabitants of Smyrna believed that Homer was born among them, and to confirm this opinion they showed a place which bore the poet's name, and they had a brass coin in circulation which was called Homerium. Some suppose that it was called Smyrna from an Amazon of the same name who took possession of it. *Herodot.* 1, c. 16, *etc.*—*Strab.* 12 & 14.—*Ital.* 8, v. 595.—*Pauf.* 5, c. 8.—*Mela.* 1, c. 17.——A daughter of Thias, mother of Adonis.——An Amazon.——The name of a poem which Cinna, a Latin poet, composed in nine years, and which was worthy of admiration according to Catullus.

SOANA, a river of Albania.

SOANDA, a town of Armenia.

SOANES, a people of Colchis, near Caucasus, in whose territories the rivers abound with golden sands, which the inhabitants gather in wool skins, whence perhaps arose the fable of the golden fleece. *Strab.* 11.

SOCRATES, the most celebrated philosopher of all antiquity, was born at Athens, about 469 years before Christ. His father Sophroniscus was a statuary, and his mother Phenarete was by profession a midwife. For some time he followed the occupation of his father, and some have mentioned the statues of the Graces, admired for their simplicity and elegance, as the work of his own hands. He was called away from this meaner employment, of which however he never blushed, by Crito, who admired his genius, and courted his friendship. Philosophy soon became the study of Socrates, and under Archelaus and Anaxagoras he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue which succeeding ages have

riority over the reſt of the world, not only in the polite arts, but in the more laborious exercifes, which their writings celebrated. The philofophy of Socrates forms an interesting epoch in the hiſtory of the human mind. The ſon of Sophroniſcus derided the more abſtruſe enquiries and metaphyſical researches of his predeceſſors, and by first introducing moral philoſophy, he induced mankind to conſider themſelves, their passions, their opinions, their duties, and faculties. From this it was the founder of the Socratic ſchool phy down from heaven, upon his attendance upon religi- tes was himſelf an exam- divine origin of dreams ly declared that he mon or inviſible whoſe frequent from the com- of miſconduct. This ver, according to ſome e than a ſound judgment ud nce and long experience, ned him at the approach of dan- d from a general ſpeculation of kind could foreſee what ſucceſs would attend an enterprize, or what calamities would follow an ill managed adminiſtration. As a ſupporter of the immortality of the ſoul, he allowed the perfection of a ſupreme knowledge, from which he deduced the government of the univerſe. From the reſources of experience as well as nature and obſervation, he perceived the indiſcriminate diſpenſation of good and evil to mankind by the hand of heaven; and he was convinced that nothing but the moſt inconſiderate would incur the diſpleaſure of their creator to avoid poverty or ſickneſs or gratify a ſenſual appetite, which muſt at the end harraſs their ſoul with remorſe and the conſciouſneſs of guilt. From this natural view of things he perceived the relation of one nation with another, and how much the tranquillity of civil ſociety depended upon the proper diſcharge of theſe reſpective duties. The actions of men furniſhed materials alſo for his diſcourſe, to inſtruct them was his aim, and to render them happy was the ultimate object of his daily leſſons. From principles like theſe, which were inforced by the unparalleled example of an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a warlike ſoldier, and a patriotic citizen in Socrates, ſoon after the celebrated ſects of the Platoniſts, the Peripatetics Academics, Cyrenaics, Stoics, &c. aroſe. Socrates never wrote for the public eye, yet many ſupport that the tragedies of his pupil Euripides were partly

com-

[illegible] or the most sudden calamities after. If he was poor, it was from choice, and not the effects of vanity, or the wish of appearing singular. He bore injuries with patience, and the insults of malice or resentment he not only treated with contempt, but even received with a mind that expressed some concern, and felt compassion for the depravity of human nature. So singular and so venerable a character was admired by the most enlightened of the Athenians. Socrates was attended by a number of illustrious pupils, whom he instructed by his exemplary life, as well as by his doctrines. He had no particular place where to deliver his lectures, but as the good of his countrymen, and the reformation of their corrupted morals, and not the aggregation of riches was the object of his study, he was present every where, and drew the attention of his auditors either in the groves of Academus, the Lyceum, or on the banks of the Ilyssus. He spoke with freedom on every subject, religious as well as civil, and had the courage to condemn the violence of his countrymen, and to withstand the torrent of resentment, by which the Athenian generals were capitally punished for not burying the dead at the battle of Arginusæ. This independence of spirit, and that visible superiority of mind and genius over the rest of his countrymen, created many enemies to Socrates, but as his character was irreproachable, and his doctrines pure, and void of all obscurity, the voice of malevolence was silent. Yet Aristophanes soon undertook, at the instigation of Melitus, in his comedy of the clouds, to ridicule the venerable character of Socrates on the stage, and when once the way was open to calum-

[illegible]
fence which distin[illegible]
philosopher perhap[illegible]
fall by the firmnes[illegible]
uncomplying integr[illegible]
most celebrated ora[illegible]
posed an oration in [illegible]
tifs, which he offe[illegible]
pronounced as his d[illegible]
of his judges, but S[illegible]
observed that a ph[illegible]
conspicuous for mag[illegible]
of soul. In his a[illegible]
great animation, an[illegible]
others boasted that [illegible]
with every thing, he [illegible]
The whole discourse [illegible]
and noble grandeu[illegible]
guage of offended in[illegible]
said that what he [illegible]
for the service of th[illegible]
with to make his [illegible]
and it was a duty w[illegible]
the special command[illegible]
thority said he emph[illegible]
I regard more than [illegible]
from a man who w[illegible]
crime, astonished an[illegible]
Socrates was conde[illegible]
majority of three voi[illegible]
demanded, accordin[illegible]
Athenian laws: to pa[illegible]
and to mention the [illegible]
philosopher said. *Fo*[illegible]
Athenian youth justice[illegible]
render the rest of my[illegible]
let me be maintained [illegible]
remaining years of my [illegible]
honor. O Athenians, ad[illegible]
victors of the Olympic [illegible]
countrymen more hap[illegible]
have made you fair [illegible]

l'care his defenceless children, turned to the prison, he ex- *to die; you to live, but which is unity alone can know* The so- ation of the D lian festivals prevented his execution for 30 ring that time he was confined and loaded with irons. His particularly his disciples, were attendants, he discoursed with different subjects with all his lness and serenity. He re- for their sorrow, and when was uncommonly grieved be- to suffer tho' innocent, the eplied, *would you then have me* With this composure did he days, he continued to be a l the moment of his death, d his pupils on questions of nportance, he told them his upport of the immortality of d reprobated with acrimony custom of suicide. He dissre- intercession of his friends, and in his power to make his p ison he refused it, and asked pleasantry, where he could *where*, says he to Crito, who e gaoler, and made his escape *shall I fly to avoid this irrecova- l on all mankind?* When the the poison was come, the resented him the cup with rs. Socrates received it with d after he had made a liba- ds, he drank it with an un- enance, and a few moments ed. Such was the end of a e uninfluenced answer of the hi had pronounced the wisest Socrates died about 400 years in the 70th year of his age. oner buried than the Athenia- of their cruelty, his accusers lly despised and shunned, one , some were banished, and eir own hands put an end to h their severity to the best ans had rendered insupport- tions, sayings and opinions of been faithfully recorded by nst celebrated of his pupils, d Plato, and every thing to the life and circumstances philosopher are now minutely his poverty, his innocence, ple, the Greeks were particu- for their greatness and splen- learning which was univer- ated by his pupils, gave the a consciousness of their supe- riority over the rest of the world, not only in the polite arts, but in the more laborious exercises, which their writings celebrated.

The philosophy of Socrates forms an interesting epoch in the history of the human mind. The son of Sophronisceus derided the more abstrase enquiries and metaphysical researches of his predecessors, and by first introducing moral philosophy, he induced mankind to consider themselves, their passions, their opinions, their duties, actions and faculties. From this it was said, that the founder of the Socratic school drew philosophy down from heaven, upon the earth. In his attendance upon religious worship Socrates was himself an example; he believed the divine origin of dreams and omens, and publicly declared that he was accompanied by a dæmon or invisible conductor [*Vid Dæmon*] whose frequent interposition stopped him from the commission of evil, or guilt of misconduct. This familiar spirit however, according to some was nothing more than a sound judgment assisted by prudence and long experience, which warned him at the approach of danger, and from a general speculation of mankind could foresee what success would attend an enterprize, or what calamities would follow an ill managed administration. As a supporter of the immortality of the soul, he allowed the perfection of a supreme knowledge, from which he deduced the government of the universe. From the resources of experience as well as nature and observation, he perceived the indiscriminate dispensation of good and evil to mankind by the hand of heaven, and he was convinced that nothing but the most inconsiderate would incur the displeasure of their creator to avoid poverty or sickness or gratify a sensual appetite, which must at the end harrass their soul with remorse and the consciousness of guilt. From this natural view of things he perceived the relation of one nation with another, and how much the tranquility of civil society depended upon the proper discharge of their respective duties. The actions of men furnished materials also for his discourse, to instruct them was his aim, and to render them happy was the ultimate object of his daily lessons. From principles like these, which were inforced by the unparalleled example of an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a warlike soldier, and a patriotic citizen in Socrates, soon after the celebrated sects of the Platonists, the Peripatetics Academics. Cyrenaics, Stoics, &c. arose. Socrates never wrote for the public eye, yet many support that the tragedies of his pupil Euripides were partly com-

in prison. *Laert.*—*Xenoph.*—*Plato.*—*Pauf.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut. de op. Phil. &c.*—*Cic. Tuſ.* 1, c. 41, *&c.*—*Val. Max.* 3, c. 4.——A leader of the Achæans, at the battle of Cunaxa. He was ſeized and put to death by order of Artaxerxes.——A governor of Cilicia under Alexander the Great.——A painter.——A Rhodian in the age of Auguſtus. He wrote an account of the civil wars.——A ſcholiaſt born A. D. 380, at Conſtantinople. He wrote an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.——An iſland on the coaſt of Arabia.

Sœmias, (Julia) mother of the emperor Heliogabalus, was made preſident of a ſenate of women, which ſhe had elected to decide the quarrels and the affairs of the Roman matrons. She at laſt provoked the people by her debaucheries, extravagance, and cruelties, and was murdered with her ſon and family. She was a native of Apamea; her father's name was Julius Avitus, and her mother's, Mala. Her ſiſter Julia Mammæa married the emperor Septimius Severus.

Sogdiāna, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Scythia, eaſt by the Sacæ, ſouth by Bactriana, and weſt by Margiana. The people are called Sogdiani. The capital was called Marcanda. *Herodot.* 3, c. 93.—*Curt.* 7, c. 10.

Sogdiānus, a ſon of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who murdered his elder brother, king Xerxes, to make himſelf maſter of the Perſian throne. He was but ſeven months in poſſeſſion of the crown. His brother Ochus, who reigned under the name of Darius Nothus, conſpired againſt him, and ſuffocated him in a tower full of warm aſhes.

Sol (the ſun) was an object of veneration among the antients. It was particularly

dians. It was afterwar
poliſ from Pompey, wl
of pirates there. *Plin.*

Solœis, a promont
extremity of mount A
Sicily.

Solīnus, (C. Julius
the end of the firſt cen
book called Polyhiſtor,
tion of hiſtorical remar
annotations on the moſt
every country. He has
ape, becauſe he imitate
naturaliſt. His book is

Solon, one of the
Greece, was born at S
at Athens. His father'
rion, or Execheſtides,
ants of king Codrus, a
ſide he reckoned amo
celebrated Piſiſtratus.
voted part of his time t
political ſtudies, Solon
greateſt part of Greec
home he was diſtreſſed
which were kindled am
All fixed their eyes u
verer, and he was una
chon and ſovereign le
have become abſolute,
dangerous office of kin
the capacity of lawgive
a reform in every dep
plaints of the poorer c
all debts were remi t
permitted to ſeize the
if unable to make a r
ney. After he had m
regulations in the fr
Athenians by a ſole
would faithfully obſe

een his country in a flourishing state, ad seen his children lead a virtuous d who had himself fallen in defence country, was more entitled to hap- than the possessor of riches, and the of empires. After ten year's absence returned to Athens, but he had the ation to find the greatest part of his ions disregarded by the factious spi- his countrymen, and the usurpation istratus. Not to be longer a specta- the divisions that reigned in his y, he retired to Cyprus, where he t the court of king Philocyprus, in th year of his age, 559 years before ristian era. The salutary confes- es of the laws of Solon can be disco- in the length of time they were in in the republic of Athens. For above ars they flourished in full vigor, and ; who was himself a witness of their influence, passes the highest encom- s upon the legislator, whose superior m framed such a code of regulations. the intention of Solon to protect the citizens, and by dividing the whole of the Athenians into four classes, of which were permitted to discharge ost important offices and magistracies state, and the last to give their opinion assemblies, but not have a share in the tions and honors of their superiors, gislator gave the populace a privilege though at first small and inconside- soon rendered them masters of the re- , and of all the affairs of government. ade a reformation in the Areopagus, reased the authority of the members, ermitted them yearly to enquire how citizen maintained himself, and to such as lived in idleness and were ployed in some honorable and lu- profession. He also regulated the ncum, and fixed the number of its to 400. The sanguinary laws of were all cancelled, except that against er, and the punishment denounced every offender was proportioned to ime, but Solon made no law against ide or sacrilege. The former of these , he said, was too horrible to human , for a man to be guilty of it, and ter could never be committed, the history of Athens had never a single instance. Such as had died service of their country, were buried great pomp, and their family was ained at the public expence, but such squandered away their estates, such used to bear arms in defence of their ry, or paid no attention to the infir- and distress of their parents, were branded with infamy. The laws of mar- riage were newly regulated, it became an union of affection and tenderness, and no longer a mercenary contract. To speak with ill language against the dead as well as the living, was made a crime, and the legislator wished that the character of his fellow citizens should be freed from the aspersions of malevolence and envy. A person that had no children, was permitted to dispose of his estates as he pleased, and the females were not allowed to be extra- vagant in their dress or expences. To be guilty of adultery, was a capital crime, and the friend and associate of lewdness and de- bauchery, was never permitted to speak in public, for, as the philosopher observed, a man that has no shame, is not capable of being intrusted with the people. These celebrated laws were engraved on several tables, and that they might be the better known and more familiar to the Athenians, they were written in verse. The indigna- tion which Solon expressed on seeing the tragical representations of Thespis, is well known, and he sternly observed, that if falsehood and fiction were tolerated on the stage, they would soon find their way in the common occupations of men. Ac- cording to Plutarch, Solon was reconciled to Pisistratus, but this seems to be false, as the legislator refused to live in a country where the privileges of his fellow citizens were trampled upon by the usurpation of a tyrant. *Vid.* Lycurgus. *Plut. in Sol.*—*Herodot.* 1, c. 29—*Diog.* 1—*Pauf.* 1, c. 40.—*Cic.*

SOLONIUM, a town of Latium on the borders of Etruria. *Plut. in Mar.*

SOLUS, a maritime town of Sicily. *Strab.* 14.

SOLYMA, and SOLYMI, a town of Ly- cia. The inhabitants called Solymi were anciently called Milyades, and afterwards Termili and Lycians. Sarpedon settled among them. *Strab* 14.—*Homer. Il.* 6.—*Plin.* 5, c. 27, & 29.

SOMNUS, son of Erebus and Nox, was one of the internal deities, and presided over sleep. His palace according to some mythologists, is a dark cave, where the sun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of poppies and somniferous herbs. The god himself is represented as asleep on a bed of feathers with black curtains. The dreams stand by him, and Morpheus as his principal minister watches to prevent the noise from awaking him. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Homer. Il.* 14.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 893.—*Ovid. Met.* 11.

SONCHIS, an Egyptian priest in the age of Solon. It was he who told that cele- brated

SOPHAX, a son of Hercules who founded the kingdom of Tingis, in Mauritania. *Strab.* 3.

SOPHENE, a country of Armenia, on the borders of Mesopotamia. *Lucan.* 2, v. 593.

SOPHOCLES, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, educated in the school of Æschylus. He distinguished himself not only as a poet, but also as a statesman. He commanded the Athenian armies, and in many battles, he shared the supreme command with Pericles, and exercised the office of archon with credit and honor. The first appearance of Sophocles as a poet, reflects great honor on his abilities. The Athenians had taken the island of Scyros, and to celebrate that memorable event, a yearly contest for tragedy was instituted. Sophocles on this occasion obtained the prize over many competitors, in the number of whom was Æschylus, his friend and his master. This success contributed to encourage the poet, he wrote for the stage with applause, and obtained the poetical prize at different times. Sophocles was the rival of Euripides for public praise, they divided the applause of the populace, and while the former surpassed in the sublime and majestic, the other was not inferior in the tender and pathetic. The Athenians were pleased with their contention, and as the theatre was at that time an object of importance and magnitude, and deemed an essential and most magnificent part of the religious worship, each had his admirers and adherents, yet the two poets were famous for their friendship and intimacy. Of 120 tragedies which Sophocles composed, only Athens. *Cic. in Cat.* 4 *Plut. in Cim. &c.*—*Quin* 1.—*Val. Max.* 8. c. 7, l c 53. *Athen.* 10, *&c.*

SOPHONISBA, a dau the Carthaginian, celebr She married Syphax a and when her husband w Romans, and Masinissa into the hands of the en came enamoured of he This behaviour displea Scipio, who at that t m of the armies of the rep baited the monarch fe him to part with Sophon ardious task for Masinis the Romans. He enter with tears in his eyes, he could not deliver he the jealousy of the R intended her as the strong love and affection for h the daughter of Asdr obeyed, and drank wit poison and severity, t which Masinissa sent to before Christ. *Liv.* 30 *de Jug.*—*Justin.*

SOPHRON, a comic son of Agatho les and compositions were so n that Plato is said to h rapture. *Val. Max.* 8, 10.

SOPHRONISCUS, the

SOPHRONIA, a Rom entics took by force house and married S

s. The priests of the god over burning coals without elves. There was as some ain on mount Soracte, whose at sun-rise, and instantly kilrds as drank there. *Strab.* 5. 3, l. 7, c. 2.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 9. , v. 785.—*Itid.* 5.

a man put to death by Nero. ——The father of Atilia, the ro.

ivorite of Sylla, and the comdebaucheries. *Plut.*

town of Spain.

LA, a woman at the court of shed, &c.

a grammarian of Laconia.

favorite of Ptolemy Philoised him to murder his brequeen his wife, called Arsi- l to a great age, and was on lled *Polychronos*. He was afitted to retire from the court, he rest of his days in peace , after he had disgraced the ster by the most abominable murder of many of the royal on of the same name, was ing Ptolemy Epiphanes.—— r of Britannicus the son of

a Greek who behaved with ien Xerxes invaded Greece.

s, a noble senator among the to death because he wished n to make peace with the

an Egyptian mathematician, Cæsar in regulating the Ro- *Suet.*—*Dio.*—*Plin.* 18, c. mander of the fleet of Eufriend of Demetrius Poliorrated bookfellers at Rome, Horace.

, a grammarian in the reign He published five books of n grammar still extant.——A strate.——A general of Philip, onia.

itious Syracusan, who raised Dion. When accused before saved himself by flight, and capital punishment.

us, a tyrant of Syracuse, in thocles. He invited Pyrrhus d afterwards revolted from at last removed by Hermo-

onsul who followed the inAntony.—— A governor of Syria.——A Roman of consular dignity, to whom Plutarch dedicated his lives.

SOSTHENES, a king of Macedonia, after Antipater. He reigned 11 years, and defeated the Gauls under Brennus He was killed in the battle A. U. C. 476. *Justin.* 24, c. 5.——A native of Cnidos, who wrote an history of Iberia. *Plut.*

SOSTRĂTUS, a friend of Hermolaus, put to death for conspiring against Alexander. *Curt.*——A grammarian in the age of Augustus. He was Strabo's preceptor. ——A statuary.——An architect of Cnidos, who built the white tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria. He inscribed his name upon it. *Vid.* Pharos.——A priest of Venus at Paphos among the favorites of Vespasian.——A favorite of Hercules. ——A Greek historian who wrote an account of Etruria.

SOTĂDES, an athlete.——A Greek poet of Thrace. He wrote verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy, for which he was thrown into the sea in a cage of lead. He was called Cinædus, not only because he was addicted to the abominable crime which the surname indicates, but because he wrote a poem in commendation of it. Some suppose, that instead of the word *Socraticos* in the 2d satyr, verse the 10th, of Juvenal, the word *Sotadicos* should be inserted as the poet Sotades, and not the philosopher Socrates deserved the appellation of Cinædus. Obscene verses were generally called *Sotadea carmina* from him. They could be turned and read different ways without losing their measure or sense, such as the following, which can be read backwards:

Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.
Si bene te tua laus tangat, sua laute tenebis.
Sole medere pede, ede, perede melos.

SOTER, a surname of the first Ptolemy. ——It was also common to other monarchs.

SOTERIA, days appointed for thanksgivings and the offering of sacrifices for deliverance from danger. One of these was observed at Sicyon, to commemorate the deliverance of that city from the hands of the Macedonians, by Aratus

SOTERICUS, a poet and historian in the age of Diocletian. He wrote a panegyric on that emperor, as also a life of Apollonius Thyanæus. His works were greatly esteemed. They are now lost, except some few fragments preserved by the scholiast of Lycophron.

SOTHIS, an Egyptian name of the constellation, called Sirius, which received divine honors in that country.

SOTIUS,

SPARTĂCUS, a king of Pontus.——Another, king of Bosporus.——A Thracian shepherd celebrated for his abilities and the victories he obtained over the Romans. Being one of the gladiators who were kept at Capua in the house of Lentulus, he escaped from the place of his confinement with 30 of his companions, and took up arms against the Romans. He soon found himself with 10,000 men equally resolute with himself, and tho' at first obliged to hide himself in the woods and solitary retreats of Campania, he soon laid waste the country; and when his followers were encreased by additional numbers, and better disciplined, and more completely armed, he attacked the Roman generals in the field of battle. Two consuls and other officers were defeated with much loss, and Spartacus superior in counsel and abilities, appeared more terrible, tho' often deserted by his fickle attendants. Crassus was at last sent against him, but this celebrated general at first despaired of success. A bloody battle was fought, in which at last the gladiators were defeated. Spartacus behaved with great valor; when wounded in the leg, he fought on his knees, covering himself with his buckler in one hand, and using his sword with the other; and when at last he fell, he fell upon a heap of Romans, whom he had sacrificed to his fury. In this battle no less than [illegible] of the rebels were slain, and the war totally finished. *Her.* 3, c. 20.—*Liv.* 95.—*Eut[illegible]p.* 6, c. 2.—*Plut. in Crass.*—*Patere.* 2, c. 90.—*Appian.*

SPARTÆ, or SPARTI, a name given to those men who sprang from the dragon's teeth, which Cadmus sowed. They all destroyed one another, except five, who survived and assisted Cadmus in building

on mount Œta, and fal
the bay of Malia, near
vowed to the god of th
his son Achilles, if ev
from the Trojan war.
—*Strab.* 9 —*Homer. Il.*
lod. 3, c. 13.—*Mela.* 2.
v. 579, l. 2, v. 250, l. 7

SPERMATOPHAGI, a
in the extremest parts
upon the fruits that fell

SPEUSIPPUS, an Ari
He was the nephew, as
Plato. His father's nar
and his mother's Poton
Plato's school for eight
himself by his extrava
chery. Plato attempte
to no purpose. He
sickness, or killed hi
some accounts. *Plut. i*
Val. Max. 4. c. 1.

SPHACTERIÆ, three
site Pylos, on the coast
are also called Sphagiæ

SPHERUS, an arm be
of Tantalus. He was
island near the Isthmus
from him was called S
10 ——A Greek philo
Zeno of Cyprus. H
the age of Agis and Cl
ed a school there. *Plu*

SPHINX, a monster
and breasts of a woman
the tail of a serpent, t
the paws of a lion, and
sprang from the union
Chimera, or of Typhon
Sphinx had been sent
hood of Thebes by Ju

igma she wished to know what ani-
alked on four legs in the morning,
t noon, and three in the evening.
this Creon, king of Thebes, pro-
his crown and his sister Jocasta in
ge to him who could deliver his
y from the monster by a successful
ation of the enigma. It was at
ppily explained by Œdipus, who
ed that man walked on his hands
et when young or in the morning of
t the noon of life he walked erect,
the evening of his days he support-
infirmities upon a stick. [*Vid. OEdi-*
The Sphinx no sooner heard this
ation than she dashed her head a-
a rock and immediately expired.
mythologists wish to unriddle the fa-
s traditions about the Sphinx by the
ction that one of the daughters of
us, or Laius, infested the country of
es by her continual depradations, be-
she had been refused a part of her fa-
possessions. The lion's paw expressed,
ey observe, her cruelty, the body
e dog her lasciviousness, her enig-
the snares she laid for strangers and
lers, and her wings the dispatch she
in her expeditions. *Plut.—Hesiod.*
. v. 326.—*Hygin.* fab. 68.—*Apollod.* 3,
—*Diod.* 4.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 378 —*Strab.* 9.
Sucl. in OEdip. tyr.

o, one of the Nereides.

SODRIAS, a Spartan who attempted to
the Piræus.

SRAGIDIUM, a cave on mount Cithæ-
n Bœotia. The nymphs of the place
called Sphragitides. *Paus.* 9, c. 3 —
in Arist.

SCILLUS, a favorite of Nero. He re-
to assassinate his master, for which he
put to death in a cruel manner.

SNTHARUS, a Corinthian architect who
Apollo's temple at Delphi. *Paus.*
- 5.

SNTHER, a Roman consul. He was
of Pompey's friends and accompanied
at the battle of Pharsalia, where he be-
d his meanness by being too confident
Story, and contending for the possession
Cæsar's offices and gardens before the
n. *Plut.*

STAMĬNES, one of the officers of king
us. He assisted to deliver Bessus to
ander.

STHOBATES, a satrap of Ionia, son in
of Darius. He was killed at the battle
e Granicus. *Diod.* 17.

STHRIDATES, a Persian killed by
s, as he was going to strike Alexander
——A Persian satrap in the age of Ly-
er.

SPOLETIUM, a town of Umbria, which bravely withstood Annibal while he was in Italy. The people were called Spoletani. *Mart.* 13, ep. 120.

SPŎRĂDES, a number of islands in the Ægean sea. They received their name a σπείρω, *spargo*, because they are scattered here and there; at some distance from Delos, and in the neighbourhood of Crete. Those islands that are contiguous to Delos, and that encircle it, are called Cyclades. *Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Strab.* 2.

SPURĪNA, a mathematician and astrologer, who told J. Cæsar to beware of the ides of March. As he went to the senate-house on the morning of the ides, Cæsar said to Spurina, *the ides are at last come. Yes*, replied Spurina, *but not yet past.* Cæsar was murdered a few moments after. *Suet. in Cæs.* 81.—*Val. Max.* 1 & 8.

SPURIUS, a prænomen common to many of the Romans.——One of Cæsar's murderers.——Laitius, a Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against Porsenna's army.——A friend of Otho, &c.

L. STABERIUS, a friend of Pompey set over Apollonia, which he was obliged to yield to Cæsar, because the inhabitants favored his cause. *Cæsar.*

STABIÆ, a maritime town of Campania. It was destroyed by Sylla. There was there in the reign of Titus, a dreadful earthquake which proved fatal to Pliny. *Plin.* 3, c. 5.

STAGĪRA, a town on the borders of Macedonia, near the bay into which the Strymon discharges itself, at the south of Amphipolis. It was founded 665 years before Christ. Aristotle was born there, from which circumstance he is called Stagirites. *Paus.* 6, c. 4.—*Lucret. in Sol.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 3.

STAPHŸLUS, a son of Theseus, or according to others, of Bacchus, and Ariadne.

STASANDER, an officer of Alexander, who had Aria at the general division of the provinces.

STASILEUS, an Athenian, killed at the battle of Marathon. He was one of the 10 pretors.

STATILIA, a woman who lived to a great age, as mentioned by *Seneca*, ep. 77. ——Another. *Vid.* Messalina.

STATILIUS, a young Roman celebrated for his courage and constancy. He was an inveterate enemy to Cæsar, and when Cato murdered himself he attempted to follow his example, but was prevented by his friends. The conspirators against Cæsar wished him to be in the number, but the answer which he gave displeased Brutus. He

ther, and when he refused to gratify her criminal passion, she accused him before Prœtus of attempts upon her virtue. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 162.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.——Many mythologists call her Antæa.

STILBE or STILBIA, a daughter of Pe- Creusa. She became mother of Cen- Lapithus, by Apollo. *Diod.* 4.

a general of the emperor Great. He behaved with nder the emperor Ho- lf turbulent and barbarian extrac- Roman provinces countrymen, but in nted. Honorius disco- s, and ordered him to be out the year of Christ 408 were involved in his ruin.

, a celebrated philosopher of Me- bout 306 years before Christ, greatly ined by Ptolemy Soter. He was naturally addicted to riot and debauchery, but he reformed his manners when he opened a school at Megara. He was universally respected, his school was greatly frequented, and Demetrius, when he plundered Megara, ordered the house of the philosopher to be left safe and unmolested. It is said that he intoxicated himself when ready to die, to alleviate the terrors of death. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoics. *Plut. in Dem.*—*Diog.* 2.—*Seneca de Const.*

STIMICON, a shepherd's name in Virgil's eclogues.

STIPHILUS, one of the Lapithæ, killed in the house of Pirithous. *Ovid. Met.* 12.

STŒCHĂDES, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul.

STOICI, a celebrated sect of philosophers founded by Zeno of Citium. They received their name from the portico, στοα, where the philosopher delivered his lectures. They preferred virtue to every thing else, and whatever was opposite to it they looked upon as the greatest of evils. They required, as well as the disciples of Epicurus, an absolute command over the passions, and they supported that man alone in the present state of his existence could attain perfection and felicity. They encouraged suicide, and believed that the doctrine of future punishments and rewards was unnecessary to excite or intimidate their followers. *Vid.* Zeno.

STRABO, a name among the Romans, given to such as were naturally deformed. Pompey's father was distinguished by that name.——A native of Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia. He flourished in the age of Augustus and Tiberius. He first studied under Xenarchus the peripatetic,

and

panis, raised from the sea by an earthquake.

STATIRA, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander. The conqueror had formerly refused her, but when she had fallen into his hands at Issus, the nuptials were celebrated with uncommon splendor. No less than 9000 persons attended, to each of whom Alexander gave a golden bottle to be offered to the gods. Statira had no children by Alexander. She was cruelly put to death by Roxana, after the conqueror's death. *Justin.* 12, c. 13.——A sister of Darius, the last king of Persia. She also became his wife, according to the manners of the Persians. She died after an abortion, in Alexander's camp, where she was detained as prisoner. She was buried with great pomp by the conqueror. *Plut. in. Alex.*——A wife of Artaxerxes Mnemon, poisoned by her mother in law queen Parysatis. *Plut. in Art.*——A sister of Mithridates the Great. *Plut.*

STATIUS, (Cæcilius) a comic poet in the age of Ennius. He was a native of Gaul, and originally a slave. His latinity was bad, yet he acquired great reputation by his comedies. He died a little after Ennius. *Cic. de sen.*——Annæus, a friend of the philosopher Seneca.——P. Papinius, a poet born at Naples in the reign of the emperor Domitian. His father's name was Statius of Epirus, and his mother's Agelina. Statius has made himself known by two epic poems, the Thebais in 12 books, and the Achilleis in two books, which remained unfinished on account of his premature death. There are besides other pieces composed on several subjects, which are extant, and well known under the name of *Sylvæ*, divided into four books. The two epic poems of Statius are dedicated to Domitian, whom the [illegible] ranks among th[illegible]

eu.——A general of [illegible] officer of the pretor[illegible] spired against Nero.

STATICRATES, a [illegible] in the wars of Alex[illegible] make a statue of mou[illegible] rejected by the conq[illegible]

STATOR, a surna[illegible] by Romulus, becau[illegible] flight of the Romans [illegible] Sabines. The conq[illegible] temple under that n[illegible]

STELLATIS, a fie[illegible] fertility, in Campani[illegible]

STELLIO, a you[illegible] Ceres, because he deri[illegible] *Met.* 5, v. 445.

STENA, a narrow [illegible] tains near Antigonia, [illegible] c. 5.

STENOBŒA. *Vid.*

STENOCRATES, a[illegible] spired to murder th[illegible] garrison which Der[illegible] the citadel, &c. *Pe*[illegible]

STENTOR, one of [illegible] to the Trojan war. [illegible] louder than that of [illegible] *mer. Il.* 5. v. 784.——

STEPHANUS, a m[illegible] whose body Alexan[illegible] ment in burning a c[illegible] called naphthe. *St*[illegible]

STERÖPE, one of t[illegible] of Atlas. She marri[illegible] Pisæ, by whom she [illegible] ——A daughter of [illegible] f me to be the moth[illegible] A daughter of Cephe[illegible] Pleuron,——of Acast[illegible] of Celmon.

s eye sight for writing invec-
Helen, and that he received it
king a recantation of what he
: was the first inventor of that
orse and the stag, which Ho-
ie other poets have imitated,
wrote to prevent his country-
king an alliance with Phalaris.
some he was the first who
ialamium. He died at Cata-
h year of his age. *Isocrat. in*
rhet.—*Strab.* 3.—*Lucian in*
Verr. 2, c. 35.—*Plut. de Mus.*
c. 1.—*Paus.* 3, c. 19. l. 10,

ıs, a brother of Miltiades.
.
a beautiful woman of Athens,

rus, an historian very incon-
narrations. He wrote an ac-
ion's exploits.——A son of
put to death by his father,
d fought the enemy without
.——A musician of Thasos.
, a daughter of Acastus.——
Danaus.
s, a king of Mycene, son of
ndromeda. He married Ni-
ghter of Pelops, by whom he
nters, and a son called Euryst-
s born, by Juno's influence,
before the natural time, that
in a superiority over Hercu-
older. Sthenelus made war
tryon, who had killed Elec-
ed his kingdom. He fought
nd took his enemy prisoner,
mitted to Eurystheus. *Homer.*
-*Apollod.* 2, c. 4.——One of
Egyptus.——A son of Capa-
s one of the Epigoni, and of
Helen. He went to the Tro-
was one of those who were
wooden horse, according to
2, c. 18.—*Virg. Æn.* 2 & 10.
Androgeus the son of Minos.
him king of Thrace.——A
s, who succeeded his father
ms. 2, c. 16.——A son of Ac-
npanied Hercules in his ex-
ist the Amazons. He was
of these females.
statuary of Olynthus.——
himera, in Sicily, during the
Pompey. *Plut. in Pomp.*
ne of the three Gorgons.
a, a daughter of Jobates,
, who married Prœtus, king
became enamoured of Belle-
had taken refuge at her hus-
after the murder of his bro-
ther, and when he refused to gratify her criminal passion, she accused him before Prœtus of attempts upon her virtue. *Homer. Il.* 6, v. 162.—*Hygin.* fab. 57.——Many mythologists call her Antæa.

STILBE or STILBIA, a daughter of Peneus by Creusa. She became mother of Centaurus and Lapithus, by Apollo. *Diod.* 4.

STILICHO, a general of the emperor Theodosius the Great. He behaved with much courage, but under the emperor Honorius he showed himself turbulent and disaffected. As being of barbarian extraction, he wished to see the Roman provinces laid desolate by his countrymen, but in this he was disappointed. Honorius discovered his intrigues, and ordered him to be beheaded, about the year of Christ 408 His family were involved in his ruin.

STILPO, a celebrated philosopher of Megara, about 306 years before Christ, greatly esteemed by Ptolemy Soter. He was naturally addicted to riot and debauchery, but he reformed his manners when he opened a school at Megara. He was universally respected, his school was greatly frequented, and Demetrius, when he plundered Megara, ordered the house of the philosopher to be left safe and unmolested. It is said that he intoxicated himself when ready to die, to alleviate the terrors of death. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoics. *Plut. in Dem.*—*Diog.* 2.—*Seneca de Const.*

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to examine with the most critical enquiry, not only the situation of the places, but also the manners of the inhabitants, whose history he meant to write. In the two first books the author wishes to shew the necessity of geography; in the 3d he gives a description of Spain; in the 4th of Gaul and the British isles. The 5th and 6th contain an account of Italy and the neighbouring islands; the 7th, which is mutilated at the end, gives a full description of Germany, and the country of the Getæ, Illyricum, Taurica Chersonesus, and Epirus. The affairs of Greece and the adjacent islands are separately treated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th; and in the four next Asia with mount Taurus; and in the 15th and 16th, Asia without Taurus, India, Persia, Syria, and Arabia; the last book gives an account of Egypt, Æthiopia, Carthage, and other places of Africa. Among the books of Strabo which have been lost, were historical commentaries. This celebrated geographer died about the 12th year of the reign of Tiberius —— A Sicilian so clear sighted that he could distinguish objects at the distance of 130 miles with the same ease as if they had been near.

STRATARCHAS, the grandfather of the geographer Strabo. His father's name was Dorylaus.

STRATO, or STRATON, a king of the island Aradus, received into alliance by Alexander.——A king of Sidon, dependent upon Darius. Alexander deposed him, because he refused to surrender. *Curt.*—— A philosopher of Lampsacus, disciple and successor in the school of Theophrastus, about 248 years before the Christian era. He applied himself with uncommon industry to the study of nature, and after the most mature investigations, he footnotted

STRATONICE, a da
—— A daughter of Pl
ter of Ariarathes, king
married Eumenes, kin
became mother of Atta
A daughter of Demetri
married Seleucus, kin
cus, her husband fon
became enamoured o
her by his father's con
ficions had told him,
comply, his father's
ed. *Plut. in Dem.*—*V*
concubine of Mithrida
Plut. in Pomp.——The
mother of Demetriu
town of Caria.—— An
nus.——and a third
STRATONICUS, an o
reign of Philip, and of
Plut.——A musician of
of Demosthenes.
STRONGYLE, one
Æolides in the Tyrrhe
of Sicily. It had a v
7.—*Strab.* 6.
STROPHADES, two i
fea, on the western co
nesus. They were ant
and received the name
στρεφω τιτο, because
the sons of Boreas retu
orders of Jupiter, atte
Harpyies fore from th
The fleet of Æneas flo
phades. The largest
is not above five mile
Hygin. fab. 19.—*Mela.*
12, v. 709—*Virg.* *Æ*
8.

a had secretly removed from his mother, and her adulte- was enabled by means of revenge the death of his father. 29.—*Hygin. fab.* 1. 17.——A es, by Electra the sister of Or-

PHAGI, a people of Æthiopia, sparrows as their name signi-

s, a general of Artaxerxes icedæmonians.

a town of Thrace, founded by ony.

, a daughter of the Scaman- rried Laomedon.

, a river which separates Macedonia, and falls into a Ægean sea, which has been *nicus fings.* A number of e poets say, resorted on its summer time. Its eels were *lcia.* 2, c. 2.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5. , v. 120, l. 4, v. 508.—*Ovid.* 1.

LIA, or STYMPHĀLIS, a part a. *Liv.* 45, c. 30.——A sir- na.

LUS, a king of Arcadia, son of odice. He made war against was killed in a truce. *Apol-* -*Paus.* 8, c. 4. —— A town, ri- l fountain of Arcadia, which ame from king Stymphalus. rhood of the lake Stymphalus, by a number of voracious fed upon human flesh, and called *Stymphalides.* They destroyed by Hercules, with of Minerva. Some have con- n with the Harpyies, while id that they never existed but ation of the poets. Pausanias ports, that there were carnivo- e the Stymphalides in Arabia. —*Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 298 4.—— ntain of Peloponnesus in Ar-

a daughter of Danaus.

town of Euboea.

king of Albania, to whom ised his daughter Medea in obtain his assistance against s. *Flacc.* 3, v. 497.

ughter of Oceanus and Te- rried Pallas, by whom she aughters, Victory, Strength, *Hesiod. Theog.* 363 & 384.— 8.——A celebrated river of which it flows nine times. Ac- ome writers the Styx was a Nonacris in Arcadia, whose waters were so cold and venomous, that they proved fatal to such as drank them. They even consumed iron, and broke all vessels. The wonderful properties of this water suggested the idea, that it was a river of hell, especially when it disappeared in the earth a little below its fountain head. The gods held the waters of the Styx in such veneration, that they always swore by them; an oath which was inviolable. If any of the gods had perjured themselves, Jupiter obliged them to drink the waters of the Styx, which lulled them for one whole year in a senseless stupidity, for the nine following years they were deprived of the ambrosia and the nectar of the gods, and after the expiration of the years of their punishment, they were restored to the assembly of the deities, and all their original privileges. It is said that this veneration was shown to the Styx, because it received its name from the nymph Styx, who with her three daughters assisted Jupiter in his war against the Titans. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 384, 775.—*Homer. Od.* 10, v. 513.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 74.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 323, &c.—*Apollod* 1, c. 3. *Ovid. Met.* 3, v. 29. &c.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 378, &c.—*Paus.* 8, c. 17 & 18.

SUARDONES, a people of Germany.

SUBATRII, a people of Germany, over whom Drusus triumphed.

SUBLICIUS, the first bridge erected at Rome over the Tiber. *Vid.* Pons.

SUBOTA, small islands near Chios.

SUBURRA, a street in Rome where all the licentious, dissolute, and lascivious Romans and courtezans resorted. It was situate between mount Viminalis and Quirinalis. *Varro. de L. L.* 4, c. 8.—*Martial.* 6, *ep.* 66.—*Juv.* 3, v. 5.

SUCRO, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for a battle fought there between Sertorius and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory. *Plut.*

SUESSA, a town of Campania, called also Aurunca, to distinguish it from Suessa Pometia, the capital of the Volsci. *Strab.* 5. —*Plin.* 3, c. 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 4.—*Liv.* 1 & 2.

SUESSONES, a powerful nation of Belgic Gaul, reduced by J. Cæsar. *Cæs. bell G.*

SUETONIUS, C. Paulinus, the first Roman general who crossed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote an account of his expedition. He presided over Britain as governor for about 20 years, and was afterwards made consul. He forsook the interest of Otho, and attached himself to Vitellius. —— C. Tranquillus, a Latin historian son of a Roman knight of the same name. He was favored by Adrian and became his secretary. He was banished from the emperor's court for want of attention and respect

has been justly observed, that while he exposed the deformities of the Cæsars, he wrote with all the licentiousness and extravagance with which they lived. *Plin.* 1, ep. 18, l. 5. ep. 11. &c.

Suevi, a people of Germany who made frequent excursions upon the territories of Rome under the emperors. *Lucan* 2, v. 51.

Suevius, a Latin poet in the age of Ennius.

Suffenus, a Latin poet in the age of Catullus. He was but of moderate abilities.

Suffetius, or Fufetius. *Vid.* Metius.

Sullius, an informer in the court of Claudius, banished under Nero, by means of Seneca.

Sulchi, a town of Sardinia.

Sulmo, or Sulmona, an antient town of the Peligni, at the distance of about 90 miles from Rome. It was founded by one of the followers of Æneas. Ovid was born there. *Ovid fastis.—Ital.* 8, v. 511.

Sulpitia, a daughter of Paterculus. She married Fulvius Flaccus. She was so famous for her chastity that she consecrated a temple to Venus Verticordia, a goddess who was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman women to virtue.——A poetess in the age of Domitian, against whom she wrote a poem, because he had banished the philosophers from Rome. This composition is still extant. She had also written a poem on conjugal affection, commended by Martial. It is now lost.

Sulpitia Lex, *militaris*, by C. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665, invested Marius with the full power of the war against Mithridates, of which Sylla was to

victory over the Æqui
a consul sent against th
conquered Sardinia a
tained a complete vict
fleet. He was honore
his return to Rome
the three commission
mans sent to collect
could be found in
and republics of Gr
first consuls who recei
a conspiracy was forr
store the Tarquins t
priest who died of th
ages of the republic at
ba, a Roman consul w
greatly during the wa
men waged against t
Macedonians. —— Pu
sociates of Marius we
trigues and cruelty. I
favor of the allies of
about 3000 young m
whom he called his
and with these he ha
nence to attack the c
assemblies. He becam
that he was proscribed
and immediately mure
fixed on a pole in the
had often made man
in the capacity of tr
consul who fought ag
feated him.——C. Lo
ful, who defeated the
32,000 of their men.
umph for this celebrat
afterwards made dicta

l the Roman army that the night he day on which they were to give nv battle, there ſhould be an eclipſe 1oon. This explanation encourag ɔldiers, which on the contrary would itimidated them, if not previouſly ted with the cauſes of it. Sulpiti- univerſally regarded, and he was l a few years after with the conſul- —Apollinaris, a grammarian in the he emperor M. Aurelius. He left tters and a few grammatical obſer- now loſt. *Cic.—Liv.—Plut.—Polyb. —Eutrop.*

MĀNUS, a ſirname of Pluto, as of the dead, *ſummus manium*. He mple at Rome, and the Romans l that the thunder-bolts of Jupiter his power during the night. *Cic.* , c. 10.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 731.

CI, a people of Germany on the f the Rhine.

DES, a ſoothſayer in the army of s.

UM, a promontory of Attica, about diſtant from the Piræus There e a ſmall harbour, as alſo a town. had there a beautiful temple, ſhe was called Sunias. There are nt ſome ruins of this temple. *Plin.* —*Strab.* 9.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 1.—*Cic. ad ep.* 3, l. 13, *ep.* 10.

ETAURILIA, a ſacrifice among the , which conſiſted of the immola- a ſow (*ſus*,) a ſheep (*ovis*), and a *rus*,) whence the name. It was y obſerved every fifth year.

RUM MARE, a name of the Adria. becauſe it was ſituate above Italy- *Cluent.* &c.

, ÆMYLIUS, a Latin writer, &c.— cinius, a favorite of Trajan, honor- the conſulſhip.——A writer in the he emperor Gallienus. He wrote ry of the reign of the emperor.—— on the Euphrates.——Another in

NA, a powerful officer in the ar- Orodes king of Parthia. His fa- ad the privilege of crowning the f Perſia. He was appointed to con- war againſt the Romans, and to he kingdom of Parthia againſt Craſ- o wiſhed to conquer it. He defeat- Roman triumvir, and after he had him perfidiouſly to a conference, he his head to be cut off. He after- eturned to Parthia, mimicking the s of the Romans. Orodes order- to be put to death. Surena has mired for his valor, his ſagacity as , and his prudence and firmneſs in the execution of his plans. His perfidy, his effeminate manners, and his laſciviouſneſs, have been deſervedly cenſured. *Polyæn.* 7.—*Plut. in Craſſ.*

SURRENTUM, a town of Campania, famous for the wine which was made in the neighbourhood. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 1, *ep* 17, v. 52.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 710.—*Mart.* 13, *ep* 110.

SURUS, one of the Ædui, who made war againſt Cæſar.

SUSA (ōrum,) a celebrated city of Aſia, the chief town of Suſiana, and the capital of the Perſian empire. It was built by Tithonus the father of Memnon. Cyrus took it. The walls of Suſa were above 120 ſtadia in circumference. The treaſures of the kings of Perſia were generally kept there. The royal palace was built with white marble, and its pillars were covered with gold and precious ſtones. It was uſual with the kings of Perſia to ſpend the ſummer at Ecbatana, and the winter at Suſa, becauſe the climate was more warm there than at any other royal reſidence. It has been called Memnonia, or the palace of Memnon, becauſe that prince reigned there. *Plin.* 6, c. 26, &c.—*Lucan.* 2, v. 49.—*Strab.* 15.—*Xenoph. Cyr.*—*Propert.* 2, *el.* 13.—*Claudian.*

SUSŬNA, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. *Sil.* 3, v. 384.

SUSIĀNA, or SUSIS, a country of Aſia, of which the capital was called Suſa. It was ſituate at the eaſt of Aſſyria. Lilies grow in great abundance in Suſiana, and it is from that plant that the province received its name, according to ſome, as *Suſan* is the name of a *lily* in Hebrew.

SUSARION, a Greek comic poet of Megara, in the age of Theſpis.

SUSIDÆ PYLÆ, narrow paſſes over mountains, from Suſiana into Perſia.

SUTRIUM, a town of Etruria.

SYĀGRUS, a poet, the firſt who wrote on the Trojan war. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 21.

SYBĀRIS, a river of Lucania in Italy, whoſe waters were ſaid to render men more ſtrong and robuſt. *Strab.* 6.—*Plin.* 3, c. 11, l. 31, c. 2.——There was a town on its banks on the bay of Tarentum, which had been founded by a colony of Achæans. Sybaris became very powerful, and in its moſt floriſhing ſituation it had the command of 25 towns, and could ſend an army of three hundred thouſand men into the field. In a more recent age, the inhabitants became ſo effeminate, that the word *Sybarite* became proverbial to intimate a man devoted to pleaſure. It made a long and vigorous reſiſtance againſt the neighbouring town of Crotona, till it was at laſt totally reduced by

the age of Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator. *Pauf.* 4, c. 4.

SYCINNUS, a slave of Themistocles, sent by his master to engage Xerxes to fight against the fleet of the Peloponnesians.

SYEDRA, a town of Cilicia.

SYÊNE, a town of Thebais, on the extremities of Egypt. Juvenal the poet was banished there on pretence of commanding a pretorian cohort stationed in the neighbourhood. It was famous for its quarries of marble. *Strab.* 1, & 2.—*Mela.* 1, c. 9.—*Plin.* 36, c. 8.—*Ovid ex Pont.* 1, *el.* 5, v. 79. *Met.* 5, v. 74.

SYENESIUS, a Cilician who with Labinetus of Babylon, concluded a peace between Alyattes, king of Lydia, and Cyaxares, king of Media, while both armies were terrified by a sudden eclipse of the sun. *Herodot.* 1, c. 74.

SYENNESIS, a satrap of Cilicia, when Cyrus made war against his brother Artaxerxes. He wished to favor both the brothers by sending one of his sons in the army of Cyrus, and another to Artaxerxes.

SYLFA, a daughter of Corinthus.

SYLEUS, a king of Aelis.

SYLLA, (L. Cornelius) a celebrated Roman of a noble family. The poverty of his early years was relieved by the liberality of the courtezan Nicopolis, who left him heir to a large fortune, and with the addition of the immense wealth of his mother in law, he soon appeared one of the most opulent of the Romans. He first entered the army under the great Marius, whom he accompanied in Numidia, in the capacity of questor. He rendered himself

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t by few of his adherents, s of his rivals had banish- ital, and he was soon in- he wished to contend with encounter fifteen generals, well disciplined legions. circumstances, he had re- , and while he proposed nodation to his adversaries, gthened himself, and saw s armies daily encrease, by soldiers, whom his bribes corrupted. Pompey who ited the surname of the his cause, and marched to three legions. Soon after the field with advantage, of Marius decayed with his entered Rome like a ty- queror. The streets were h dead bodies, and 7000 he conqueror had promised suddenly massacred in the ate at that time assembled Bellona, heard the shrieks countrymen, and when they he cause of it, Sylla coolly *only a few rebels whom I chastised.* If this had been st dismal scene, Rome might happy, but it was only the r misfortunes. Each suc- bited a greater number of ies, and when one of the se- boldness to ask the tyrant to stop his cruelties, Sylla, nconcern, answered that he ermined, but that he would consideration. The slaugh- ed, a list of such as were s daily stuck in the public slave was rewarded to bring ead, and the son was not brue his hands in the blood or money. No less than ost powerful and opulent Sylla wished the Romans uelties in aspiring to the title ctator. In this capacity he , abrogated such as were in- ws, and changed every re- his ambition was obstruct- had finished whatever the overeign may do, from his authority, Sylla abdicated power, and retired to a soli- Puteoli, where he spent the , if not in literary ease and t far from the noise of arms, riot and debauchery. The f his retirement were the licentious of the populace, and Sylla took pleasure still to wallow in voluptuousness, though on the verge of life, and covered with infirmities. His intemperance hastened his end, his blood was corrupted, and an imposthume was bred in his bowels. He at last died in the greatest torments of the lousy disease, about 78 years before Christ, and it has been observed, that like Marius, on his death bed, he wished to drown the stings of conscience and remorse, by being in a continual state of intoxication. His funeral was very magnificent, his body was attended by the senate, and the vestal virgins, and hymns were sung to celebrate his exploits, and to honor his memory. A monument was erected in the field of Mars, on which appeared an inscription written by himself, in which he said, the good services he had received from his friends, and the injuries of his enemies, had been returned with uncommon usury. The character of Sylla is that of an ambitious, dissimulating, credulous, tyrannical, debauched, and resolute commander. He was revengeful in the highest degree, and the surname of *Felix*, or the *fortunate* which he assumed, showed that he was more indebted to fortune, than to valor, for the great fame he had acquired. But in the midst of all this, who cannot admire the moderation and philosophy of a man, who when absolute master of a republic, which he has procured by his cruelty and avarice, silently abdicates the sovereign power, challenges a critical examination of his administration, and retires to live securely in the midst of thousands whom he has injured and offended? The Romans were pleased and astonished at his abdication, and when the insolence of a young man had been vented against the dictator, he calmly answered, *This usage may perhaps deter another to resign his power to follow my example, if ever he becomes absolute.* Sylla has been commended for the patronage he gave to the arts and sciences. He brought from Asia the extensive library of Apellicon, the peripatetic philosopher, in which were the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, and he himself composed 22 books of memoirs concerning himself. *Cic. in Verr.* &c.—*C. Nep. in Attic.*—*Paterc.* 2, c. 17, &c.—*Liv.* 75, &c.—*Paus.* 1, c. 20. —*Flor.* 3, c. 5, &c. l. 4, c. 2, &c.—*Val. Max.* 12, &c. — *Polyb.* 5.— *Justin.* 37, & 38.—*Eutrop.* 5, c. 2. — *Plut. in vitâ.* —— A nephew of the dictator, who conspired against his country with Catiline, because he had been deprived of the consulship for bribery. —— Another relation who also joined in the same conspiracy. —— A man put to death by Nero at Marseilles, where he

SYLVIUS, a son of Æneas, from whom afterwards, all the kings of Alba were called Sylvii.

SYMA, or SYME, a town of Asia.——A nymph, mother of Chthonius by Neptune. *Diod.* 5.

SYMBOLUM, a place of Macedonia on the confines of Thrace.

SYMMACHUS, an officer in the army of Agesilaus.——A celebrated orator in the age of Theodosius the great. His father was prefect of Rome. Ten books of his letters are extant.——A writer in the second century. He translated the bible into Greek, of which few fragments remain.

SYMPLEGADES, or CYANEÆ, two islands or rocks at the entrance of the Euxine sea. *Vid.* Cyaneæ.

SYMUS, a mountain of Armenia, from which the Araxes flows.

SYNNAS, a town of Phrygia, famous for its marble quarries. It is also called Synnada.

SYNNALAXIS, a nymph of Ionia, who had a temple in Elis.

SYNNIS, a famous robber of Attica. *Vid.* Sinis.

SYNOPE, a town on the borders of the Euxine. *Vid.* Sinope.

SYPHAX, a king of the Massæsylii in Libya, who married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, and forsook the alliance of the Romans to join himself to the interest of his father in law, and of Carthage. He was conquered in a battle by Masinissa, the ally of Rome, and given to Scipio the Roman general. The conqueror carried

founded about 758 [illegible] tian era, by Arch[illegible] one of the Heraclid[illegible] to four different di[illegible] themselves separate [illegible] tified with three [illegible] walls. It had two [illegible] parated from one an[illegible] Ortygia. The grea[illegible] 5000 paces in circu[illegible] trance 500 paces wid[illegible] racuse were very opul[illegible] though subject to ty[illegible] rets of vast possess[illegible] states. The city o[illegible] built, its houses we[illegible] seem. It has been f[illegible] duced the best and m[illegible] when they were vi[illegible] wicked and depraved [illegible] vicious pursuits. Th[illegible] were not permitted [illegible] with gold, or wear[illegible] except by a prostitute [illegible] cuse gave birth to T[illegible] medes. It was un[illegible] ments, and first un[illegible] own monarchs. In [illegible] Dionysius, an army [illegible] 10,000 horse, and 4[illegible] constant pay. It fell [illegible] Romans, under the [illegible] U. C. 540. *Cic. in V[illegible] Strab.* 1 & 8.—*C. Nep.* [illegible] &c.—*Plut. in Marcell.* [illegible] *Ital.* 14, v. 278.

SYRIA, a large c[illegible] boundaries are not [illegible]

ria and Assyria, though distinguished and ined by some authors, were often used ifferently. Syria was subjected to the narchs of Persia, but after the death Alexander the great, Seleucus who had eived this province as his lot in the dion of the Macedonian empire, raised it a kingdom, about 312 years before rist, where he and his successors the ucidæ reigned with great glory for about years. After this time the succession interrupted by frequent usurpations. at last Pompey, the Roman general, de Syria a dependent province of Rome, r it had existed as a kingdom for uprds of 246 years, under 25 different narchs. *Herodot.* 2, 3, & 7. — *Apollon. Arg.*—*Strab.* 12, & 16. *C. Nep. in Dat.*—*la.* 1, c. 2.—*Ptol.* 5, c. 6.—*Curt.* 6.—*Dion. Periег.*

Syriacum mare, that part of the Mediterranean sea which is on the coast of œnicia and Syria.

Syrinx, a nymph of Arcadia, daughof the river Ladon. Pan became enaoured of her, and attempted to offer her olence, but Syrinx escaped, and at her n request was changed by the gods into reed called syrinx by the Greeks. The d made himself a pipe with the reeds, inwhich his favorite nymph had been changl. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 691.

Syrophœnix, the name of an inhabint of the maritime coast of Syria.

Syros, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, about 20 miles in circumference. It was very fruitful in wine and corn of all sorts. The inhabitants lived to a great old age. The air was wholesome. *Homer. Od.* 15, v. 504.—*Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7. ——A town of Caria. *Pans.* 3, c. 26.

Syrtes, two large sand banks in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, one of which was near Leptis, and the other near Carthage. As they often changed places, and were sometimes very high or very low under the water, they were deemed most dangerous in navigation, and proved fatal to whatever ships touched upon them. *Mela.* 1, c. 7, l. 2, c. 7. —*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 41.—*Lucan.* 9, v. 303.—*Sallust. in J.*

Syrus, an island. [*Vid. Syros.*]——A son of Apollo, by Sinope, the daughter of the Asopus, who gave his name to Syria. *Plut. in Luc.*——A writer. *Vid.* Publius.

Sysigambis, the mother of Darius. *Vid.* Sisygambis.

Sysimethres, a Persian satrap, who had two children by his mother, an incestuous commerce tolerated by the laws of Persia. He opposed Alexander with 2000 men, but soon surrendered. He was greatly honored by the conqueror. *Curt.* 8, c. 4.

Sysinas, the elder son of Datames, who revolted from his father to Artaxerxes.

Sythas, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Sicyonia, into the bay of Corinth. *Pans.* c. 7.

Taautes, a Phœnician deity, the same as the Saturn of the Latins. *Varro.*

Tabraca, a maritime town of Africa, near Hippo. *Mela.* 1, c. 7. — *Ital.* 3, v. 56.

Taburnus, a mountain of Campania, which abounded with olives. *Virg. G.* 2, 38.

Tacfarinas, a Numidian who commanded an army against the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. He had formerly served in the Roman legions, but in the character of an enemy, he displayed the most inveterate hatred against his benefactor. After he had severally defeated the officers of Tiberius, he was at last routed and killed in the field of battle, fighting with uncommon fury, by Dolabella. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, &c.

Tachampso, an island in the Nile, near Thebais. The Egyptians held one half of this island, and the rest was in the hands of the Æthiopians.

Tachos or Tachus, a king of Egypt, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus, against whom he sustained a long war. He was assisted by the Greeks, but his confidence in

ridiculed it's form and deformed nature. The expectations of Tachus had been raised by the fame of Agesilaus, but when he saw the lame monarch, he repeated on the occasion the fable of the mountain which brought forth a mouse, upon which Agesilaus replied with asperity, that though he called him a mouse, yet he soon should find him to be a lion.

TACITA, a goddess who presided over silence. Numa, as some say, paid particular veneration to this divinity.

TACITUS, (C. Cornelius) a celebrated Latin historian, born in the reign of Nero. His father was a Roman knight, who had been appointed governor of Belgic Gaul. The native genius, and the rising talents of young Tacitus were beheld with rapture by the emperor Vespasian, and as he wished to protect and patronize merit, he raised the young historian to places of trust and honor. The succeeding emperors were not less partial to Tacitus, and Domitian seemed to forget his cruelties, when virtue and innocence claimed his patronage. Tacitus was honored with the consulship, and he gave proofs of his eloquence at the bar, by supporting the cause of the injured Africans against the proconsul Marius Priscus, and in causing him to be condemned for his avarice and extortion. The friendly intercourse of Pliny and Tacitus has often been admired, and many have observed, that the familiarity of these two great men, arose from similar principles, and a perfect conformity of manners and opinions. Yet Tacitus was as much the friend of a republican government, as Pliny was an admirer of the imperial power, and of the [illegible]

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y of the writers of the Auguſtan age, biographical ſketches he diſplays a non knowledge of human nature, he every ſcene with a maſterly hand, es each object its proper ſize, and ng colors. Affairs of importance ted with dignity, the ſecret cauſes ns and revolutions are inveſtigated eir primeval ſource, and the hiſtory where ſhows his reader that he end of public liberty, and national ndence, a lover of truth, and of the good and welfare of mankind, and erate enemy of oppreſſion, and of nical government. The hiſtory of gn of Tiberius is his maſter-piece, p policy, the diſſimulation and vaatrigues of this celebrated prince are with all the fidelity of the hiſtorian, citus boaſted in ſaying, that he neould flatter the follies or maliciouſly ally repreſ nt the extravagance of eral characters he delineated. Can- impartiality were his ſtandard, and m to theſe eſſential qualifications of orian have never been diſputed. It is hat the emperor Tacitus, who boaſteing one of the deſcendants of the an, ordered the works of his anceſbe placed in all public libraries, rected that ten copies well atcertainaccuracy and exactneſs, ſhould be written, that ſo great and ſo valuable t might not be loſt. Some eccleſiwriters have exclaimed againſt Tador the partial manner in which he of the Jews and Chriſtians, but it be remembered, that he ſpoke the ge of the Romans, and that the pecuis of the Chriſtians could not but upon them the odium and the ridicule Pagans, and the imputation of ſuper-——M. Claudius, a Roman elected or by the ſenate, after the death of an. He would have refuſed this imt and dangerous office, but the preſlicitations of the ſenate prevailed, and 70th year of his age, he complied he wiſhes of his countrymen, and acl the purple. The time of his adration was very popular, the good of ople was his care, and as a pattern of ation, economy, temperance, regulaand impartiality. Tacitus found no He abolifhed the ſeveral brothels under the preceding reigns had filome with licentiouſneſs and obſceniad by ordering all the public baths to it at ſun ſet, he prevented the comn of many irregularities, which the eſs of the night had hitherto ſanction. The ſenators under Tacitus ſeemed to have recovered their antient dignity, and long loſt privileges. They were not only the counſellors of the emperor, but they even ſeemed to be his maſters, and when Florianus, the brother in law of Tacitus, was refuſed the conſulſhip, the emperor ſaid, that the ſenate, no doubt, could fix upon a more deſerving object. As a warrior, Tacitus is inferior to few of the Romans, and during a ſhort reign of about ſix months, he not only repelled the barbarians who had invaded the territories of Rome in Aſia, but he prepared to make war againſt the Perſians and Scythians. He died in Cilicia as he was on his expedition, of a violent diſtemper, or according to ſome, he was deſtroyed by the ſecret dagger of an aſſaſſin, in the 276th year of the Chriſtian era. Tacitus has been commended for his love of learning, and it has been obſerved, that he never paſſed a day without conſecrating ſome part of his time to reading or writing. He has been accuſed of ſuperſtition, and authors have recorded, that he never ſtudied on the ſecond day of each month, a day which he deemed inauſpicious and unlucky. *Taciti vita.—Zoſim.*

TÆNARUS, a promontory of Laconia where Neptune had a temple. There was there a large and deep cavern whence iſſued a black and unwholeſome vapor, from which circumſtance the poets have imagined that it was one of the entrances of hell, through which Hercules dragged Cerberus from the infernal regions. This fabulous tradition aroſe, according to Pauſanias, from the continual reſort of a large ſerpent near the cavern of Tænarus, whoſe bite was mortal. This ſerpent, as the geographer obſerves, was at laſt killed by Hercules, and carried to Euryſtheus. The town of Tænarus was at the diſtance of about 40 ſtadia from the promontory. This town, as well as the promontory, received its name from Tænarus, a ſon of Neptune. There were ſome feſtivals celebrated there called Tænaria in honor of Neptune ſurnamed Tænarius. *Homer Hymn.* 413.—*Pauſ* 3, c. 14.—*Lucan* 6, v. 648.—*Ovid Met.* 2, v. 247, l. 10, v. 13 & 183.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 25.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Strab.* 8.

TÆNIAS, a part of the lake Mæotis.

TAGES, a ſon of Genius, grandſon of Jupiter, was the firſt who taught the 12 nations of the Etrurians the ſcience of augury and divination. It is ſaid that he was found by a Tuſcan ploughman in the form of a clod, and that he aſſumed an human ſhape to inſtruct this nation which became ſo celebrated for their knowledge of omens and incantations. *Cic. de div.* 2, c. 23.—*Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 558—*Lucan.* 1, v. 673.

TAGO-

also called Hilaira. *Vid.* Phœbe.

TALĂTUM, a temple sacred to the sun on mount Taygetus in Laconia. Horses were generally offered there for sacrifice.

TALTHYBIUS, a herald in the Grecian camp during the Trojan war. He was the particular minister and friend of Agamemnon. He brought away Briseis from the tent of Achilles by order of his master. Talthybius died at Ægium in Achaia. *Homer. Il.* 1, &c.—*Paus.* 7, c. 23.

TALUS, a youth, son of the sister of Dædalus, who invented the saw, compasses, and other mechanical instruments. His uncle became jealous of his growing fame, and murdered him privately; or according to others, he threw him down from the citadel of Athens. Talus was changed into a partridge by the gods. He is also called Calus, Acalus, Perdix, and Taliris. *Apollod.* 3, c. 1.—*Paus.* 1.—*Ovid Met.* 8.——A son of Œnopion.——A son of Cres, the founder of the Cretan nation.

TAMĂRUS, a mountain of Epirus.

TAMOS, a native of Memphis, made governor of Ionia by young Cyrus. After the death of Cyrus, Tamos fled into Egypt, where he was murdered on account of his immense treasures. *Diod.*——A promontory of India near the Ganges.

TAMASEA, a beautiful plain of Cyprus, sacred to the goddess of beauty. It was in this place that Venus gathered the golden apples with which Hippomanes was enabled to overtake Atalanta. *Ovid Met.* 10.—*Plin.* 5

TAMPIUS, a Roman historian.

TAMYRAS, a river of Phœnicia, between

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TANTĂLIDES, a
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.cording to some mythologists, ment is to sit under a huge stone ome distance over his head, and as very moment ready to fall, he is er continual alarms and never ceas- . The causes of this eternal pu- are variously explained." Some at it was inflicted upon him be- stole a favorite dog which Jupiter ifted to his care to keep his temple . Others say that he stole away r and ambrosia from the tables of , when he was admitted into the s of heaven, and that he gave it to n earth. Others support that this from his cruelty and impiety in his son Pelops, and in serving his as food before the gods, whose and power he wished to try, when stopped at his house as they passed ygia. There are also others who t to his lasciviousness in carrying nymedes to gratify the most un- of passions. *Pindar. Olymp.* 1.— *l.* 11, v 581.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 5, l. —*Eurip. in Iphig.*—*Propert.* 2, el. 1, *Horat.* 1, *Sat* 1, v. 68.——A son of , the first husband of Clytemnestra.

SIUS GERMINUS, a Latin histo- mate with Cicero. *Seneca.*

IÆ, islands in the Ionian sea be- achaia and Leucadia. They were led Teleboides. They received nes from Taphius and Telebous the Neptune who reigned there. The s made war against Electryon king næ and killed all his sons; upon e monarch promised his kingdom daughter in marriage to whoever enge the death of his children up- Taphians. Amphitryon did it with nd obtained the promised reward. phians were expert sailors, but too plunder and piratical excursions. *d.* 1. v. 181. & 419. l. 15, v. 426. *d.* 2, c. 4.—*Plin.* 4, c. 12.

TUS, a son of Neptune by Hippo- daughter of Nestor. He was king aphiæ to which he gave his name. .—*Apollod.* 2. c 4.

IOS, or TAPHIASSUS, a mountain s on the confines of Æolia.

ORÆNÆ, an island in the Indian Its inhabitants were very rich and a great age. *Strab.* 2.—*Ovid ex* el. 5, v. 80.

S, a maritime town of Africa.

RI, a people near Hyrcania.

NIS, a name of Jupiter among the They offered human sacrifices to *Lucan.* 1. v. 446.

TARAS, a son of Neptune who built Tarentum as some suppose.

TARAXIPPUS, a deity worshipped at Elis. His statue was placed near the race ground, and his protection was implored that no harm might happen to the horses during the games. *Paus.* 6, c. 20, &c.

TARBELLI, a people of Gaul.

TARCHETIUS, an impious king of Alba.

TARCHO, an Etrurian chief who assisted Æneas against the Rutuli. Some suppose that he founded Mantua. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 603.——A prince of Cilicia. *Lucan.* 9, v. 219.

TARENTUM, or TARENTUS, a town of Calabria situate on a bay of the same name, near the mouth of the river Galesus. It was founded, or rather repaired, by a Lacedæmonian colony, about 666 years before Christ, under the conduct of Phalanthus. It was long independent, and could once arm 100,000 foot and 3,000 horse. The people of Tarentum were very indolent, and as they were easily supplied with all necessaries, as well as luxuries from Greece, they gave themselves up to voluptuousness, so that *the delights of Tarentum* became proverbial. The war which they suported against the Romans, with the assistance of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and which has been called the Tarentine war, is greatly celebrated in history. This war, which had been undertaken by the Romans to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours, was terminated after four years; 30,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. The government of Tarentum was democratical, there were, however, some monarchs who reigned there. It was for sometime the residence of Pythagoras, who inspired the citizens with the love of virtue, and rendered them superior to their neighbours, in the cabinet as well as in the field of battle. The large, beautiful, and capacious harbour of Tarentum is greatly commended by antient historians. *Flor.* 1, c. 18.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 2. —*Plut. in Pyr.*—*Plin.* 8, 15 & 34.—*Liv.* 12, c. 13, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c, 4.—*Strab.* 6 —*Horat.* 1, ep. 7, v. 45.—*Elian. V. H.* 5, c 20.

TARNÆ, a town mentioned by Homer, *Il.* 5.——A fountain of Lydia.

TARPA, (Spurius Mætius) a critic at Rome in the age of J. Cæsar. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo to examine the merit of every poetical composition. He acted with great impartiality, though many taxed him with want of candor. All the pieces that were represented on the Roman stage had previously received his approbation.

TAR-

which from her has been called the Tarpeian rock, and there afterwards many of the Roman malefactors were thrown down a deep precipice. *Plut. in Rom.*—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 261. *Amor.* 1, el. 10, v. 50.—*Ep.* 1, c. 11.—*Propert.* 4, el. 4.——A vestal virgin in the reign of Numa.

TARPEIA LEX, was enacted A. U. C. 269, by Sp. Tarpeius, to empower all the magistrates of the republic to lay fines on offenders. This power belonged before only to the consuls. The fine was not to exceed a sheep and 30 oxen.

SP. TARPEIUS, the governor of the citadel of Rome, under Romulus. His descendants were called Montani & Capitolini.

TARPEIUS MONS, a hill at Rome which received its name from Tarpeia, who was buried there. It is the same as the capitoline hill. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 652.

TARQUINII, a town of Etruria, built by Tarchon, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. Tarquinius Priscus was educated there, and he made it a Roman colony when he ascended the throne. *Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 2, c. 95.

TARQUINIA, a daughter of Tarquinius Priscus, who married Servius Tullius. When her husband was murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, she privately conveyed away his body by night and buried it. This preyed upon her mind, and the following night she died. Some have attributed her death to excess of grief, or suicide, while others, perhaps more justly, have suspected Tullia, the wife of young Tarquin, with the murder.——A vestal virgin who, as some suppose, gave the Roman people a large piece of land, which was afterwards called the Campus Martius.

ing 100 new senators
whom he distinguishe
of *Patres minorum gen*
patrician body, who
jorum gentium. The
arms, which was sup
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that he possessed vig
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bines, and in the con
of Etruria. He repa
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narch the Romans w
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who introduced am
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honor; he distinguis
senators, and other in
particular robes and
chairs at spectacles, a
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by the two sons of

as the seventh and last king married Tullia, the daughter it was at her instigation that his father-in-law, and seized The crown which he had violence he endeavoured to inue ion of tyranny. Unlike ceffors, he paid no regard to the senate, or the unprobaalic assemblies, and by wishd both, he incurred the jeaone and the odium of thublic treasury was soon excontinual extravagance of violence the murmurs of his olved to call their attenHe was successful in his one, the neighbouring cities while the siege of Ardea the wantonness of the son Rome, for ever stopped the arms: and the Romans, of barbarity and oppression ovoked, no sooner saw the a slab herself, not to survive honor, [*Vid. Lucretia.*] than and camp arose with indighe monarch. The gates of t against him, and Tarquin anished from his throne, in ome 244. Unable to had en one of his subjects. Tarng the Etrurians, who attn to replace him on his epublican government was ome, and all Italy refused upport the cause of an exile t a nation who heard the king and tyrant mentioned l indignation. Tarquin died of his age, about 14 years on from Rome. He had 4 years. Though Tarquin ous among the Romans, his without its share of glory. ere numerous, to beautify nd porticos at Rome was ith great magnificence and the capitol, which his pretime name had begun. He Sibylline books which the ed with such religious fo-*Sibylla.*] *Cic. p o Rab. &c. &c.*—*Dionys. Hal.* 4, c. 48, 7 & 8—*Plin.* 8, c. 41.—9, c. 11—*Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 6.—*Eutrop.*

s, (Collatinus) one of the quin the proud, who married [*Vid. Collatinus.*]——Sextus the sons of Tarquin the himself well known by a variety of adventures. When his father besieged Gabii, young Tarquin publicly declared that he was at variance with the monarch, and the report was the more easily believed when he came before Gabii with his body all mangled and bloody with stripes. This was an agreement between the father and the son, and Tarquin had no sooner declared that this proceeded from the tyranny and oppression of his father, than the people of Gabii entrusted him with the command of their armies, fully convinced that Rome could never have a more inveterate enemy. When he had thus succeeded, he dispatched a private messenger to his father, but the monarch gave no answer to be returned to his son. Sextius inquired more particularly about his father, and when he heard from the messenger that when the message was delivered, Tarquin cut off with a stick the tallest poppies in his garden, the son followed the example by putting to death the most noble and powerful citizens of Gabii. The town soon fell into the hands of the Romans. The violence which some time after Tarquinius offered to Lucretia, was the cause of his father's exile, and the total expulsion of his family from Rome. [*Vid. Lucretia.*] Sextius was at last killed, bravely fighting in a battle during the war which the Latins sustained against Rome in the attempt of reestablishing the Tarquins on their throne. *Ovid. Fast.*—*Liv.*——A Roman senator who was accessary to Catiline's conspiracy.

TARQUITIUS, the name of some subordinate officers in the Roman armies under the emperors, &c. *Tacit.*

TARRACINA or ANXUR, a town of the Volsci in Latium, between Rome and Naples. *Strab.* 5.—*Mela.* 2, c. 4.

TARRACO, a city of Spain, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean. It was founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there. The province of which it was the capital was called Tarraconensis Hispania Tarraconensis, which was also called by the Romans Hispania Citerior, was bounded on the east by the Mediterranean, the ocean on the west, the Pyrenean mountains and the sea of the Cantabri on the north, and Lusitania and Bœtica on the south. *Martial.* 10, ep. 104.—*Sil.* 3, v. 369.

TARRUTIUS. *Vid.* Acca Laurentia.

TARSA, a Thracian who rebelled under Tiberius, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 4.

TARSIUS, a river of Troas.

TARSUS or TARSOS, a town of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, founded by Triptolemus, and a colony of Argives, or as others say by Sardanapalus. Tarsus was celebrated for the

den from the sight by a cloud of darkness, which is represented three times more gloomy than the obscurest night. According to Hesiod it was a separate prison, at a greater distance from the earth than the earth is from the heavens. Virgil says that it was surrounded by three impenetrable walls, and by the impetuous and burning streams of the river Phlegethon. The entrance is by a large and lofty tower, whose gates are supported by columns of adamant, which neither gods nor men can open. In Tartarus, according to Virgil, were punished such as had been disobedient to their parents, traitors, adulterers, faithless ministers, and such as had undertaken unjust and cruel wars, or had betrayed their friends for the sake of money. It was also the place where Ixion, Tityus, the Danaides, Tantalus, Sisyphus, &c. were punished, according to Ovid. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 720.—*Sil* 13, v. 591.—*Virg. Æn.* 6.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Ovid Met.* 4, fab. 13.

Tartessus, a town in Spain, near the columns of Hercules, on the Mediterranean. Some suppose that it was afterwards called Carteia, and it was better known by the name of Gades, when Hercules had set up his columns on the extremity of Spain and Africa. There is also a town called Tartessus, in a small island formed by a river of the same name, near Gades in Iberia. Tartessus has been called the most distant town in the extremities of Spain, by the Romans. *Mela.* 2, c. 6.—*Pausf.* 6, c. 19.—*Ovid. Met.* 14, v. 416.—*Strab.* 3.

Tasgetius Cornutus, a prince of Gaul, assassinated in the age of Cæsar.

royal colleague, accor
Liv. 1, c. 10, &c.—*P*
Balb.—*Ovid Met.* 14. v

Tatta, a large lal

Tautanii, a p
parts of Macedonia.

Taunus, a mounta
1 *Ann.* c. 56.

Taurania, a to
country of the Bruti.

Taurantes, a pe
tween Artaxata and
Ann. 14, c. 24.

Tauri, a people
who inhabited Tauri
sacrificed all strangers
of this goddess, w
have fallen down fro
away to Sparta by
Strab. 12.—*Herodot.*
c. 1.—*Pausf.* 3, c. 16
ex Pont. 1, el. 2. v. 8

Taurica Chers
sula of Europe, at th
lus Mæotis. It is jo
Scythia, and is boun
Bosporus, the Euxi
Mæotis. It is now c.
inhabitants, called T
uncivilized nation.
12. *Vid.* Tauri.

Taurica, a sirna
she was worshipped
Taurica Chersonesus.

Taurini, the inl
a town of Cisalpine C
Sil. 3, v. 646.

Taurisci, a peo

ind it extends not only as far as ſt eaſtern parts of Aſia, but it alſo :s in ſeveral parts, and runs far in .h. Mount Taurus was known by names, particularly in different :s. In Cilicia, where it reaches as ie Euphrates, it was called Taurus. :nown by the name of Amanus from of Iſſus as far as the Euphrates; of rus from the weſtern boundaries of up to Armenia; of Montes Mati- the country of the Leucoſyrians; of Moſchicus at the ſouth of the river of Amaranta at the north of the of Caucaſus between the Hyrcanian xine ſea; of Hyrcanii Montes near ia; of Imaus in the more eaſtern f Aſia. The word Taurus was more ly confined to the mountains that e Phrygia and Pamphylia from Cili- he ſeveral paſſes which were opened mountain were called *Pylæ*, and hence it mention is made in antient authors Armenian Pylæ, Cilician Pylæ, &c. , c. 15. l. 3, c. 7 & 8.—*Plin.* 5, c. —A mountain in Germany. *Tacit.* c. 41.——An officer of Auguſtus at ttle of Actium.——A proconſul of accuſed by Agrippina, who wiſhed be condemned, that ſhe might be- miſtreſs of his gardens. *Tacit. Ann.* 59.——An officer of Minos, king of He had an amour with Paſiphae, : aroſe the fable of the Minotaur, he ſon, who was born ſometime af- *Vid. Minotaurus.*] Taurus was van- l by Theſeus, in the games which exhibited in Crete. *Plut. in Theſ.*

:ILA, a large country in India, be- the Indus and the Hydaſpes.

.ILUS or TAXILES, a king of Taxi- he age of Alexander. He ſubmitted conqueror, who rewarded him with berality. *Curt.* 8. c. 14 ——A gene- Mithridates, who aſſiſted Archelaus the Romans in Greece. He was af- ds conquered by Muræna, the lieu- of Sylla.

:IMAQUILUS, a king in the ſouthern of Britain when Cæſar invaded it. *G.*

GETE, or Taygēta, a daughter of At- Pleione, mother of Lacedæmon, by r. She became one of the Pleiades eath. *Hygin.* fab. 155 & 192.

GETUS, or Taygēta, a mountain of a, in Peloponneſus, at the weſt of er Eurotas. It hung over the city of emon, and it is ſaid that once a part fell down by an earthquake, and ed the ſuburbs. It was on this ain that the Lacedæmonian women celebrated the orgies of Bacchus. *Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Pauſ.* 3, c. 1.—*Strab.* 8.—*Lucan.* 5, v. 52.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 488.

TEANUM, a town of Campania, on the Appian road.

TEARUS, a river of Thrace, riſing in the ſame rock from 38 different ſources, ſome of which are hot, and others cold. Darius raiſed a column there when he marched againſt the Scythians, as if to denote the ſweetneſs and ſalubrity of the waters of that river. *Herodot.* 4, c. 90, &c.

TEATEA, Teate or Tegeate, a town of Latium.

TECHMESSA, the daughter of a Phrygian prince, called by ſome Teuthras, and by others Teleutas. When her father was killed in war by Ajax, ſon of Telamon, the young princeſs became the property of the conqueror, and by him ſhe had a ſon called Euryſaces. Sophocles in one of his tragedies, repreſents Techmeſſa as moving her huſband to pity by her tears and entreaties, when he wiſhed to ſtab himſelf. *Horat.* 2, od. 4, v. 6.—*Dictyſ. Cret.*—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*

TECHNATIS, a king of Egypt.

TECTAMUS, ſon of Dorus, grandſon of Hellen, the ſon of Deucalion, went to Crete with the Ætolians and Pelaſgians, and reigned there. He had a ſon called Aſterius, by the daughter of Cretheus.

TECTOSAGES or Tectoſagæ, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis. They received the name of Tectoſagæ *quod ſagis tegerentur*. Some of them paſſed into Germany, where they ſettled near the Hercynian foreſt, and another colony paſſed into Aſia, where they conquered Phrygia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia. The Tectoſagæ were among thoſe Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, & who attempted ſome time after to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. At their return home from Greece they were viſited by a peſtilence, and ordered, to ſtop it, to throw into the river all the riches and plunder they had obtained in their diſtant excurſions. *Cæſar Bell. G.*—*Strab.* 4.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3.—*Liv.* 38.—*Flor.* 2, c. 11.—*Juſtin* 32.

TEGEA, or TEGEA, a town of Arcadia in the Peloponneſus, founded by Tegeates, a ſon of Lycaon, or according to others, by Aleus. The gigantic bones of Orettes were found buried there and removed to Sparta. Apollo and Pan were worſhipped there. Ceres, Proſerpine, as alſo Venus, had each a temple at Tegea. The inhabitants were called Tegeates. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 293.—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 531.—*Strab.* 8.—*Pauſ.* 8, c. 45, &c.

TEGYRA, a town of Bœotia where Apollo was worſhipped. There was a battle fought

of Salamis, where he soon after married Glauce, the daughter of Cychreus, the king of the place. At the death of his father-in-law, who had no male issue, Telamon became king of Salamis. He accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis, and was arm-bearer to Hercules, when that hero took Laomedon prisoner and destroyed Troy. Telamon was rewarded by Hercules for his services with the hand of Hesione, whom the conqueror had obtained among the spoils of Troy, and with her he returned to Greece. He also married Periboea, whom some call Eribœa. *Ovid. Met.* 13, v. 151.—*Sophocl. in Aj.*—*Pindar Isthm.* 6.—*Stat. Theb.* 6.—*Apollod.* 1. 2, &c.—*Pausf. in Cor.*—*Hygin. Fab.* 97, &c.

Telamoniades, a patronymic given to the descendants of Telamon.

Telchines, a people of Rhodes, said to have been originally from Crete. They were the inventors of many useful arts, and according to Diodorus, passed for the sons of the sea. They were the first who raised statues to the gods. They had the power of changing themselves into whatever shape they pleased, and according to Ovid they could poison and fascinate all objects with their eyes, and cause rain and hail to fall at pleasure. The Telchinians insulted Venus, for which the goddess inspired them with a hidden fury, so that they committed the greatest crimes and offered violence even to their own mothers. *Diod.*—*Ovid Met.* 7, v. 365, &c.

Telchinia, a surname of Minerva.—— Also a surname of Juno in Rhodes, where she had a statue at Ialysus raised by the

born in the island of A
educated. When arri
manhood he went to I
self known to his fath
wrecked on the coast, a
provisions he plunder
bitants of the island.
chus came to defend t
subjects against this m
quarrel arose, and Tele
ther without knowing
afterwards returned to
and according to Hygi
his father's body, wh
lemachus and Penelop
him in his return, and
tials of Telegonus wit
lebrated by order of
had by Telegonus a so
gave his name to Italy.
Tusculum in Italy, an
he left one daughter ca
whom the noble famil
Rome were descended
v. 8.—*Ovid. Fast.* 3 &
—*Plut. in Par.*—*Hygin*
——A son of Proteus
——A king of Egypt w
she had been restored t
by Jupiter.

Telemachus, a son
nelope. He was still i
his father went with th
to the Trojan war. At
lebrated war Telemach
father, went to seek him
his residence, and the ca
lence were then unkno

was effected with great success. After the eath of his father, Telemachus went to the land of Ægæa, where he married Circe, or cording to others Calliphone, the daughr of Circe, by whom he had a son called atinus. He some time after had the misrtune to kill his mother-in-law Circe, and d to Italy, where he founded Clitium. elemachus was accompanied in his visit Nestor and Menelaus by the goddess of isdom, under the form of Mentor. It is said at when a child, Telemachus fell into the 1, and that a dolphin brought him safe to ore, after he had remained some time der water. From this circumstance Ulyss had the figure of a dolphin engraved on e seal which he wore on his ring. *Hygin.* b. 95 & 125.—*Ovid. Heroid.* 1, v. 98.—*orat.* 1 ep. 7, v. 41.—*Homer. Od.* 2, *&c.*—*scolic.* in *Cass.*

TELEMUS, a Cyclops who was acquainwith futurity. He foretold to Polyemus all the evils which he some time er suffered from Ulysses. *Ovid. Met.* 13, 771.

TELEPHASSA, the mother of Cadmus, œnix and Cilix, by Agenor. She died Thrace, as she was seeking her daughter ropa, whom Jupiter had carried away.

TELEPHUS, a king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge, the daughter of Aleus. was exposed as soon as born on mount rthenius, but his life was preserved by a at, and by some shepherds. According Apollodorus he was exposed not on a untain, but in the temple of Minerva at gea, or according to a tradition mentied by Pausanias he was left to the mercy the waves with his mother by the cruelty Aleus, and carried by the winds to the uth of the Caycus, where he was found Teuthras, king of the country, who mard, or rather adopted as his daughter, ge, and educated her son. Some howr suppose that Auge fled to Teuthras to id the anger of her father, on account of amour with Hercules. Yet others deie that Aleus gave her to Nauplius to be erely punished for her incontinence, and t Nauplius unwilling to injure her, sent to Teuthras, king of Bithynia, by whom was adopted. Telephus, according to more received opinions, was ignorant his origin, and he was ordered by the cle, if he wished to know his parents, o to Mysia. Obedient to this injunc, he came to Mysia, where Teuthras red him his crown and his adopted ghter Auge in marriage, if he would der his country from the hostilities of s, the son of Apharcus. Telephus ter complied, and at the head of the Mysians he soon routed the enemy, and received the promised reward. As he was going to unite himself to Auge, the sudden appearance of an enormous serpent separated the two lovers. Auge implored the assistance of Hercules, and was soon informed by the god that Telephus was her own son. When this was known the nuptials were not celebrated, and Telephus some time after married one of the daughters of king Priam. As one of the sons of the Trojan monarch Telephus prepared to assist Priam against the Greeks, and with uncommon fury he attacked them when they had landed on his coasts. The carnage was great, and Telephus was victorious, had not Bacchus, who protected the Greeks, suddenly raised a vine from the earth, which entangled the feet of the monarch, and laid him flat on the ground. Achilles immediately rushed upon him, and wounded him so severely that he was carried away from the battle. The wound was mortal, and Telephus was informed by the oracle that he alone who had inflicted it could totally cure it. Upon this, applications were made to Achilles, but in vain; the hero observed that he was no physician, till Ulysses, who knew that Troy could not be taken without the assistance of one of the sons of Hercules, and who wished to make Telephus the friend of the Greeks, persuaded Achilles to obey the directions of the oracle. Achilles consented, and as the weapon which had given the wound could alone cure it, the hero scraped the rust from the point of his spear, and by applying it to the sore gave it immediate relief. It is said that Telephus showed himself so grateful to the Greeks that he accompanied them to the Trojan war, and fought with them against his father-in-law. *Hygin.* fab. 101.—*Paus.* 8, c. 48.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, v. 42.—*Dict.* 4.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, el. 1, *&c.*—*Propert.* lib. 1.—*Plin.*—A friend of Horace remarkable for his beauty and the elegance of his person. He was the favorite of Lydia, the mistress of Horace, *&c.* *Horat.* 1, od. 12. l. 4, od. 11, v. 21.—A slave who conspired against Augustus. *Sueton. in Aug.*—L. Verus wrote a book on the rhetoric of Homer, as also a comparison of that poet with Plato, and other treatises, all lost.

TELESIA, a town of Campania taken by Annibal.

TELESICLES, a Parian, father to the poet Archilochus.

TELESILLA, a lyric poetess of Argos, who bravely defended her country against the Lacedæmonians, and obliged them to raise the siege. A statue was raised to her honor

Mar. &c.

TELESIPPUS, a poor man of Pheræ, father to the tyrant Dinias.

TELESTAGORAS, a man of Naxos, whose daughters were ravished by some of the nobles of the island.

TELESTAS, a son of Priam. *Apollod* 3, c. 12.——An athlete of Messenia. *Pauf.* 6, c. 14.——A king of Corinth.

TELESTO, one of the Oceanides.

TELETHUS, a mountain in Laconia.

TELETHUSA, the wife of Lygdus or Lycus, a native of Crete. She became mother of a daughter, who was afterwards changed into a boy. *Vid.* Iphis.

TELEURIAS, a prince of Macedonia, &c.

TELEUTIAS, the brother of Agesilaus who was killed by the Olynthians, &c.

TELLIAS, a famous foothlayer, born in Elis. He flourished in the age of Xerxes. He was greatly honored in Phocis, where he had settled, and the inhabitants raised him a statue in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. *Pauf.* 10, v. 1. — *Herodot.* 8, c. 27.

TELLIS, a Greek lyric poet, the father of Brasidas.

TELLUS, a divinity, the same as the earth, the most antient of all the gods after Chaos. She was mother by Cœlus of Oceanus, Hyperion, Ceus, Rhea, Japetus, Themis, Saturn, Phœbe, Tethys, &c. Tellus is the same as the divinity, who is honored under the several names of Cybele, Rhea, Vesta, Ceres, Tithea, Bona Dea, Proserpine, &c. She was generally represented in the character of Tellus, as a wo-

ing the siege of that
3 v. 592.——A kin
married Sebethis, by
lus. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v

TELETHUSA, a nym
ter of the Ladon. S
town and fountain of
ters of the fountain T
that Tiresias died by
4.—*Strab.* 9.—*Lycop*

TELYS, a tyrant o

TEMATHEA, a n
Inf 4, c. 34.

TEMENITUM, a pl
Temenus was buried

TEMENITES, a bri
he received at Tem
Syracuse, where he
in Verr.

TEMENUS, the
was the first of the H
to Peloponnesus wi
phontes, in the reig
Argos. Temenus m
the throne of Arge
pelled the reigning
he was succeeded b
phon, who had mar
netho, and this succe
to his own son. *A*
2, c. 18 & 19.——.
was entrusted with
fancy. *Pauf.* 8, c.

TEMERINDA, th
Mæonis among the

TEMISA, a town
ther in Calabria in
mines of copper.

tended about five miles in length, carce one acre and a half wide. s that are pleasant, either for their or the mildness of their climate, l Tempe by the poets. *Strab.* 9. .c. 3.—*Diod.* 4.—*Dionys. Periег.* *Elian. V. H.* 3, c. 1.—*Plut. de Mus.* :. 2, v. 469.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 569 os, a small and fertile island of n sea, opposite Troy, at the dis- about 12 miles from Sigæum. It 56 miles north from Lesbos. It ntly called Leucophrys, till Te- son of Cycnus settled there and own which he called Tenedos, ch the whole island received its e became famous during the Tro- as it was there that the Greeks themselves the more effectually the Trojans believe that they were home without finishing the siege. *E.* 3, v. 59.—*Diod.* 5. — *Strab.* 13. *Æn.* 2, v. 21.—*Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 516. 109.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.

s, a son of Cycnus and Proclea. exposed on the sea on the coast of y his father, who credulously be- s wife Philonome, who had fallen ith Cycnus, and accused him of at- pon her virtue, when he refused to er passion. Tenes arrived safe in ys, which he called Tenedos, and e he became the sovereign. Some , Cycnus discovered the guilt of Philonome, and as he wished to be d to his son whom he had so gross- d, he went to Tenedos. But when ed his ship to the shore, Tenes cut cable with a hatchet, and suffered r's ship to be tossed about in the om this circumstance the *hatchet of* become proverbial to intimate a re- t that cannot be pacified. This was carefully preserved at Tenedos, rwards deposited in the temple of where it was still seen in the age of s. Tenes, as some suppose, was y Achilles, as he defended his against the Greeks. He received honors after death. His statue was away by Verres. *Strab.* 13.—*Paus.* 4.——A general of 3000 mercena- ks sent by the Egyptians to assist enicians. *Diod.* 16.

esis, a part of Æthiopia.

ium, a town of Æolia.

os, a small island in the Ægean, ndros, called also Hydrussa, from the of its fountains. It was very inous, but it produced excellent universally esteemed by the ancients. was about 15 miles in extent. The capital was also called Tenos. *Strab.* 10.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 7, v. 469.

Tentyra, (plur.) and Tentyris, a small town of Egypt on the Nile.

Tentyra, a place of Thrace opposite Samothrace. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 9. v. 22.

Teos, or Tejos, a maritime town on the coast of Ionia in Asia minor, opposite Samos. It was one of the 12 cities of the Ionian confederacy, and gave birth to Anacreon and Hecatæus, who is by some deemed a native of Miletus. According to Pliny, Teos was an island. Augustus repaired Teos, whence he is often called the founder of it in ancient medals. *Strab.* 14. —*Mela.* 1, c. 17.—*Paus.* 7, c. 3.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 5.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 17 v. 18.—*Plin.* 5, c 31.

Teredon, a town on the Arabian gulf.

Terentia, the wife of Cicero. She became mother of M. Cicero, and of a daughter called Tulliola. Cicero repudiated her, because she had been faithless to his bed, when he was banished in Asia. Terentia married Sallust, Cicero's enemy, and afterwards Messala Corvinus. She lived to her 103d, or according to Pliny to her 117th year. *Plut. in Cic.*—*Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.—*Cic. ad Attic.* 11 *ep.* 16, &c.——The wife of Scipio Africanus.

Terentia lex, called also Cassia, *frumentaria*, by M. Terentius Varro Lucullus, and C. Cassius, A. U. C. 680. It ordered that the same price should be given for all corn bought in the provinces to hinder the exactions of the quæstors.——Another by Terentius the tribune, A. U. C. 291, to elect five persons to define the power of the consuls, lest they should abuse the public confidence by violence or rapine.

Terentianus, a Roman to whom Longinus dedicated his treatise on the sublime.

Terentius Publius, a native of Africa, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who educated him with great care, and manumitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. He bore the name of his master and benefactor, and was called *Terentius*. He applied himself to the study of Greek comedy with uncommon assiduity, and claimed the friendship and patronage of the learned and powerful. Scipio, the elder Africanus, and his friend Lælius have been suspected on account of their intimacy, of assisting the poet in the composition of his comedies, and the fine language, the pure expressions, and delicate sentiments with which the plays of Terence abound, seem perhaps to favor the supposition. Terence was

ing the poet, who spoke with [illegible] and simplicity, the language of nature, and supported the native independence of man. The talents of Terence were employed rather in translating than in search of originality. It is said that he translated 108 of the comedies of the poet Menander, six of which only are extant, his Andria, Eunuch, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi, Phormio and Hecyra. Terence is admired for the purity of his language, and the artful elegance and simplicity of his diction, and for a continued delicacy of sentiments. There is more originality in Plautus, more vivacity in the intrigues, and more surprize in the catastrophes of his plays, but Terence will ever be admired for his taste, his expressions, and his natural pictures of nature and manners, and the becoming dignity of his several characters. Quinctilian who candidly acknowledges the deficiencies of the Roman comedy, declares that Terence was the most elegant and refined of all the comedians whose writings appeared on the stage. The time and the manner of his death are unknown. He left Rome in the 35th year of his age, and never after appeared there. Some suppose that he was drowned in a storm as he returned from Greece, about 159 years before Christ. *Cic. ad Attic.* 7, ep. 3.— *Parc.* c. 1, v. 17.— *Quinctil.* 10, c. 1.— *Horat.* 2, *ep.* 1, v. 59 —— Culeo, a Roman senator taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus. When Africanus triumphed, Culeo followed his chariot with a cap on his head. He was some time after announced in marriage between his deliverer and the prince of Asia, and had the mortification to convince him and his mother Afiatucus, though both innocent. *Liv.* 30, c. 45.— A tribune who

cited. *Val.*— *Liv.* [illegible] baffador sent to Pu[illegible] ——Massiliora, an [illegible] &c.——Marcus, a [illegible] fed before the senat[illegible] that discarded favor[illegible] defence and was acq[illegible]

TERENTUS, a pl[illegible] tius near the capitol. [illegible] had an altar. [illegible]

TEREUS, a king [illegible] and Rhodope. He [illegible] daughter of Pandion [illegible] he had afflicted in a w[illegible] offered violence to [illegible] mede, whom he co[illegible] of Progne. *Ov.*

TERGESTE & Te[illegible] Italy on the Adria[illegible] colony. *Mela*, 2, c. [illegible] v. 380.—*Pater.* 2, c[illegible]

TERIAS, a river [illegible]

TERIMAXUS, a m[illegible] with a fleet against [illegible] He was accused of [illegible] from office, &c.

TERIDAT, a cond[illegible]

TERINATIS, a [illegible] court of Artaxerxes. [illegible] match was in tears [illegible] *V. H.* 10, c. 1.

TERIGUM, a tow[illegible]

TERMENTIA, or [illegible] Hispania Tarraconen[illegible]

TERMERUS, a r[illegible] who killed people [illegible] against his own. H[illegible] *Plut. in Thes.*

TERMESSUS, a riv[illegible]

TERMINALIA, a [illegible] celebrated in honor o[illegible]

land marks were plentifully sprinkled it. *Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 641.—*Cic. Phil.* c. 10.

ERMINĀLIS, a surname of Jupiter, be- he presided over the boundaries and s of individuals before the worship e god Terminus was introduced. *Dio- Hal* 2.

ERMINUS, a divinity at Rome who supposed to preside over bounds and s, and to punish all unlawful usurpa- of land. His worship was first intro- d at Rome by Numa, who persuaded subjects that the limits of their lands and s were under the immediate inspection aven. His temple was on the Tarpeian . He was represented with an human without feet or arms, to intimate that ever moved, wherever he was placed. people of the country assembled once r with their families and crowned with ads and flowers the stones which sepa- their different possessions, and offered s to the god who presided over their daries. It is said that when Tarquin roud wished to build a temple on the pean rock to Jupiter, the god Termi- refused to give way, though the other, resigned their seats with chearfulness, nce Ovid has said,

Restitit, & magno cum Jove templa tenet.

nys. Hal. 2.—*Ovid Fast.* 2, v. 641.—*Plut. Num.*—*Liv.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 9.

TERMISUS, or TERMESSUS, a town of idia.

TERPANDER, a lyric poet and musician Lesbos about the 33d olympiad. It is l that he appeased a tumult at Sparta by melody and sweetness of his notes. He led three strings to the lyre which be- his time had only four. *Ælian V. H.* c. 50.—*Plut. de Mus.*

TERPSICHŌRE, one of the muses, daugh- of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She pre- d over dancing, of which she was conied the inventress, as her name in- ates, and with which she delighted her rs. She is represented like a young gin crowned with laurel, and holding in hand a musical instrument. *Juv.* 7, v. —*Apollod.* 1.

TERPSICRĀTE, a daughter of Thespius.

TERRA, one of the most antient deities mythology, wife of Uranus, and mother Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, ea, Rhea, Themis, Phœbe, Thetys, Mnemosyne. By the Air she had Grief, urning, Oblivion, Vengeance, &c. Ac- ding to Hyginus, she is the same as Tel- . *Vid.* Tellus.

TERRACĪNA, a maritime town of Italy.

TERRASIDIUS, a Roman knight in Cæsar's army in Gaul.

TERROR, an emotion of the mind which the antients have made a deity, and one of the attendants of the god Mars and of Bellona.

TERTIA, a sister of Clodius the tribune, &c.——A daughter of Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus.

TERTIUS JULIANUS, a lieutenant in Cæsar's legions.

TERTULLIĀNUS, (J. Septimius Florens) a celebrated Christian writer of Carthage. He died about the 216th year of the Christian era.

TETHYS, the greatest of the sea deities, was wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Uranus and Terra. She was mother of the chiefest rivers of the universe, such as the Nile, the Alpheus, the Mæander, Simois, Peneus, Evenus, Scamander, &c. and about 3000 daughters called Oceanides. Tethys is confounded by some mythologists with her grand daughter Thetis, the wife of Peleus, and the mother of Achilles. The word *Tethys* is poetically used to express the sea. *Apollod.* 1, c. 1, &c.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 31.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 509, l. 9, v. 498, *Fast.* 2, v. 191.—*Hesiod. Theogn.* v. 336.—*Homer. Il.* 14, v. 302.

TETRAPŌLIS, a name given to the city of Antioch, the capital of Syria, because it was divided into four separate districts, each of which resembled a city.

TETRICUS, a mountain of Italy.——A Roman senator, saluted emperor in the reign of Aurelian. He was led in triumph by his successful adversary, who afterwards heaped the most unbounded honors upon him and his son of the same name.

TEUCER, a king of Phrygia, son of the Scamander by Idea. According to some authors, he was the first who introduced among his subjects the worship of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. The country where he reigned was from him called Teucria, and his subjects Teucri. His daughter Batea, married Dardanus, a Samothracian prince who succeeded him in the government of Teucria. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12.—*Virg. Æn.* 3, v. 108.——A son of Telamon, king of Salamis, by Hesione the daughter of Laomedon. He was one of Helen's suitors, and accordingly accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he signalized himself by his valor and intrepidity. It is said that his father refused to receive him into his kingdom, because he had left the death of his brother Ajax unrevenged. This severity of the father did not dishearten the son, he left Salamis and retir-

where Hercules, when young, killed an enormous lion.

Teuta, a queen of Illyricum, who ordered some Roman ambassadors to be put to death. This unprecedented murder was the cause of a war, which ended in her disgrace.

Teutamias or Teutamis, a king of Larissa. He instituted games in honor of his father, where Perseus killed his grandfather Acrisius with a quoit.

Teutamus, a king of Assyria, the same as Tithonus, the father of Memnon. *Diod.* 5.

Teutas, or Teutates, a name of Mercury among the Gauls. The people offered human victims to this deity. *Lucan.* 1. v. 445.—*Cæsar bell. G.*

Teuthras, a king of Mysia on the borders of the Caycus. He adopted as his daughter, or according to others, married Auge the daughter of Aleus, when she fled away into Asia, from her father who wished to punish her for her amours with Hercules. Some time after his kingdom was invaded by Idas the son of Aphareus, and to remove this enemy he promised Auge and his crown to any one who could restore tranquility to his subjects. This was executed by Telephus, who afterwards proved to be the son of Auge, who was promised in marriage to him by right of his successful expedition. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7, &c.—*Virg.* 3, c. 25.—*Ovid. Trist.* 2, v. 19. —*Hygin. fab.* 100. ——A river's name.

Teutomatus, a prince of Gaul, among the allies of Rome.

Teutŏni and Teutŏnes, a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made in-

exclaimed as he carri. d
was for Thalassius. T
ius was no sooner ment
eager to preserve so b.
him. Their union was
much happiness, that it
at Rome to make use of
at nuptials, and to wis
married the felicity
death. He is supposed
same as Hymen, as he
Plut. in Rom.—*Martial.*

Thales, one of the
Greece, born at Miletus
descended from Cadmu
was Examius, and his
Like the rest of the anti
quest of knowledge, and
sided in Crete, Phœnici
der the priests of Memp
geometry, astronomy, a
enabled to measure with
height, and extent of a p
coveries in astronomy w
nious, he was the first w
accuracy a solar eclipse.
solstices and equinoxes,
heavens into five zones,
division of the year int
was universally adopted
philosophy. Like Hom
water as the principle of
was the founder of the
distinguished itself for it
speculations under the
pils of the Milesian ph
mander. Anaximenes, A
disciples the master of

positions on philosophical subjects are lost. *Herodot.* 1, c. 7, &c.—*Plato.*—*Diog.* 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* &c.——A lyric poet intimate with Lycurgus. He prepared by his rapsodies the minds of the Spartans, to receive the rigorous institutions of his friend, and inculcated a reverence for the peace of civil society.

THALESTRIA, or THALESTRIS, a queen of the Amazons, who came 35 days journey to meet Alexander in his Asiatic conquests, to raise children by a man whose fame was so great, and courage so uncommon. *Curt.* 6, c. 5 —*Strab.* 11.

THALETES, a Greek poet of Crete.

THALIA, one of the Muses. She presided over festivals, pastoral and comic poetry. She is represented leaning on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook. Her dress appears shorter, and not so ornamented as that of the other Muses. *Horat.* 4, *Od.* 6, v. 25.—*Mart.* 9, *ep.* 75.—*Plat. in Symp.* &c.—*Virg. Ecl.* 6, v. 2. —— One of the Nereides. *Hesiod. Theog.* —— An island in the Tyrrhene sea.

THALPIUS, a son of Eurytus, one of Helen's suitors.

THAMYRAS, a Cilician who first introduced the art of augury in Cyprus, where it was religiously preserved in his family for many years. *Tacit.* 2, *Hist.* c. 3.

THAMYRAS, or THAMYRIS, a celebrated musician of Thrace. His father's name was Philammon, and his mother's Argiope. He became enamoured of the Muses, and challenged them to a trial of skill. His challenge was accepted, and it was mutually agreed, that the conquered should be totally at the disposal of his victorious adversary. He was conquered, and the Muses deprived him of his eye-sight, and his melodious voice and broke his lyre. His poetical compositions are lost. Some accused him of having first introduced into the world the unnatural vice of which Sotades is accused. *Homer. Il.* 2, v. 594, l. 5, v. 599—*Apollod.* 1, c. 3.—*Ovid. Amor.* 3. el. 7, v. 62. *Art. am.* 3, v. 399. —*Pans.* 4, c. 33.

THAMYRIS, one of the petty princes of the Dacæ, in the age of Darius, &c.——A queen of the Massagetæ. *Vid.* Thomyris.

THARGELIA, festivals in Greece, in honor of Apollo and Diana. They lasted two days, and the youngest of both sexes carried olive branches, on which were suspended cakes and fruits.

THARIADES, one of the generals of Antiochus, &c.

THAROPS, a son of Oeager, to whom Bacchus gave the kingdom of Thrace, after the death of Lycurgus. *Diod.* 4.

THAPSACUS, a town of Arabia.

THASIUS, or THRASIUS, a famous soothsayer of Cyprus, who told Busiris, king of Egypt, that to stop a dreadful plague which afflicted his country, he must offer a foreigner to Jupiter. Upon this the tyrant ordered him to be seized and sacrificed to the god, as he was not a native of Egypt. *Ovid. de art. am.* 1. v. 649 ——A surname of Hercules, who was worshipped at Thasos.

THASOS, or THASUS, a small island in the Ægean, on the coast of Thrace, opposite the mouth of the Nestus. It has been antiently known by the name of Æria, Odonis, Æthria, Acte, Ogygia, Chryse, and Ceresis. It received that of Thasos from Thasus the son of Agenor who settled there when he despaired of finding his sister Europa. It was about 40 miles in circumference, and so uncommonly fruitful, that the fertility of Thasos became proverbial. Its wine were universally esteemed. Its marble quarries were also in great repute, as well as its mines of gold and silver. The capital of the island was also called Thasos. *Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 2, c. 7.—*Pans.* 5, c. 25 —*Elian. V. H.* 4, &c.

THASUS, a son of Neptune, who went with Cadmus to seek Europa. He built the town of Thasus in Thrace. Some make him brother of Cadmus.

THAUMANTIAS and THAUMANTIS, a name given to Iris, the messenger of Juno, because she was the daughter of Thaumas the son of Oceanus and Terra, by one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.*—*Virg. An.* 9, v. 5.—*Ovid. Met.* 4, v. 479, l. 14, v. 845.

THAUMAS, a son of Neptune and Terra. He married Electra, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Iris and the Harpyies, &c.

THAUMASIUS, a mountain of Arcadia, on whose top, according to some accounts, Jupiter was born.

THEA, a daughter of Uranus and Terra. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had the sun, the moon, Aurora, &c. She is also called Thia, Titæa, Rhea, Tethys, &c.——One of the Sporades.

THEAGENES, a man who made himself master of Megara, &c.——An athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength. His father's name was Timosthenes, a friend of Hercules. He was crowned above a thousand times at the public games of the Greeks, and became a god after death. *Pans.* 6, c. 6, & 14.—*Plat.*——A Theban officer, who

positious children who were to succeed to their father's throne, in preference to them. *Hygin. fab.* 186.——A daughter of Cisseus, sister to Hecuba, who married Antenor, and was supposed to have betrayed the Palladium to the Greeks, as she was priestess of Minerva. *Homer Il.* 6, v. 298. —*Pausf.* 10, c. 27.—*Dictys. Cret.* 5, c 8. One of the Danaides. Her husband's name was Phantes. *Apollod.* 2. c 1.——The wife of the philosopher Pythagoras.——A poetess of Locris. —— A priestess of Athens, who refused to pronounce a curse upon Alcibiades, when he was accused of having mutilated all the statues of Mercury. *Plut.*——The mother of Pausanias. She was the first, as it is reported, who brought a stone to the entrance of Minerva's temple to shut up her son, when she heard of his crimes and perfidy to his country. —A daughter of Scedasus to whom some of the Lacedæmonians offered violence at Leuctra.

THEANUM, a town of Italy. *Vid.* Teanum.

THEARIDAS, a brother of Dionysius the elder. He was made admiral of his fleet.

THEARNUS, a surname of Apollo at Thorene.

THEATETES, a Greek epigrammatist.

THEBÆ (Thebæ), a celebrated city, the capital of Bœotia, situate on the banks of the river Ismenus. The manner of its foundation is not precisely known. Cadmus is supposed to have first begun to found it by building the citadel Cadmea. It was afterwards finished by Amphion and Zethus, but according to Varro, it owed

fore Christ, and Thebes l
It received its name from
ter of Asopus, to whom
phion was nearly relatec
4, &c.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*P*
c. 5.—*Strab.* 9.—*Plut.* *i*
Alex.—*C. Nep.* 11 *Pel.* *F*
art Post 394.—*Ovid. Me*
the fourth of Troas, built
was so called Placia an
fell into the hands of th
occupied it during the T
3, c. 4.—*Strab.* 11.——
brated city of Thebais
also Hecatompylos, on a
dred gates, and Diospoli
to Jupiter. In the time of
tended above 23 miles, an
gency could send into th
its hundred gates 20,000
200 chariots. Thebes w
hyses king of Persia. 7
—*Tacit. Ann.* 2.—*Herod.*
2.—*Homer. Il.* 9, v. 381.-
1, c. 9.——A town of A
chus.——Another in The
in Phthiotis.

THEBAIS, a country in
of Egypt, of which Theb
——There have been lo
have borne the name of
these the only one extant
Statius. It gives an acc
tee Thebans against the
was twelve years in comp
of Lydia.——A name gi
Thebes.

THEBE, a daughter of

iters. *Cic. de fin.*
, a tyrant of Eretria.
aughter of Cœlus and Terra,
Jupiter against her own in-
became mother of Dice,
a, the Parcæ, &c. She was
hom the inhabitants of the
mples. Her oracle was fa-
a in the age of Deucalion,
it with great solemnity, and
how to repair the loss of
was generally attended by
nong the moderns she is re-
olding a sword in one hand
scales in the other.
A, a town of Cappadocia,
f the Thermodon. It was
f the Amazons. The terri-
bore the same name.
a son of Aristomachus, bet-
the name of Temenus.
a famous physician of Lao-
to Asclepiades. He was
& called methodists, because
introduce methods to facili-
g and the practice of phy-
d in the Augustan age. *Plin.*
One of the generals of Antio-
t. He was born at Cyprus.
, c. 41.
or THEMISTIS, a goddess,
emis.
s, a celebrated philosopher
in the age of Constantius.
ly esteemed by the Roman
called the fine speaker from
d commanding delivery. He
Roman senator, and always
or his liberality and muni-
school was greatly frequent-
e when young some com-
Aristotle, fragments of which
t. There are also 33 of his
. He professed himself to
to flattery, and though he
from this general rule in his
e emperors, yet he strongly
umanity, wisdom, and cle-

daughter of Hypseus, was
of Athamas, king of Thebes,
had four sons, called Ptous,
neus, and Erythros. She
kill the children of Ino,
second wife, but she killed
ans of Ino, who lived in her
sguise of a servant maid, and
entrusted her bloody inten-
c. 23.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.——
ntioned by Polyænus.——
the poet Homer, according
to a tradition mentioned by Pausanias 10, c. 24.

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated general born at Athens. His father's name was Neocles, and his mother's Euterpe, or Abrotonum, a native of Halicarnassus. The beginning of his youth was marked by vices so flagrant, and inclinations so incorrigible, that his father disinherited him. This, which might have disheartened others, roused the ambition of Themistocles, and the protection which he was denied at home he sought in courting the favors of the populace, and in having a share in the administration of public affairs. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was entrusted to his care. While the Lacedæmonians under Leonidas were opposing the Persians at Thermophylæ, the naval operations of Themistocles, and the combined fleet of the Peloponnesians were directed to destroy the armament of Xerxes, and to ruin his maritime power. The obstinate wish of the generals to command the Grecian fleet might have proved fatal to the interest of the allies, had not Themistocles freely relinquished his pretensions, and by nominating his rival Eurybiades master of the expedition, shown the world that his ambition could stoop when his country demanded his assistance. The Persian fleet was distressed at Artemisium by a violent storm, and the feeble attack of the Greeks, but a decisive battle had never been fought if Themistocles had not used threats and entreaties, and even called religion to his aid, and the favorable answers of the oracle to second his measures. The Greeks actuated by different views, were unwilling to make head by sea against an enemy whom they saw victorious by land, plundering their cities, and destroying all by fire and sword, but before they were dispersed, Themistocles sent intelligence of their intentions to the Persian monarch, and Xerxes, by immediately blocking them with his fleet in the bay of Salamis, prevented their escape, and while he wished to crush them all at one blow he obliged them to fight for their safety, as well as for the honor of their country. This battle which was fought near the island of Salamis was decisive, the Greeks obtained the victory, and Themistocles the honor of having destroyed the formidable navy of Xerxes. Further to ensure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont, and

the most distinguishing honors, and by his prudent administration, Athens was soon fortified with strong walls, her Pireus was rebuilt, and her harbours were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which tendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet in the midst of that glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen, which had proved so fatal to many of his illustrious predecessors. He was banished from the city, and after he had sought in vain a safe retreat among the republics of Greece, and the barbarians of Thrace, he threw himself into the arms of a monarch, whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes, received the illustrious Athenian with kindness, and though he had formerly set a price upon his head, yet he made him one of his greatest favorites, and bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine and meat. Such kindnesses from a monarch, from whom he perhaps expected the most hostile treatment, did not alter the sentiments of Themistocles. He still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war against Greece at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death, however, is uncertain, and while some affirm that he poisoned himself, others declare that he fell a prey to a violent distemper in the city of Magnetia, where he had fixed his residence, while in the dominions of the Persian monarch. His bones were conveyed to Attica, and honored with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who began

equally rich with hi
ample. *Ælian V.*
Greek statuary. *P*

THEŎCLUS, a M
fayer. *Paus.* 4, c. 1

THEOCLYMĔNUS
lis, descended fro
ther's name was T
speedy return of U
Telemachus. *Hom*
—*Hygin.* fab. 128.

THEŎCRĬTUS,
Syracuse in Sicily.
Praxagoras, and his
lived in the age of
whose praises he sa
enjoyed. Theocrit
by his poetical co
idyllia and some ep
are written in the
mired for their b
plicity. Virgil in
ted and often copie
been blamed for
obscene expressio
while he introduce
with all the rustici
ture, he often dis
making them spe
subjects. It is sai
tives against Hiero
ordered him to be
c. 1.—*Laert.* 5.—
Chios, who wrote

THEODĂMAS o
Mysia, in Asia Mi
Hercules, because
and his son Hyllus
in li. v. 438.—*
fab. 271.

THEODECTES,

[illegible] c. 24. [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible].

a, a daughter-in-law of the Maximian, who married Con- —A daughter of Conſtantine.

, a Syracuſian of great au- ng his countrymen, who re- elled againſt the tyranny of ——A philoſopher, diſciple to He denied the exiſtence of a was baniſhed from Cyrene, and Athens where the friendſhip of s Phalereus ſaved him from the ac- which were carried to the Areopa- him. Some ſuppoſe that he was demned to death for his impiety, [illegible].——A preceptor f the ſon of Antony, whom he [illegible].——A conſul in the Honorius. Claudian wrote a poem n, in which he praiſes him with [illegible].——A ſecretary of Valens. ed againſt the emperor and was ——A man who compiled an of Rome. Of this nothing but his of the reigns of Conſtantine and is extant.——A comic actor. layer on the flute in the age of Polycrates.——A Greek poet of n whoſe compoſitions are loſt.—— of Byzantium called *Le*[illegible] ——A Greek poet in the age of a. He wrote a book of metamor- which Ovid imitated, as ſome ſup- —An artiſt of Samos. He was the found out the art of melting iron, ch he made ſtatues.——A prieſt, f Iſocrates.——A Greek writer o Prodromus. The time in which s unknown. There is a romance poſition extant, called the amours nte and Doſicles.

osius Flavius, a Roman em- named *Magnus*, from the greatneſs ploits. He was inveſted with the purple by Gratian, and appointed ace and the eaſtern provinces, d been in the poſſeſſion of Valen- The firſt years of his reign were y different conqueſts over the bar- The Goths were defeated in nd 4000 of their chariots, with ſe number of priſoners of both e the reward of the victory. rious campaign intimidated the enemies of Rome, they ſued for l treaties of alliance were made nt nations, who wiſhed to gain s and the friendſhip of a prince litary virtues were ſo conſpicuous. ſpiracies were formed againſt the but Theodoſius totally diſregarded them, and [illegible] [illegible] His [illegible] at Rome was [illegible] triumph [illegible] over the [illegible] peace in every part of the empire. [illegible] died of a dropſy at Milan, in the [illegible] year of his age after a reign of 16 years, [illegible] of January, A. D. [illegible]. His body was conveyed to Conſtantinople, and buri- ed by his ſon Arcadius, in the tomb of Conſtantine. Theodoſius was the laſt of the emperors who was the ſole maſter of the whole Roman empire. He left three children, Arcadius and Honorius who ſuc- ceeded him, and Pulcheria. Theodoſius has been commended by ancient writers as a prince bleſſed with every virtue, and [illegible] bated by no vicious propenſity. Though maſter of the world he was a ſtranger to that pride and arrogance which too often diſgrace the monarch, he was affable in his behaviour, benevolent and compaſſionate, and it was his wiſh to treat his ſubjects as himſelf was treated when a private man, and a dependant. Men of merit were pro- moted to places of truſt and honour, and the emperor was fond of patroniſing the cauſe of virtue and learning. [illegible] follower of Chriſtianity has been [illegible] pleaded by all the eccleſiaſtical writers, and it was the wiſh of Theodoſius to ſupport the revealed religion as much by his exam- ple, meekneſs, and Chriſtian charity, as by his edicts and eccleſiaſtical inſtitutions. His want of clemency, however, in one inſtance, was too openly betrayed, and when the people of Theſſalonica had [illegible] perhaps, killed one of his officers, the em- peror ordered his ſoldiers to put all the inhabitants to the ſword, and [illegible], 6000 perſons without diſtinction of age or ſex, were cruelly butchered in the town in the ſpace of three hours. This violence irritated the eccleſiaſtics, and Theo- doſius was compelled by St. Ambroſe to do open penance in the church, and pub- licly to make atonement for an act of bar- barity which had excluded him from the boſom of the church and the communion of the faithful. In his private character Theodoſius was an example of ſobriety and temperance, his palace diſplayed be- coming grandeur, but ſtill with modera- tion. He never indulged luxury or coun- tenanced ſuperſtition. He was fond of bodily exerciſe, and never gave himſelf up to pleaſure and enervating enjoyments. The laws and regulations which he intro- duced in the Roman empire, were of the moſt ſalutary nature. *Socrat. 5, &c.—Zo-* *[illegible]*

two [illegible] the empire. The consternation was universal on both sides, without even a battle, the Persians fled, and no less than 100,000 were lost in the waters of the Euphrates. Theodosius raised the siege of Nisibis, where his operations failed of success, and he averted the fury of the Huns and Vandals by bribes and promises. He died about the 49th year of his age, A. D. 450, leaving only one daughter Licinia Eudoxia, whom he had married to the emperor Valentinian 3d. The carelessness and inattention of Theodosius to public affairs is well known. He signed all the papers that were brought to him without even opening them or reading them, till his sister apprised him of his negligence, and rendered him more careful, and diligent, by making him sign a paper in which he delivered into her hands Eudoxia his wife as a slave and menial servant. The laws and regulations which were promulgated under him, and selected from the most useful and salutary institutions of his imperial predecessors, have been called the Theodosian code. Theodosius was a warm advocate for the Christian religion, but he has been blamed for his partial attachment to those that opposed the orthodox faith. *Sozom.—Socrates, &c.*

Theodŏta, a courtezan of Elis, in the age of Socrates.——A Roman empress, &c.

Theodŏrus, an admiral of the Rhodians, sent by his countrymen to make a treaty with the Romans.——A native of Chios, who advised Ptolemy to murder Pompey. He carried the head of the unfortunate Roman to Cæsar. He was at last [illegible] his pupils.——A pain[illegible]

Theon, a philoso[illegible] quently to walk in hi[illegible] of Samos. *Ælian.* [illegible] Another philosopher.

Theonoe, a daug[illegible] to Calchas. She was [illegible] and told to Icarus. [illegible] *Hygin.* fab. 10[illegible].——A [illegible] who became enamou[illegible] pilot of a Trojan [illegible]

Theope, one of the [illegible]

Theophane, a d[illegible] whom Neptune chan[illegible] remove her from he[illegible] The god afterwards af[illegible] ram, and under this tr[illegible] by the nymph a ram [illegible] which carried Phryxu[illegible] *Met.* 6, v. 1[illegible].—*Hygi*[illegible]

Theophanes, a Gr[illegible] Mitylene. He was [illegible] Pompey, and from his [illegible] Roman general his [illegible] many advantages. Af[illegible] falia he advised Pom[illegible] court of Egypt. *Cic.* [illegible] *Plut. in Cic. & Pomp.*—[illegible] peius Theophanes wa[illegible] Asia, and enjoyed the [illegible]

Theophania, fes[illegible] Delphi in honor of Ap[illegible]

Theophilus, a co[illegible] ——A governor of [illegible] Julian.——A friend o[illegible]

Theophrastus, a [illegible] Lesbos, son of a fulle[illegible] Plato, and afterwar[illegible]

After the death of Socrates, when the malevolence of the Athenians drove all the philosopher's friends from the city, Theophrastus succeeded Aristotle in the Lyceum, and rendered himself so conspicuous that in a short time the number of his auditors was encreased to two thousand. Not only his countrymen courted his applause, but kings and princes were desirous of his friendship; and Cassander and Ptolemy, two of the most powerful of the successors of Alexander, regarded him with uncommon tenderness. Theophrastus composed many books, and Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above 200 treatises, which he wrote with great elegance and copiousness. Some of these are still extant, among which are his history of plants, and his moral characters, which were begun in the 99th year of his age. He died loaded with years and infirmities in the 107th year of his age, lamenting the shortness of life, and complaining of the partiality of nature in granting longevity to the crow and to the stag, but not to mankind. To his care we are indebted for the works of Aristotle, which the dying philosopher entrusted to him. *Cic. Tusc.* 3, c. 28. *in Brut.* c 31. *in Orat*, 19. *&c.*—*Strab.* 13.—*Diog. in vitâ.*—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 38. l 4, c. 20. l. 8, c. 12.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An officer entrusted with the care of the citadel of Corinth by Antigonus. *Polyæn.*

Theopolemus, a man who with his brother Hiero plundered Apollo's temple at Delphi, and fled away for fear of being punished. *Cicero Verr.* 5.

Theopompus, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ, who succeeded his father Nicander, and distinguished himself by the many new regulations he introduced. He created the Ephori, and died after a long and peaceful reign. While he sat on the throne the Spartans made war against Messenia. *Plut. in Lyc.*—*Paus.* 3, c. 7.——A famous Greek historian of Chios, disciple of Isocrates. All his compositions are lost except a few fragments quoted by antient writers. He is compared to Thucydides and Herodotus, as an historian, yet he is severely censured for his satirical remarks and illiberal reflections. He obtained a prize in which his master was a competitor, and he was liberally rewarded for composing the best funeral oration in honor of Mausolus. His father's name was Damasistratus. *Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Plut. in Lys.*—*C. Nep.* 7.—*Paus.* 6, c. 18.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.——An Athenian who attempted to deliver his countrymen from the tyranny of Demetrius. *Polyæn.* 5.——A comic poet in the age of Menander. He wrote 24 plays all lost.——A son of Demaratus who obtained several crowns at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 6, c. 10.——An orator and historian of Cnidus, very intimate with J. Cæsar. *Strab.* 14.——A Spartan general, killed at the battle of Tegyra.——A philosopher of Chironæa, in the reign of the emperor Philip.

Theorius, a surname of Apollo at Trœzene. It signifies clear sighted.

Theotimus, a wrestler in the age of Alexander. *Paus.* 6, c. 17.——A Greek who wrote an history of Italy.

Theoxena, a woman who threw herself into the sea, when unable to escape from the soldiers of king Philip, who pursued her.

Theoxenia, a festival celebrated in honor of all the gods in every city of Greece, but especially at Athens. The Dioscuri established a festival of the same name, in honor of the gods who had visited them at one of their entertainments.

Theoxenius, a surname of Apollo.

Thera, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe. *Hygin. fab.* 69.——One of the Sporades in the Ægean sea, antiently called Callista. It was first inhabited by the Phœnicians, who were left there under Membliares by Cadmus, when he went in quest of his sister Europa. It was called Thera by Theras, the son of Autesion, who settled there with a colony from Lacedæmon. *Paus.* 3, c. 1.—*Herodot.* 4.—*Strab.* 8.

Therambus, a town near Pallene. *Herodot.* 7, c. 123.

Theramenes, an Athenian philosopher and general in the age of Alcibiades. His father's name was Agnon. He was one of the 30 tyrants at Athens, but he had no share in the cruelties and oppression which disgraced their administration. He was accused by Critias one of his colleagues, because he opposed their views, and he was condemned to drink hemlock, though defended by his own innocence, and the friendly intercession of the philosopher Socrates. He drank the poison with great composure, and poured some of it on the ground, with the sarcastical exclamation of *This is to the health of Critias.* This happened about 403 years before the Christian era. Theramenes has been called *Cothurnus*, on account of the pliableness of his disposition. *Cic. de orat.* 3, c, 16.—*Plut. in Alcib. &c.*—*C. Nep.*

Therapne, or Terapne, a town of Laconia, at the west of the Eurotas. Apollo had a temple there called Phœbeum. It was at a very short distance from Lacedæmon, and indeed some authors have confounded it with the capital of Laconia.

It received its name from Therapne, a daughter of Lelex. *Pauf.* 3, c. 14.—*Ovid Fast.* 5, v. 223.

THERAS, a fon of Antefion of Lacedæmon. He conducted a colony to Callifta, to which he gave the name of Thera. He received divine honors after death. *Pauf.* 3, c. 1, & 15.

THERIPPIDAS, a Lacedæmonian, &c. *Diod.* 15.

THERITAS, a firname of Mars in Laconia.

THERMA, a town of Africa.——A town of Macedonia. It was afterwards called Theffalonica, in honor of the wife of Caffander. The bay in the neighbourhood of Therma is called *Thermaus*, or *Thermaicus finus*, and advances far into the country, fo much that Pliny has named it *Macedonicus finus*, by way of eminence to intimate its extent. *Strab.*—*Tacit. an.* 5, c. 10.—*Herodot.*

THERMŎDON, a famous river of Cappadocia, in the antient country of the Amazons It falls into the Euxine fea near Themifcyra. There was alfo a fmall river of the fame name in Bœotia, near Tanagra, which was afterwards called Hæmon. *Strab.* 11.—*Mela.* 1, c. 19.—*Pauf.* 1. c. 1, l. 9, c. 19.—*Plut. in Dem.*—*Virg. Æn* 1, v. 659.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 249. &c.

THERMOPŸLÆ, a fmall pafs leading from Theffaly into Locris and Phocis. It has a large ridge of mountains on the weft, and the fea on the eaft, with deep and dangerous marfhes. In the narroweft part it is only 25 feet in breadth. Thermopylæ receives its name from the hot baths which are in the neighbourhood. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between Xerxes and the Greeks, in which 300 Spartans refifted for three fucceffive days repeatedly the attacks of the moft brave and courageous of the Perfian army, which according to fome hiftorians amounted to five millions. There was alfo another battle fought there between the Romans and Antiochus, king of Syria. *Herodot.* 7, c 176, &c.—*Strab.* 9.—*Liv.* 36, c. 15.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Plut. in Cat.* &c.—*Pauf.* 7, c. 15.

THERMUS, a man accufed in the reign of Tiberius, &c.——A man put to death by Nero ——A town of Ætolia, the capital of the country.

THERODĂMAS, a king of Scythia, who as fome report, fed hors with human blood, that they might be more cruel. *Ovid. ib.* 383.

THERON, a tyrant of Agrigentum, in the age of Gelon.——One of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*——A foldier killed by Æneas in Italy. *Virg. Æn.*——A priest in the temple of Hercules at Saguntum, &c. 2, v. 149.——A Theban defcended from the Spartæ. *Stat. Thes.* 2, v. 572.—A daughter of Phylas beloved by Apollo. *Pauf.* 9, c. 40.

THERPANDER, a celebrated poet and mufician of Lefbos, about 650 years before the Chriftian era. He feveral times obtained the prize in the different mufical contefts of the Greeks. He was fined by the Ephori at Lacedæmon, becaufe he had added one ftring more to the lyre. His poetical compofitions are loft.

THERSANDER, a fon of Polynices and Argia. He accompanied the Greeks in the Trojan war, but he was killed in Mysia by Telephus, before the confederate army reached the enemy's country. *Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 261.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 7.——A fon of Sisyphus, king of Corinth.——A musician of Ionia.

THERSĬLŎCHUS, a fon of Antenor killed during the Trojan war. *Virg. Æn.* 5, v. 483.——An athlete of Coreyra, crowned at the Olympic games. *Pauf.* 6, c. 13.

THERSIPPUS, a fon of Agnius, who drove Œneus from the throne of Calydon. ——A man who carried a letter from Alexander to Darius. *Curt.*

THERSĬTES, an officer the moft deformed and illiberal of the Greeks during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow foldiers, particularly Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulyffes. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fift, becaufe he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthesilea. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, *el.* 13, v. 13.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 8.—*Homer. Il.* 2, v. 212, &c.

THESEUS, king of Athens, and fon of Ægeus by Æthra the daughter of Pittheus, was one of the moft celebrated of the heroes of antiquity. He was educated at Trœzene in the houfe of Pittheus, and as he was not publicly acknowledged to be the fon of the king of Athens, he passed for the fon of Neptune. When he came to years of maturity, he was fent by his mother to his father, and a fword was given him, by which he might make himself known to Ægeus in a private manner. [*Vid. Ægeus.*] His journey to Athens was not acrofs the fea, as it was ufual with travellers, but Thefeus determined to fignalize himself in going by land, and encountering difficulties. The road which led from Trœzene to Athens was infefted with robbers and wild beafts, and rendered impaffable, but thefe obftacles were eafily removed by the courageous fon of Ægeus. He deftroyed Corynetes, Synnis, Sciron, Procrustes, Cercyon, and the celebrated

a. At Athens, however, his reception not cordial, Medea lived there with us, and as she knew that her influ- would fall to the ground if Theseus received in his father's house, she at- ted to destroy him before his arrival made public. Ægeus was himself to the cup of poison to this unknown ger at the feast, but the sight of his d on the side of Theseus, reminded of his amours with Æthra. He knew to be his son, and the people of A- were glad to find that this illustrious ger who had cleared Attica from rob- and pirates, was the son of their mo- . The Pallantides who expected to ed their uncle Ægeus on the throne, had no children, attempted to assassi- Theseus, but they fell a prey to their barbarity, and were all put to death e young prince. The bull of Mara- next engaged the attention of The- The labor seemed arduous, but he t the animal alive, and after he had through the streets of Athens, he sa- ed it to Minerva, or the god of Del- After this, Theseus went to Crete g the seven chosen youths whom the nians yearly sent to be devoured by linotaur. The wish to deliver his ry from so dreadful a tribute, engag- m to undertake this expedition. He ucceſsful, by means of Ariadne, the ter of Minos, who was enamoured of and after he had escaped from the inth with a clue of thread and killed linotaur, [*Vid. Minotaurus.*] he sailed Cre with the six boys and seven ns, whom his victory had equally med from death. In the island of s, where he was driven by the winds, d the meanness to abandon Ariadne, om he was indebted for his safety. ejoicings which his return might have ned at Athens, were intercepted by eath of Ægeus, who threw himself he sea, when he saw his son's ship re- with black sails, which was the sig- f ill-success. [*Vid Ægeus.*] His ion on his father's throne was univer- applauded. The Athenians were go- d with mildness, and Theseus made regulations, and enacted new laws. umber of the inhabitants of Athens ncreased by the liberality of the mo- , religious worship was attended with than usual solemnity, a court was in- d which had the care of all civil af- and Theseus made the government cratical, while he reserved for him- only the command of the armies. ame which he had gained by his vic- tories and policy, made his alliance courted; but Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, alone wished to gain his friendship, by meeting him in the field of battle. He invaded the territories of Attica, and when Theseus had marched out to meet him, the two enemies, struck at the sight of each other, rushed between their two armies to embrace one another in the most cordial and affectionate manner, and from that time began the most sincere and admired friendship which has become proverbial. Theseus was present at the nuptials of his friend, and he was the most eager and courageous of the Lapithæ, in the defence of Hippodamia, and her female attendants against the brutal attempts of the Centaurs. When Pirithous had lost Hippodamia, he agreed with Theseus, whose wife was also dead, to carry away some of the daughters of the gods. Their first attempt was upon Helen, the daughter of Leda, and after they had obtained this beautiful prize, they cast lots, and she became the property of Theseus. The Athenian monarch entrusted her to the care of his mother Æthra at Aphidnæ, till she was of nubile years, but the resentment of Castor and Pollux, soon obliged him to restore her safe into their hands. Helen, before she reached Sparta, became mother of a daughter by Theseus, but this tradition, confirmed by some antient mythologists, is confuted by others who affirm, that she was but nine years old when carried away by the two royal friends, and Ovid introduces her in one of his epistles, saying *Excepto redii passa timore nihil.* Some time after Theseus assisted his friend in procuring a wife, and they both descended into the infernal regions to carry away Proserpine. Pluto, apprized of their intentions, stopped them. Pirithous was placed on his father's wheel, and Theseus was tied to a huge stone, on which he had sat to rest himself. Virgil represents him in this eternal state of punishment, repeating to the shades in Tartarus, the words of *Discite justitiam moniti, & non temnere divos.* Appollodorus however, and others declare, that he was not long detained in hell, when Hercules came to steal the dog Cerberus, he tore him away from the stone, but with such violence, that his skin was left behind. The same assistance was given to Pirithous, and the two friends returned upon the earth by the favors of Hercules, and the consent of the infernal deities, not, however, without suffering the most excruciating torments. During the captivity of Theseus in the kingdom of Pluto, Mnestheus, one of the descendants of Erechtheus, ingratiated himself into the favors of

down a deep precipice. Some suppose that Theseus inadvertently fell down this precipice, and that he was crushed to death without receiving any violence from Lycomedes. The children of Theseus after the death of Mnestheus, recovered the Athenian throne, and that the memory of their father might not be without the honors due to a hero, they brought his remains from Scyros, and gave them a magnificent burial. They also raised statues and a temple, and festivals and games were publicly instituted to commemorate the actions of a hero, who had rendered such services to the people of Athens. These festivals were still celebrated with original solemnity in the age of Pausanias and Plutarch, about 1200 years after the death of Theseus. The historians disagree from the poets in their accounts about this hero, and they all suppose, that instead of attempting to carry away the wife of Pluto, the two friends wished to seduce a daughter of Aidoneus, king of the Molossi. This daughter, as they say, bore the name of Proserpine, and the dog which kept the gates of the palace was called Cerberus, and hence perhaps arises the fiction of the poets. Pirithous was torn to pieces by the dog, but Theseus was confined in prison, from whence he made his escape some time after, by the assistance of Hercules. Some authors place Theseus and his friend in the number of the Argonauts, but they were both detained, either in the infernal regions, or in the country of the Molossi, in the time of Jason's expedition to Colchis. *Plut. in vitâ.*—*Apollod.* 3.—*Hygin. fab.* 14.

worshippers were free
husbands were oblige
pences of the festival.
by a priest called ϛεφ
carried a *crown* on his
also certain virgins wh
maintained at the pu
free born women we
robes to intimate that
they were charged to
chastity during three o
celebration, and durin
solemnity, and on that
for them to strew th
castus, *fleabane*, and al
supposed to have the
all venereal propensiti
charged not to eat p
wear garlands on their
was to be observed w
of seriousness and grav
play of wantonness or
ever usual to jest at one
dess Ceres had been ma
ry expression when she
choly for the recent loss
serpine. Three days w
preparation, and upo
month called Pyane
went to Eleusis, carry
heads, in which the law
had invented were con
of the same month th
the 16th day a fast w
women sat on the grou
liation. It was usual
offer prayers to Ceres
and Calligenia, whom

—*Sophocl. in OEdip. Col.*—*Clem.*

ɔTHĔTÆ, a name given to the laſt is among the Athenians, becauſe particular care to enforce the l to ſee juſtice impartially ad- l. They were at that time nine r.

IA, a town of Bœotia, at the foot Helicon. It received its name from the daughter of Aſopus, or from *Pauſ.* 9, c. 26.—*Strab.* 9.

ADÆ, the ſons of the Theſpia- . Theſpius.

ĂDES, a name given to the 50 of Theſpius. [*Vid. Theſpius.*]—— name of the nine muſes, becauſe e held in great veneration in

IS, a Greek poet of Attica, ſup- ſome to be the inventor of trage- floriſhed about 536 years before His repreſentations were very ruſ- nperfect. He went from town to n a cart, on which was erected a y ſtage, where two actors, whoſe re daubed with the lees of wine, ed the audience with choral ſongs, on was a great enemy to his dra- preſentations. *Horat. art. P.* 276.

IUS or THESTIUS, a king of in Bœotia, ſon of Erechtheus ac- to ſome authors. He was deſirous iſty daughters ſhould have children uſes, and therefore when that hero is court he proſtituted them all to his which according to ſome was in one night, paſſes for the 13th t arduous of the labors of Hercules, wo following lines from the *arcanu* ta indicate

inc decimus labor eſt duriſſimus. unâ rinta ſimul ſtrupravit nocte puellas.

laughters of Theſpius brought male in o the world, and ſome of them articularly Procris the eldeſt, and ngeſt. Some ſuppoſe that one of ſpiades refuſed to proſtitute herſelf ıles, for which the hero condemned aſs all her life in continual celibacy, ecome the prieſteſs of a temple he 'heſpia. The children of the Theſ- called Theſpiadæ, went to Sar- here they made a ſettlement with he friend of their father. *Apollod.* —*Pauſ.* 9, c. 26 & 27.—*Plut.*

PRŌTIA, a country of Epirus, at t of Ambracia, bounded on the the ſea. It is watered by the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, which the poets after Homer, have called ſtreams of hell. The oracle of Dodona was in Theſprotia. *Homer. Od.* 14, v. 315.—*Strab.* 7, &c.—*Pauſ.* 1, c. 17.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 179.

THESPRŌTUS, a ſon of Lycaon king of Arcadia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 8.

THESSĂLIA, a country of Greece, whoſe boundaries have been different at different periods. Properly ſpeaking, Theſſaly was bounded on the ſouth by the ſouthern parts of Greece, or Græcia propria; eaſt, by the Ægean; north, Macedonia and Mygdonia; and weſt, by Illyricum and Epirus. It was generally divided into four ſeparate provinces, Theſſaliotis, Pelaſgiotis, Iſtiæotis, and Phthiotis, to which, ſome add Magneſia. It has been ſeverally called Æmonia, Pelaſgicum Argos, Hellas, Argeia, Dryopis, Pelaſgia, Pyrrhæa, &c. The name of Theſſalia is derived from Theſſalus, one of its monarchs. Theſſaly is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion. Its mountains and cities are alſo celebrated, ſuch as Olympus, Pelion, Oſſa, Lariſſa, &c. The Argonauts were partly natives of Theſſaly. The inhabitants of the country paſſed for a treacherous nation, ſo that falſe money was called Theſſalian coin, and a perfidious action, a Theſſalian deceit. Theſſaly was originally governed by kings, till it became ſubject to the Macedonian monarchs. The cavalry was univerſally eſteemed, and the people were ſuperſtitious and addicted to the ſtudy of magic and incantations. *Lucan.* 6, v. 438, &c.—*Dionyſ.* 219.—*Curt.* 3, c. 2.—*Ælian. V. H.* 3, c. 1.—*Pauſ.* 4, c. 36, l. 10, c. 1.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—*Juſtin* 7, c. 6.—*Diod.* 4.

THESSĂLION, a ſervant of Mentor, of Sidon, &c.

THESSALIOTIS, a part of Theſſaly at the ſouth of the river Peneus.

THESSALONĪCA, an antient town of Macedonia firſt called Therma. It was named Theſſalonica after Theſſalonica, the wife of Caſſander. According to antient writers it was once very powerful, and it ſtill continues to be a place of note. *Strab.* 7.—*Dionyſ.*—*Cic. in Piſ.* c. 17.—*Mela.* 2, c. 3.—— A daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, ſiſter to Alexander the Great. She married Caſſander, by whom ſhe had a ſon called Antipater, who put her to death. *Pauſ.* 8, c. 7.

THESSĂLUS, a ſon of Æmon.——A ſon of Hercules and Call ope, daughter of Euryphilus. Theſſaly received its name from one of theſe.——A phyſician who invited Alexander to a feaſt at Babylon to give him poiſon.——A phyſician of Lydia in the age of Nero. He gained the favors of the great

Apollod. 2, c. 4.—*Sophocl. in Ajac.*—*Hygin. fab.* 86, &c.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 359.—*Lucan.* 1, v. 544, l. 7, v. 451.—*Senec. in Thyest.*

THYMBRA, a small town of Lydia, near Sardes, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between Cyrus and Cræsus, in which the latter was defeated. The troops of Cyrus amounted to 196 000 men besides chariots, and that of Cræsus was twice as numerous. There was at Thymbra a temple sacred to Apollo, who is thence called Thymbræus. Achilles was killed there by Paris, according to some. *Strab.* 13.—*Stat.* 4. *Sylv.* 7, v. 22.—*Dictys. Cret.* 2, c. 52, l. 3, c. 1.

THYMBRIS, a concubine of Jupiter, said to be mother of Pan. *Apollod.*

THYMELE, a female dancer in favor with Domitian. *Juv.* 6, v. 66.

THYMIATHIS, a river of Epirus.

THYMOCHARES, an Athenian defeated in a battle by the Lacedæmonians.

THYMŒTES, a king of Athens, son of Oxinetas, the last of the descendants of Theseus, who reigned at Athens. He was deposed because he refused to accept of a challenge sent by Xanthus king of Bœotia. He was succeeded by a Melanian, who repaired the honor of Athens by fighting the Bœotian king. *Justin.* 2, c. 18.—A Troyan matron, whose wife and son were put to death by order of Priam. It was to revenge the king's cruelty that he persuaded his countrymen to bring the wooden horse within their city. He was son of Laomedon according to some. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 32.—*Dictys Cret.* 4, c. 4.

THYONÆUS. *Vid.* Theodamas.

the borders of the Thes

TIBERINUS, son of of Alba, was drowned which on that account *Cic. de Nat. D.* 2, *L. L.* 4, c. 5, &c.— 47.

TIBERIS, Tyberis, river of Italy, on which Rome was built. It w Albula, from the whit and afterwards Tiberin of that name had been as also an king Ty watered Etruria, and I inhabitants of the neigh pose to be of Lydian rises in the Apennine, Tyrrhene sea, 26 miles dividing Latium from 4. v. 47. 369. &c. l. 5 —*Lucan.* 1, v. 381, & 4, c. 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 8, 2, v. 13. *Mela.* 2, c.

TIBERIAS, a town sea coast.

TIBERIUS, Claudi Roman emperor after tus, descended from Claudius. In his early popularity by entertain magnificent shows and and he gained some ap oration which he pro tiber, though only nine appearance in the Ro der Augustus, in the tiberi, and afterwards i

return to Rome was the more glorious, he had the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus. At the death of this celebrated emperor, Tiberius, who had been adopted, assumed the reins of government, and while with dissimulation and affected modesty he wished to decline the dangerous office, he found time to try the fidelity of his friends, and to make the greatest part of the Romans believe that he was invested with the purple, not from his own choice, but by the recommendation of Augustus, and the urgent entreaties of the Roman senate. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the world; Tiberius was a watchful guardian of the public peace, he was the friend of justice, and never assumed the sounding titles which must disgust a free nation, but he was satisfied to say of himself that he was the master of his slaves, the general of his soldiers, and the father of the citizens of Rome. That seeming moderation, however, which was but the fruit of the deepest policy, soon disappeared, and Tiberius was viewed in his real character His ingratitude to his mother Livia, to whose intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious to the people and suspected even by his most intimate favorites. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany, but the tumults were silenced by the prudence of the generals and the fidelity of the officers, and the factious demagogues were abandoned to their condign punishment. This acted as a check upon Tiberius in Rome, he knew from thence, as his successors experienced, that his power was precarious, and his very existence in continual danger. He continued as he had begun, to pay the greatest deference to the senate, all libels against him he disregarded, and observed, that in a free city, the thoughts and the tongues of every man should be free. The taxes were gradually lessened, and luxury restrained by the salutary regulations, as well as by the prevailing example and frugality of the emperor. While Rome exhibited a scene of peace and public tranquility, the barbarians were severally defeated on the borders of the empire, and Tiberius gained new honors by the activity and valor of Germanicus and his other faithful lieutenants. Yet the triumphs of Germanicus were beheld with jealousy, Tiberius dreaded his power, he was envious of his popularity, and the death of that celebrated general in Antioch was, as some suppose, accelerated by poison, and the secret resentment of the emperor. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent were sacrificed to his ambition, cruelty, and avarice; and there was scarce in Rome one single family that did not reproach to Tiberius the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at last retired to the island of Capreæ, on the coast of Campania, where he buried himself in unlawful pleasures. The care of the empire was entrusted to favorites, among whom Sejanus for a while shone with uncommon splendor. In his solitary retreat the emperor proposed rewards to such as invented new pleasures, or could produce fresh luxuries. He forgot his age as well as his dignity, and disgraced himself by the most unnatural vices and enormous indelicacies which can draw a blush, even upon the countenance of the most debauched and abandoned. While the emperor was lost to himself and the world, the provinces were harassed on every side by the barbarians, and Tiberius found himself insulted by those enemies whom hitherto he had seen fall prostrate at his feet with every mark of submissive adulation. At last grown weak and helpless through infirmities, he thought of his approaching dissolution, and as he well knew that Rome could not exist without a head, he nominated as his successor, Caius Caligula. Many might enquire why a youth naturally so vicious and abandoned as Caius was chosen to be the master of an extensive empire, but Tiberius wished his own cruelties to be forgotten, in the barbarities which should be displayed in the reign of his successor, whose natural propensities he had well defined, in saying of Caligula that he bred a serpent for the Roman people, and a Phaeton for the rest of the empire. Tiberius died at Misenum, the 16th of March, A. D. 37, in the 78th year of his age, after a reign of 22 years, six months, and 26 days. Caligula was accused of having hastened his end by suffocating him. The joy was universal when his death was known, and the people of Rome, in the midst of sorrow, had a moment to rejoice, heedless of the calamities which awaited them in the succeeding reigns. The body of Tiberius was conveyed to Rome, and burnt with great solemnity. A funeral oration was pronounced by Caligula, who seemed to forget his benefactor while he expatiated on the praises of Augustus, Germanicus and his own. The character of Tiberius has been investigated with uncommon application by historians, and his reign is the subject of the most perfect and elegant of all the compositions

fitions of Tacitus. When a private man, Tiberius was univerſally eſteemed; when he had no ſuperior, he was proud, arrogant, jealous, and revengeful. If he found his military operations conducted by a warlike general, he affected moderation and virtue; but when he got rid of the powerful influence of a favorite, he was tyrannical and diſſolute. If, as ſome obſerve, he had lived in the times of the Roman republic, he might have been as conſpicuous as his great anceſtors, but the ſovereign power lodged in his hands, rendered him vicious and oppreſſive. Yet, though he encouraged informers and favored flattery, he bluſhed at the mean ſervilities of the ſenate, and derided the adulation of his courtiers, who approached him, he ſaid, as if they approached a ſavage elephant. He was a patron of learning, he was an eloquent and ready ſpeaker, and dedicated ſome part of his time to ſtudy. He wrote a lyric poem, entitled a complaint on the death of Lucius Cæſar, as alſo ſome Greek pieces in imitation of ſome of his favorite authors. He avoided all improper expreſſions, and all foreign words he totally wiſhed to baniſh from the Latin tongue. As inſtances of his humanity it has been recorded that he was uncommonly liberal to the people of Aſia Minor, whoſe habitations had been deſtroyed by a violent earthquake, A. D. 17. One of his officers wiſhed him to encreaſe the taxes, *No*, ſays Tiberius, *a good ſhepherd muſt ſhear, not ſlay his ſheep*. The ſenators wiſhed to call the month of November, in which he was born, by his name, in imitation of J. Cæſar and Auguſtus, in the months of July and Auguſt, but this he refuſed, ſaying, *what will you do, conſcript fathers, if you have* 13 *Cæſars?* Like the reſt of the emperors he received divine honors after death, and even during his life. It has been wittily obſerved by Seneca, that he never was intoxicated but once all his life, for he continued in a perpetual ſtate of intoxication from the time he gave himſelf to drinking till the laſt moment of his life. *Sueton. in vitâ. &c.—Tacit. Ann.* 6, *&c.—Dion. Caſſ.*—— A friend of Julius Cæſar whom he accompanied in the war of Alexandria. Tiberius forgot the favors he had received from his friend, and when he was aſſaſſinated, he wiſhed all his murderers to be publicly rewarded.——One of the Gracchi. [*Vid. Gracchus.*] —— Sempronius, a ſon of Druſus and Livia the ſiſter of Germanicus, put to death by Caligula. ——A ſon of Brutus, put to death by his father, becauſe he had conſpired with other young noblemen to reſtore Tarquin to his throne.——A Thracian made emperor of Rome in the latter ages of the empire.

TIBĒSIS, a river of Scythia, flowing from mount Hæmus into the Iſter. *Herodot.* 4, c. 49.

TIBULLUS, (Aulus Albius) a Roman knight celebrated for his poetical compoſitions. He followed Meſſala Corvinus into the iſland of Corcyra, but he was ſoon diſſatisfied with the toils of war, and returned to Rome, where he gave himſelf up to literary eaſe and indolence. His firſt compoſition was to celebrate the virtues of his friend Meſſala, but his more favorite ſtudy was writing love verſes, in which he was the moſt correct of the Romans. He loſt his poſſeſſions when the ſoldiers of the triumvirate were rewarded with lands, but he might have recovered them if he had condeſcended like Virgil, to make his court to Auguſtus. Four books of elegies are the only remaining pieces of his compoſition. They are uncommonly elegant and beautiful, and poſſeſſed with ſo much grace and purity of ſentiment, that the writer is deſervedly ranked as the prince of elegiac poets. Tibullus was intimate with the literary men of his age, and he for ſome time had a poetical conteſt with Horace, in gaining the favors of an admired courtezan. Ovid has written a beautiful elegy on the death of his friend. *Ovid.* 3 *am. el.* 9. *Triſt.* 2, v. 447.—*Horat.* 1 ep. 4. l. 1, od. 33, v. 1.—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.

TIBUR, an antient town of the Sabines, built as ſome ſay by Tibur the ſon of Amphiarus. It was watered by the Anio. Hercules was the chief deity of the place. *Strab.* 5.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 630.—*Horat.* 3, od. 4, *&c.*—*Ovid. Faſt.* 6, v. 61, *&c.*

L. TIBURTIUS, a centurion in Cæſar's army, wounded by Pompey's ſoldiers.

TICHIUS, a name given to the top of mount Œta. *Liv.* 36, c. 16.

TICIDA, a poet who wrote epigrams, and praiſed his miſtreſs Metella under the fictitious name of Perilla. *Ovid. Triſt.* 2, v. 433.

TICINUS, a river near Ticinum, a ſmall town of Italy. The Romans were defeated there by Annibal. The town of Ticinum was alſo called Pavia. The Ticinus falls into the Po. *Strab.* 5.—*Ital.* 4, v. 81.

TIDIUS, a man who joined Pompey, *&c.*

TIFESSA, a river of Laconia, falling into the Eurotas. *Pauſ.* 3, c. 18.

TIFATA, a mountain of Campania, near Capua.

TIFERNUM, a name common to three towns of Italy. One of them for diſtinction's ſake is called Metaurenſe, near the Metaurus, in Umbria; the other Tiberinum, on the

r; and the third Samniticum, in the of the Sabines. *Liv.* 10, c. 14.

SIS, a son of Hercules.

LLINUS, a Roman celebrated for gues and perfidy in the court of He was appointed judge at the trial onspirators that had leagued against or which he was liberally rewarded amphal honors. He afterwards be- the emperor, and was ordered to himself. *Tacit.*—*Plut.*

ĀNES, a king of Armenia, who nself master of Assyria and Cappa- He married Cleopatra, the daugh- Mithridates, and by the advice of er-in-law, he declared war against omans. He despised these distant s, and even ordered the head of the ger to be cut off who first told him e Roman general was boldly ad- toards his capital. His pride, r, was soon abated, and though he l the Roman consul Lucullus to be t alive into his presence, he fled precipitation from his capital and m after defeated near mount Taurus. tally disheartened him, he refused to Mithridates into his palace, and t a price upon his head. His mean fion to Pompey, the successor of Lu- in Asia, insured him on his throne, received a garrison in his capital, ntinued at peace with the Romans. ond son of the same name revolted him, and attempted to dethrone him he assistance of the king of Parthia, daughter he had married. This did ceed, and the son had recourse to omans, by whom he was put in pos- of Sophene, while the father re- d quiet on the throne of Armenia. on was afterwards sent in chains to for his insolence to Pompey. *Cic. n.*—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 1.—*Paterc.* 2, c. 37.—*Justin* 40, c. 1 & 2.—*Plut. in Pomp. &c.*——A king of Armenia in gn of Tiberius. He was put to death. 6, *ann.* c. 40.——One of the royal of the Cappadocians chosen by Ti- to ascend the throne of Armenia. general of the Medes.——A man nted king of Armenia by Augustus. prince of Armenia in the age of losius.

RANOCERTA, the capital of Armenia, by Tigranes, during the Mithridatic It was built on a hill between the s of the Tigris and mount Taurus. his during the Mithridatic war took h difficulty, and found in it immense , and no less than 8000 talents in money.

TIGRES, a river of Peloponnesus.

TIGRIS, a rapid river of Asia, rising on mount Niphate in Armenia, and falling into the Persian gulf. It is the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia. The Tigris now falls into the Euphrates, though in the age of Pliny the two separate channels of these rivers could be easily traced. *Plin.* 6, c. 27.—*Justin.* 42, c. 3.—*Lucan.* 3, v. 256.

TIGURINI, a warlike people among the Helvetii. *Caes. bell. G.*

TILATÆI, a people of Thrace.

TIMÆA, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta, was debauched by Alcibiades, by whom she had a son. This child was rejected in the succession to the throne, though Agis on his death bed declared him to be legitimate. *Plut. in Ag.*

TIMÆUS, a friend of Alexander, who came to his assistance when he was alone surrounded by the Oxydracæ. He was killed in the encounter. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.——An historian who florished about 285 years before Christ. His father's name was Andromachus. He was banished from Sicily by Agathocles. His general history of Sicily and that of the wars of Pyrrhus were in general esteem. His authority was great, except when he treated of Agathocles. All his compositions are lost. *Plut. in Nic.*—*Cic. de orat.*—*Diod.* 5.—*C. Nep.*——A writer who published some treatises concerning antient philosophers. *Diog. in Emp.*——A Pythagorean philosopher born at Locris. He followed the doctrines of the founder of the metempsychosis, but in some parts of his system of the world he differed from him. He wrote a treatise on the nature and the soul of the world, in the Doric dialect, still extant. *Plato. in Tim.*—*Plut.*——An Athenian in the age of Alcibiades. *Plut.*——A sophist who wrote a book called *Lexicon vocum Platonicarum.*

TIMAGENES, a Greek historian of Alexandria, brought to Rome by Gabinius, and sold as slave to the son of Sylla. His great abilities procured him his liberty, and gained the favors of the great and of Augustus. The emperor discarded him for his impertinence, and Timagenes, to revenge himself on his patron, burnt the interesting history which he had composed of his reign. *Plut.*—*Horat.* 1 ep. 19, v. 15.—*Quintil.*——A man who wrote an account of the life of Alexander. *Curt.* 9, c. 5.——A general killed at Cheronæa.

TIMAGŌRAS, an Athenian capitally punished for paying homage to Darius according to the Persian manner of kneeling on the ground, when he was sent to Persia as ambassador. *Val. Max.* 6, c. 3.—*Vid.* Meles.

TIMANDRA, a daughter of Leda, sister to

to Helen. She married Echemus of Arcadia. *Pauf.* 8, c. 5.——A mistress of Alcibiades.

TIMANDRĪDES, a Spartan celebrated for his virtues.

TIMANTHES, a painter of Sicyon, in the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the great. His painting of Iphigenia going to be immolated, was greatly admired. He obtained a prize, for which the celebrated Parrhasius was a competitor. This was in painting an Ajax with all the fury which his disappointments could occasion, when deprived of the arms of Achilles. *Cic. de Orat.—Val. Max.* 8, c. 11.—*Ælian. V. H.* 9, c. 11.——An athlete of Cleone, who burnt himself when he perceived that his strength began to fail. *Pauf.* 6, c. 8.

TIMARCHUS, a philosopher of Alexandria, intimate with Lemprocles, the disciple of Socrates. *Diog.*——A rhetorician who hung himself when accused of licentiousness by Æschines——A Cretan accused before Nero of oppression.——An officer in Ætolia, &c. *Polyæn.*——A king of Salamis——A tyrant of Miletus in the age of Antiochus, &c.

TIMARĒTA, a priestess of the oracle of Dodona. *Herodot.* 2. c. 94.

TIMASITHEUS, a prince of Lipara, who obliged a number of pirates to spare some Romans who were going to make an offering to the god of Delphi. The Roman senate rewarded him very liberally, and their generosity was long extended to his descendants. *Diod.* 14.—*Plut.*

TIMĀVUS, a river of Italy rising from nine fountains, and falling into the Adriatic sea. There are at the mouth of the Timavus, small islands with hot springs of water. *Mela.* 2, c. 4.—*Virg. ecl.* 8, v. 6. *Æn.* 1, v. 248.—*Strab.* 5.

TIMESIUS, a native of Clazomenæ, who began to build Abdera. He was prevented by the Thracians, but honored as a hero at Abdera. *Herodot.* 1. c. 168.

TIMOCLĒA, a Theban lady sister to Theagenes, who was killed at Cheronæa. One of Alexander's soldiers offered her violence, after which she led her ravisher to a well, and while he believed that immense treasures were concealed there, Timoclea threw him into it. Alexander commended her virtue, and forbad his soldiers to hurt the Theban females. *Plut. in Alex.*

TIMOCRĀTES, a Greek philosopher of uncommon austerity.——A Syracusan, who married Arete when Dion had been banished into Greece by Dionysius. He commanded the forces of the tyrant.

TIMOCREON, a comic poet of Rhodes. He obtained poetical, as well as gymnastic prizes at Olympia. He lived about 476 years before Christ, distinguished for his voracity, and resentment against Simonides and Themistocles. The following epitaph was written on his grave:

Multa bibens, & multa vorans, mala denique dicens
Multis, hic jacco Timocreon Rhodius.

TIMODĒMUS, the father of Timoleon.

TIMOLĀUS, a Spartan intimate with Philopœmen, &c.——A son of the celebrated Zenobia.——A general of Alexander, put to death by the Thebans.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, son of Timodemus and Demariste. He was such an enemy to tyranny, that he did not hesitate to murder his own brother Timophanes, when he attempted, against his representations, to make himself absolute in Corinth. This was viewed with pleasure by the friends of liberty, but the mother of Timoleon conceived the most inveterate aversion for her son, and for ever banished him from her sight. This proved painful to Timoleon; a settled melancholy dwelt upon his mind, and he refused to accept of any offices in the state. When the Syracusans, oppressed with the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, and of the Carthaginians, had solicited the assistance of the Corinthians, all looked upon Timoleon as a proper deliverer, but all applications would have been disregarded, if one of the magistrates had not awakened in him the sense of natural liberty. *Timoleon*, says he, *if you accept of the command of this expedition, we will believe that you have killed a tyrant, but if not, we cannot but call you your brother's murderer.* This had the effect, and Timoleon sailed for Syracuse in ten ships, accompanied by about 1000 men. The Carthaginians attempted to oppose him, but Timoleon eluded their vigilance. Icetas, who had the possession of the city was defeated, and Dionysius, who despaired of success, gave himself up into the hands of the Corinthian general. This success gained Timoleon adherents in Sicily, many cities which hitherto had looked upon him as an impostor, claimed his protection, and when he was at last master of Syracuse by the total overthrow of Icetas, and of the Carthaginians, he razed the citadel which had been the seat of tyranny, and erected on the spot a common hall. Syracuse was almost destitute of inhabitants, and at the solicitation of Timoleon, a Corinthian colony was sent to Sicily, the lands were equally divided among the citizens, and the houses were sold for a thousand talents, which

which were appropriated to the use of the state, and deposited in the treasury. When Syracuse was thus delivered from tyranny, the conqueror extended his benevolence to the other states of Sicily, and all the petty tyrants were reduced and banished from the island. A code of salutary laws was framed for the Syracusans, and the armies of Carthage which had attempted again to raise commotions in Sicily were defeated, and peace was at last re-established. The gratitude of the Sicilians was shewn every where to their deliverer. Timoleon was received with repeated applause in the public assemblies, and though a private man, unconnected with the government, he continued to enjoy his former influence at Syracuse, his advice was consulted on matters of importance, and his authority respected. He rid called the accusations of malevolence, and when some informers had charged him with oppression, he rebuked the Syracusans who were going to put the accusers to immediate death. A remarkable instance of his providential escape from the dagger of an assassin, has been recorded by one of his biographers. As he was going to offer a sacrifice to the gods after a victory, two assassins, sent by the enemies, approached his person in disguise. The arm of one of the assassins was already lifted, when he was suddenly stabbed by an unknown person, who made his escape from the camp. The other assassin struck at the fall of his companion, fell before Timoleon and confessed in the presence of the army, the conspiracy that had been formed against his life. The unknown assassin was mean time pursued, and when he was found, he declared, that he had committed no crime in avenging the death of a beloved father, whom the man he had stabbed had murdered in the town of Leontini. Enquiries were made, and his confessions were found to be true. Timoleon died at Syracuse about 335 years before the Christian era. His body received an honorable burial, but the tears of a grateful nation, were more convincing proofs of the public regret, than the institution of festivals, and games yearly to be observed on the day of his death. *C. Nep. & Plut. in vitâ.—Polyæn.* 5.—*Diod.* 16.

TIMŒUS. *Vid.* Timolus.

TIMOMACHUS, a painter of Byzantium, in the age of Sylla and Marius. *Plin.* 35, c. 11.——A general of Athens, sent to assist the Thebans. *Xenoph.*

TIMON, a native of Athens, called *Misanthrope*, for his unconquerable aversion to mankind and all society. He was fond of another Athenian, whose character was similar to his own, and he said that he had some partiality for Alcibiades, because he was one day to be his country's ruin. Once he went into the public assembly, and told his countrymen, that he had a fig-tree on which many had ended their life with a halter, and that as he was going to cut it down to raise a building on the spot, he advised all such as were inclined to destroy themselves, to hasten and go and hang themselves in his garden. *Plut. in Alc. &c.—Lucian. in Tim —Paus.* 6, c. 12.——A Greek poet son of Timarchus, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote several dramatic pieces all now lost. He died in the 90th year of his age. *Diog.—Athen.* 6, & 13.——An athlete of Elis. *Paus.* 6. c. 12.

TIMOPHANES, a Corinthian, brother to Timoleon. He attempted to make himself tyrant of his country, by means of the mercenary soldiers with whom he had fought against the Argives and Cleomenes. Timoleon wished to convince him of the impropriety of his measures, and when he found him unmoved, he caused him to be assassinated. *Plut. & C. Nep. in Tim.*——A man of Mitylene, celebrated for his riches, &c.

TIMOTHEUS, a poet and musician of Miletus. He was received with hisses the first time he exhibited as musician in the assembly of the people, and further applications would have totally been abandoned, had not Euripides discovered his abilities, and encouraged him to follow a profession in which he afterwards gained so much applause. He received an immense sum of money from the Ephesians, because he had composed a poem in honor of Diana. He died about the 90th year of his age, two years before the birth of Alexander the great. There was also another musician of Bœotia in the age of Alexander, often confounded with the musician of Miletus. He was a great favorite of the conqueror of Darius. *Paus.* 3, c. 12.—*Plut. de mûsic. de fort. &c*——An Athenian general, son of Conon. He signalized himself by his valor and magnanimity, and shewed that he was not inferior to his great father in military prudence. He seized Corcyra, and obtained several victories over the Thebans, but his ill success in one of his expeditions disgusted the Athenians, and Timotheus like the rest of his noble predecessors, was fined a large sum of money. He retired to Chalcis, where he died. He was so disinterested, that he never appropriated any of the plunder to his own use, but after one of his expeditions, he filled the treasury of Athens with 1200 talents. Some of the antients to intimate his continual successes, have

have represented him sleeping by the side of Fortune. *Paus.* 1, c. 29.—*Plut. in Syll.* &c.—*Elian. V. H.* 2, c. 10, & 18, l. 3, c. 16.—*C. Nep.*——A Greek statuary. *Paus.* 2, c. 32.——A tyrant of Heraclea.——A king of the Sapæi.

Timoxénus, a governor of Sicyon who betrayed his trust, &c. *Polyæn.*——A general of the Achæans.

Tingis, a maritime town of Africa in Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus. Sertorius took it, and as the tomb of the founder was near the place, he caused it to be opened, and found in it a skeleton sixty cubits long. This increased the veneration of the people for their founder. Tingis is now called Tangier. *Plut. in Sert.*—*Mela.* 1, c. 5.

Tipha, a town of Bœotia where Hercules had a temple. *Paus.* 9, c. 32.

Tiphys, the pilot of the ship of the Argonauts, was son of Hagnius, or according to some, of Phorbas. He died before the Argonauts reached Colchis, at the court of Lycus in the Propontis, and Erginus was chosen in his place. *Orph.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Apollon.*—*Val. Flacc.*—*Paus.* 9, c. 32.—*Hygin. fab.* 14 & 18.

Tiphysa, a daughter of Thestius.

Tirésias, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, son of Everus and Chariclo. He lived to a great age, which some authors have called as long as seven generations of men, others six, and others nine, during the time that Polydorus, Labdacus, Laius, Œdipus, and his sons sat on the throne of Thebes. It is said that in his youth he found two serpents in the act of copulation on mount Cyllene, and that when he had struck them with a stick to separate them he found himself suddenly changed into a girl. Seven years after he found again some serpents together in the same manner, and he recovered his original sex, by striking them a second time with his wand. When he was a woman, Tiresias had married, and it was from those reasons, according to some of the antients, that Jupiter and Juno referred to his decision, a dispute in which the deities wished to know, which of the sexes received greater pleasure from the connubial state. Tiresias, who could speak from actual experience, decided in favor of Jupiter, and declared that the pleasure which the female received, was ten times greater than that of the male. Juno, who supported a different opinion, and gave the superiority to the male sex, punished Tiresias by depriving him of his eye-sight. But this dreadful loss was in some measure repaired by the humanity of Jupiter, who bestowed upon him the gift of prophecy, and permitted him to live seven times more than the rest of men. These causes of the blindness of Tiresias, which are supported by the authority of Ovid, Hyginus and others, are contradicted by Apollodorus, Callimachus, Propertius, &c. who declare that this was inflicted upon him as a punishment, because he had seen Minerva bathing in the fountain Hippocrene, on mount Helicon. Chariclo, who accompanied Minerva, complained of the severity with which her son was treated, but the goddess who well knew that this was the irrevocable punishment inflicted by Saturn on such mortals as fix their eyes upon a goddess without her consent, alleviated the misfortunes of Tiresias, by making him acquainted with futurity, and giving him a staff which could conduct his steps with as much safety as if he had the use of his eye-sight. During his life-time, Tiresias was an infallible oracle to all Greece. The generals, during the Theban war, consulted him, and found his predictions verified. He drew his prophecies sometimes from the flight or the language of birds, in which he was assisted by his daughter Manto, and sometimes he drew the manes from the infernal regions to know futurity with mystical ceremonies. He at last died after drinking the waters of a cold fountain which froze his blood. He was buried with great pomp by the Thebans, and honored as a god. His oracle at Orchomenos was in universal esteem. Homer represents Ulysses as going the infernal regions to consult Tiresias concerning his return to Ithaca. *Apollod.* 3, c. 6.—*Theocrit. Id.* 24, v. 72.—*Stat. Theb.* 2, v. 96.—*Hygin. fab.* 75.—*Schol. sep. ante. Theb.*—*Scholiast. in Odyss. l. 11.*—*Pindar. Nem.* 1.—*Diod.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 11.—*Plut. in Symp.* &c.—*Paus.* 9, c. 33.

Tiribases, an officer of Artaxerxes, killed by the guards for conspiring against the king's life. *Plut. in Art.*

Tiridátes, a king of Armenia, after the expulsion of Phraates by his subjects. He was soon after deposed and fled to Augustus. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 26.——A man made king of Parthia by Tiberius, after the death of Phraates, in opposition to Artabanus. *Tacit. ann.* 6, &c.——A keeper of the royal treasures at Persepolis, who offered to surrender to Alexander the great. *Curt.* 5, c. 5, &c.——A king of Armenia, in the reign of Nero.——A son of Phraates, &c.

Tiris, a general of the Thracians, who opposed Antiochus.

Tiro, Tullius, a freedman of Cicero. He was greatly esteemed by his master for his learning and good qualities. It is said that

that he invented, short-hand writing among the Romans. He wrote the life of Cicero, and other treatises now lost. *Cic. ad Att.* &c.

TIRYNTHIA, a name given to Alcmena, because she lived at Tiryuthus.

TIRYNTHUS, a town of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, founded by Tiryns, son of Argus. Hercules generally resided there, whence he is called *Tirynthius heros*. *Paus.* 2, c. 16 & 25.—*Plin.* 4, c. 5.—*Elian. V. H.* 3, c. 15 & 49.—*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 662.—*Sil.* 8. v. 217.

TISÆUM, a mountain of Thessaly.

TISAGORAS, a brother of Miltiades, called also Stesagoras.

TISAMENES, or TISAMENUS, a son of Orestes and Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, who succeeded on the throne of Argos and Lacedæmon. The Heraclidæ entered his kingdom in the third year of his reign, and he was obliged to retire with his family into Achaia. He was some time after killed in a battle against the Ionians, near Helice. *Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Paus.* 3, c. 1. l. 7, c. 1.—A king of Thebes, son of Thersander, and grandson of Polynices. The furies who continually persecuted the house of Œdipus, permitted him to live in tranquility, but they tormented his son and successor Autesion, and obliged him to retire to Doris. *Paus.* 3, c. 5, l. 9, c. 6.—A native of Elis, crowned twice at the Olympic games. *Paus.* 3, c. 11.

TISARCHUS, a friend of Agathocles, by whom he was murdered, &c.

TISIARUS, a town of Africa.

TISIPHONE, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron. She was the minister of divine vengeance upon mankind, and punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand, serpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms instead of bracelets. By Juno's directions she attempted to prevent the landing of Io in Egypt, but the god of the Nile repelled her, and obliged her to retire to hell. *Stat. Theb.* 1, v. 59.—*Virg. G.* 3, v. 552. *Æn.* 6, v. 555.—*Horat.* 1. *Sat.* 8, v. 34.—A daughter of Alcmæon and Manto.

TISIPHONUS, a man who conspired against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, &c.

TISSA, a town of Sicily. *Sil.* 14, v. 268.

TISSAMENUS. *Vid.* Tisamenes.

TISSAPHERNES, a satrap of Persia, commander of the forces of Artaxerxes, at the battle of Cunaxa, against Cyrus. It was by his valor and intrepidity, that the king's forces gained the victory, and for this he obtained the daughter of Artaxerxes in marriage, and all the provinces of which Cyrus was governor. His popularity did not long continue, and the king ordered him to be put to death when he had been conquered by Agesilaus. *C. Nep.*—An officer in the army of Cyrus, killed by Artaxerxes, at the battle of Cunaxa. *Plut.*

TITÆA, the mother of the Titans. She is supposed to be the same as Thea, Rhea, Terra, &c.

TITAN, or TITANUS, a son of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldest of the children of Cœlus, but he gave his brother Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he raised no male children. When the birth of Jupiter was concealed, Titan made war against Saturn, and imprisoned him till he was replaced on his throne by his son Jupiter. This tradition is recorded by Lactantius, a Christian writer, who took it from the dramatical compositions of Ennius, now lost. None of the antient mythologists, such as Apollodorus, Hesiod, Hyginus, &c. have made mention of Titan. Titan is a name applied to Saturn by Orpheus, and Lucian; to the sun by Virgil and Ovid; and to Prometheus by Juvenal. *Ovid. Met.* 1, v. 10.—*Juv.* 14, v. 35.—*Diod.* 5.—*Paus.* 2, c. 11.—*Orpheus. Hymn.* 13.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, v. 119.

TITANA, a town of Sicyonia in Peloponnesus. Titanus reigned there.—A man skilled in astronomy, *Paus.* 2, c. 11.

TITANES, a name given to the sons of Cœlus and Terra. They were 45 in number, according to the Egyptians. Apollodorus mentions 13, Hyginus six, and Hesiod 20, among whom are the Titanides. The most known of the Titans are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, and Briareus, to whom Horace adds, Typhoeus, Mimus, Porphyrion, Rhœtus, and Enceladus, who are by other mythologists reckoned among the giants. They were all of a gigantic stature and with proportionable strength. They were treated with great cruelty by Cœlus and confined in the bowels of the earth, till their mother pitied their misfortunes, and armed them against their father. Saturn with a scythe cut off the genitals of his father, as he was going to unite himself to Terra, and threw them into the sea, and from the froth sprang a new deity called Venus. When Saturn succeeded his father, he married Rhea, but he devoured all his male children as he had been informed by an oracle, that he should be dethroned by them as a punishment for his cruelty to his father. The wars of the Titans against the gods are very celebrated in mythology. They are often

often confounded with that of the giants, but it is to be observed, that the war of the Titans was against Saturn, and that of the giants against Jupiter. *Hesiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.—*Æschyl. in Prom.*—*Callim. in Del.* 17.—*Diod.* 1.—*Hygin. præf. fab.*

TITANIDES, the daughters of Cœlus and Terra. The most celebrated were Tethys, Themis, Dione, Thea, Mnemosyne, Ops, Cybele, Vesta, Phœbe and Rhea. *Hesiod. Theog.* 135, &c.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 1.

TITĂNUS, a river in Peloponnesus, with a town and mountain of the same name.

TITARESIUS, a river of Thessaly, flowing into the Peneus. *Strab.* 8. — *Pans.* 8, c. 18.

TITENUS, a river of Colchis, falling into the Euxine sea.

TITHENIDIA, a festival of Sparta, in which nurses, τιθήναι, conveyed male infants entrusted to their charge, to the temple of Diana, where they sacrificed young pigs. During the time of the solemnity, they generally danced and exposed themselves in ridiculous postures; there were also some entertainments given near the temple, where tents were erected. Each had a separate portion allotted him, together with a small loaf, a piece of new cheese, part of the entrails of the victim, and figs, beans, and green vetches, instead of sweet meats.

TITHŌNUS, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. He was so beautiful that Aurora became enamoured of him, and carried him away. He had by her Memnon and Æmathion. He begged of Aurora to be immortal, and the goddess granted it, but as he had forgotten to ask the vigor, youth, and beauty which he then enjoyed, he soon grew old, infirm, and decrepid, and as life became insupportable to him, he prayed Aurora to remove him from the world. As he could not die, the goddess changed him into a cicada or grasshopper. *Apollod.* 3, c. 5.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 447, *Æn.* 4, v. 585, l. 8, v. 384.—*Hesiod. Theog.* 984.—*Diod.* 1.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, v. 461, l. 9, v. 423.—*Horat.* 1, *Od.* 28, l. 2. *Od.* 16.

TITIA, a deity among the Milesians.

TITIĂNA Flavia, the wife of the emperor Pertinax, disgraced herself by her debaucheries and incontinence. After the murder of her husband she was reduced to poverty, and spent the rest of her life in an obscure retreat.

TITIA LEX *de magistratibus*, by P. Titius the tribune, A. U. C. 710. It ordained that a triumvirate of magistrates should be invested with consular power, to preside over the republic for five years. The persons chosen were Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.——Another *de provinciis*, which required that the provincial questors, like the consuls and prætors, should receive their provinces by lot.

TITIĂNUS, a brother of Otho.

TITII, priests of Apollo.

TITHRAUSTES, a Persian satrap, ordered to murder Tissaphernes by Artaxerxes. He succeeded to the offices which the slaughtered favorite enjoyed. He was defeated by the Athenians under Cimon.

TITINIUS, a tribune of the people in the first ages of the republic.——A friend of Cassius, who killed himself.——One of the slaves who revolted at Capua. He betrayed his trust to the Roman generals.

TITIUS, a Roman knight appointed to watch Messalina. *Tacit.* 11, *An.* c. 35.——A tribune of the people who enacted the Titian law.——An orator of a very dissolute character.——One of Pompey's murderers.——One of Antony's officers.——A man who foretold a victory to Sylla.

TITORMUS, a shepherd of Ætolia, called another Hercules, on account of his prodigious strength. He was stronger than his contemporary Milo of Crotona, as he could lift on his shoulders a horse which the Crotonian moved but with difficulty. *Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 6, c. 127.

TITURIUS, a friend of Julia Silana, who informed against Agrippina, &c. *Tacit. Ann.* 13.——A lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul, killed by Ambiorix. *Caesar. de G.* 5, c. 29, &c.

TITUS Vespasianus, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, became known by his valor in the Roman armies, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem. In the 79th year of the Christian era, he was invested with the imperial purple, and the Roman people had every reason to expect in him the barbarities of a Tiberius, and the debaucheries of a Nero. While in the house of Vespasian, Titus had been distinguished for his extravagance and incontinence, his attendants were the most abandoned and dissolute, and it seemed that he wished to be superior to the rest of the world in the gratification of every impure desire, and in every unnatural vice. From such a private character which Titus might be cured by the authority and example of a father, what could be expected but tyranny and oppression? Yet Titus became a model

of virtue, and in an age and office in which others with to gratify all their appetites, the emperor abandoned his usual profligacy, he forgot his debaucheries, and Berenice, whom he had loved with uncommon ardor, even to render himself despised by the Roman people, was dismissed from his presence. When raised to the throne, he thought himself bound to be the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty, and Titus is perhaps the only monarch who when invested with uncontrolable power, bade adieu to those vices, luxuries, and indulgences, which as a private man he never ceased to gratify. He was moderate in his entertainments, and though he often refused the donations which were due to sovereignty, no emperor was ever more generous and more magnificent than Titus. All informers were banished from his presence, and even severely punished. A reform was made in the judicial proceedings, and trials were no longer permitted to be postponed for years. The public edifices were repaired, and baths were erected for the convenience of the people. Spectacles were exhibited, and the Roman populace were gratified with the sight of a naval combat in the antient naumachia, and the sudden appearance of 5000 wild beasts brought into the circus for their amusement. To do good to his subjects, was the ambition of Titus, and it was at the recollection that he had done no service, or granted no favor one day, that he exclaimed in the memorable words of *My friends, I have lost a day!* A continual wish to be benevolent and kind, made him popular, and it will not be wondered, that he who could say that he had rather die himself, than be the cause of the destruction of one of his subjects, was called the love and delight of mankind. Two of the senators conspired against his life, but the emperor disregarded their attempts, he made them his friends by kindness, and like another Nerva, presented them with a sword to destroy him. During his reign, Rome was three days on fire, the towns of Campania were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, and the empire was visited by a pestilence which carried away an infinite number of inhabitants. In this time of public calamity, the emperor's benevolence and philanthropy were conspicuous. Titus comforted the afflicted as a father, he alleviated their distresses by his liberal bounties, and as if they were but one family, he exerted himself for the good and preservation of the whole. The Romans however, had not long to enjoy the favors of a magnificent prince, Titus was taken ill, and as he retired into the country of the Sabines to his father's house, his indisposition was encreased by a burning fever. He lifted his eyes to heaven, and with modest submission complained of the severity of fate which removed him from the world when young, where he had been employed in making a grateful people happy. He died the 13th of September, A. D. 81, in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of two years, two months, and 20 days. The news of his death was received with lamentations, Rome was filled with tears, and all looked upon themselves as deprived of the most benevolent of fathers. After him Domitian ascended the throne, not without incurring the suspicions of having hastened his brother's end, by ordering him to be placed during his agony in a tub full of snow, where he expired. Domitian had also been accused of raising commotions, and of making attempts to dethrone his brother, but Titus disregarded them, and forgave the offender. *Suetonius.—Dio* &c.

Titus Tatius, a king of the Sabines. *Vid.* Tatius.——Livius, a celebrated historian. *Vid.* Livius. ——A son of Junius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conspiring to restore the Tarquins. ——A friend of Coriolanus. —— A native of Crotona, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy.

Tityrus, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues, &c.

Tityus, a celebrated giant, son of Terra, or according to others of Jupiter by Elara, the daughter of Orchomenos. He was of such a prodigious size, that his mother died in travail after Jupiter had drawn her from the bowels of the earth, where she had been concealed during her pregnancy to avoid the anger of Juno. Tityus attempted to offer violence to Latona, but the goddess delivered herself for his importunities, by calling to her assistance her children, who killed the giant with their arrows. He was placed in hell, where a serpent continually devoured his liver, or according to others, where vultures perpetually fed upon his entrails, which grew again as soon as devoured. It is said that Tityus covered nine acres when stretched on the ground. He had a small chapel with an altar in the island of Euboea. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Pind. Pyth.* 4.—*Homer. Od.* 7, v. 325, l. 11, v. 575.—*Apollon. Rh.* 1, v. 182, &c.—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 595.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 4, v. 77.—*Hygin. fab.* 55.—*Ovid Met.* 4, v. 457.—*Tibull.* 1, *el.* 3. v. 75.

TIUM, or TION, a maritime town of Paphlagonia, built by the Milesians. *Mela.* 1, c. 9.

TLEPOLEMUS, a son of Hercules and Astyochia, born at Argos. He left his native country after the accidental murder of Licymnius, and retired to Rhodes, by order of the oracle, where he was chosen king, as being one of the sons of Hercules. He went to the Trojan war with nine ships, and was killed by Sarpedon. There were some festivals established at Rhodes in his honor, called Tlepolemeia, in which men and boys contended. The victors were rewarded with poplar crowns. *Homer. Il.—Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.—*Hygin. fab.* 97.——One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Carmania at the general division of the Macedonian empire.

TMARUS, a person mentioned by Virgil, *Æn.* 9, v. 685. —— A mountain of Thesprotia.

TMOLUS, a king of Lydia, who married Omphale. He was son of Sipylus and Chthonia. He offered violence to a young nymph called Arriphe at the foot of Diana's altar, for which impiety he was afterwards killed by a bull. The mountain on which he was buried bore his name. *Apollod.* 2, c. 6. —*Ovid. Met* 11, fab. 4.—*Hygin.* fab. 191.——A town of Asia Minor, destroyed by an earthquake.——A mountain of Lydia. The river Pactolus took its rise there. The air was so wholesome near Tmolus, that the inhabitants generally lived to their 150th year. *Strab.* 13, &c.—*Herodot.* 1, c. 84, &c.—*Ovid. Met* 2, &c.—*Sil.* 7, v. 210.—*Virg. G.* 1, v. 56, l. 2, v. 98.

TOGATA, an epithet applied to a certain part of Gaul, where the inhabitants are distinguished by the peculiarity of their dress. *Vid.* Gallia.

TOLMIDES, an Athenian officer in the age of Pericles, defeated and killed in a battle in Bœotia.

TOLOSA, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, which became a Roman colony under Augustus. Minerva had there a temple, which Cæpio the consul plundered. He was never after fortunate. *Cæs. bell. G. Mela.* 2, c. 5.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 20.

TOLUMNIUS, an augur in the army of Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 11, v. 429. ——A king of Veii, killed by a Roman. He had ordered the ambassadors of the nation to be assassinated. *Liv.* 4. c. 19.

TOTUS, a man whose head was found in digging for the foundation of the capitol, in the reign of Tarquin, whence the Romans concluded that their city should become the mistress of the world.

TOMARUM, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

TOMARUS. *Vid.* Tmarus.

TOMISA, a country between Cappadocia and Taurus.

TOMOS or TOMIS, a town situate on the western shores of the Euxine sea. The word is derived from τεμνω *secu*, because Medea, as it is said, *cut to pieces* the body of her brother Absyrtus there. It is celebrated as being the place where Ovid was banished by Augustus. Tomos was the capital of lower Mœsia. It was founded by a Milesian colony, A. U. C. 120. *Strab.* 7.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Mela.* 2, c. 2.—*Ov. ex Pont.* 4, el. 14, v. 59. *Trist.* 3, el. 9, v. 33, &c.

TOMYRIS. *Vid.* Thomyris.

TONEA, a solemnity observed at Samos. It was usual to carry Juno's statue to the sea shore, and to offer cakes before it, and afterwards to replace it again in the temple. This was in commemoration of the theft of the Tyrrhenians who attempted to carry away the statue of the goddess, but were detained in the harbour by an invisible force.

TOPAZOS, an island in the Arabian gulf, anciently called Ophiodes from the quantity of serpents that were there.

TOPIRIS, or TOPRUS, a town of Thrace.

TORINI, a people of Scythia.

TORONE, a town of Macedonia.

TORQUATA, one of the vestal virgins, daughter of C. Silanus. She was a vestal for 64 years. *Tacit.* 3, *an.* c. 69.

TORQUATUS, a surname of Titus Manlius. *Vid* Manlius. ——Silanus, an officer put to death by Nero. —— A governor of Oricum, in the interest of Pompey. He surrendered to J. Cæsar. He was killed in Africa. *Hirt. Afric.* 96.——An officer in Sylla's army. —— A Roman sent ambassador to the court of Ptolemy Philometor of Egypt.

TORTOR, a surname of Apollo. He had a statue at Rome under that name.

TORUS, a mountain of Sicily near Agrigentum.

TORYNE, a small town near Actium. The word in the language of the country signifies *a ladle* which gave Cleopatra occasion to make a pun when it fell into the hands of Augustus. *Plut. in Ant.*

TOXARIDIA, a festival at Athens, in honor of Toxaris, a Scythian hero who died there.

TOXEUS, a son of Œneus, killed by his father.

TOXICRĀTE, a daughter of Thespius.

Q. TRABEA, a comic poet at Rome, in the age of Regulus. Some fragments of his poetry remain. *Cic. in Tusc.*

TRACHALUS, M. Galerius, a consul in the reign of Nero, celebrated for his eloquence as an orator, and for a majestic and commanding aspect. *Quintil.—Tacit.*—— One of the friends and ministers of Otho.

TRACHAS, a town of Latium. *Ovid. Met.* 15, v. 727.

TRĀCHĪNIA, a small country of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malea, near mount Œta. The capital was called Trachis, or Trachina, where Hercules went after he had killed Eunomus. *Strab.* 9.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Ovid. Met.* 11, v. 269.

TRACHONĪTIS, a part of Judæa.

TRAGUS, a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus. *Paus.* 8, c. 33.

TRAJANOPŌLIS, a town of Thrace.——A name given to Selinus of Cilicia, where Trajan died.

TRAJĀNUS, (M. Ulpius Crinitus) a Roman emperor born at Italica in Spain, in the 52d year of the Christian era. His great virtues, and his private as well as public character, and his services to the empire, both as an officer, a governor, and a consul, recommended him to the notice of Nerva, who solemnly adopted him as his son, and invested him during his life time, with the imperial purple, and gave him the name of Cæsar and Germanicus. A little time after Nerva died, and the election of Trajan to the vacant throne, was confirmed by the unanimous rejoicings of the people, and the free concurrence of the armies on the confines of Germany, and the banks of the Danube. The noble and independent behaviour of Trajan evinced the propriety and goodness of Nerva's choice, and the attachment of the legions, and the new emperor seemed calculated to ensure peace and domestic tranquility to the extensive empire of Rome. All the actions of Trajan shewed a good and benevolent prince, whose virtues truly merited the encomiums which the pen of an elegant and courteous panegyrist have paid. The barbarians continued in quiet, and the hostilities which they generally displayed at the election of a new emperor whose military abilities they distrusted, were now few. Trajan however could not behold with satisfaction and unconcern, the insolence of the Dacians, who claimed from the Roman people a tribute which the cowardice of Domitian had offered. The sudden appearance of the emperor on the frontiers, awed the barbarians to peace, but Decebalus their warlike monarch, soon began hostilities by violating the treaty. The emperor entered the enemy's country, by throwing a bridge across the rapid streams of the Danube, and a battle was fought in which the slaughter was so great, that in the Roman camp linen was wanted to dress the wounds of the soldiers. Trajan obtained the victory, and Decebalus despairing of success, destroyed himself, and Dacia became a province of Rome. That the ardor of the Roman soldiers in defeating their enemies might not cool, an expedition was undertaken into the east, and Parthia threatened with immediate war. Trajan passed through the submissive kingdom of Armenia, and by his well directed operations, made himself master of the provinces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. He extended his conquests in the east, he obtained victories over unknown nations, and when on the extremities of India, he lamented that he possessed not the vigor and youth of an Alexander, that he might add unexplored provinces and kingdoms to the Roman empire. These successes in different parts of the world, gained applause, and the senators were profuse in the honors they decreed to the conqueror. This was but the blaze of transient glory. Trajan had no sooner signified his intentions of returning to Italy, than the conquered barbarians appeared again in arms, and the Roman empire did not acquire one single acre of territory from the conquests of her sovereign in the east. The return of the emperor towards Rome was hastened by indisposition, he stopped in Cilicia, and in the town of Selinus, which afterwards was called Trajanopolis, he was seized with a flux, and a few days after expired, in the beginning of August, A. D. 117, after a reign of 19 years, six months, and 15 days. He was succeeded on the throne by Adrian, whom the empress Plotina introduced to the Roman armies, as the adopted son of her husband. The ashes of Trajan were carried to Rome, and deposited under the stately column which he had erected a few years before. Under this emperor the Romans enjoyed tranquility, and for a moment supposed that their prosperity was complete under a good and virtuous sovereign. Trajan was fond of popularity, and he merited it. The founding titles of Optimus, and the father of his country, were not unworthily bestowed upon a prince who was equal to the greatest generals of antiquity, and who to indicate his affability, and his wish to listen to the just complaints of his subjects, distinguished his palace by the inscription of *the public palace*. Like other emperors he did not receive with an air of unconcern

and boys contended. The vic
rewarded with poplar crown
Il.—*Apollod.* 2, c. 7.—*Diod.* 5.
97.——One of Alexander's
obtained Carmania at the
of the Macedonian emp

TMARUS, a person he had
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TMOLUS, a k of his army. As a
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E to excess. His favorite Sura
been accused of attempts upon his
but Trajan disregarded the informer,
he was that same day invited to the
of the supposed conspirator, he went
later early. To try farther the sincerity
of Sura, he ordered himself to be shaved
by his barber, to have a medicinal appli-
cation made to his eyes by the hand of his
surgeon, and to bathe together with him.
The public works of Trajan are also ce-
celebrated, he opened free and easy com-
munications between the cities of his provin-
ces, he planted many colonies, and furnish-
ed Rome with all the corn and provisions
which could prevent a famine in the time of
calamity. It was by his directions that the ar-
chitect Apollodorus built that celebrated co-
lumn which is still to be seen at Rome, un-
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ASTIBERINA, a part
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1. ep 199.

TRAPEZUS, a city of Pon
people of Sinope. It ha
harbour on the Euxine
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empire.——A town of A
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of Lycaon.

TRASULLUS, a man w
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TRAULUS MONTĀNU
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TREBATIUS, a lawyer
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TREBELLIENUS, C.
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TREBELLIENUS RUF
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Cotys, by Tacitus.——A
posed the Gabinian law
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TREBELLIUS POLLIO,
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11 —*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 4, v.

governor of Africa, put to

by Galba's orders. A tribune who proposed a law at Rome, and imprisoned Cato, because he opposed it.——One of the adherents of Marius.

TREBŬLA, a town of the Sabines, celebrated for cheese. *Cic. in Agr.* 2.—*Martial.* 5, *ep.* 72.

TRERUS, a river of Latium, falling into the Liris.

TREVĔRI, a people of Belgium. *Mela.* 3, c. 2.

TRIARIA, a woman well known for her cruelty. She was the wife of L. Vitellius.

TRIARIUS, an orator commended by Cicero.——A friend of Pompey. He had for some time the care of the war in Asia against Mithridates, whom he defeated and by whom he was afterwards beaten. He was killed in the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar. *Cæs. bell. Civ.* 3, c. 5.

TRIBALLI, a people of Thrace, or according to some, of lower Mœsia. They were conquered by Philip the father of Alexander, and some ages after, they maintained a long war against the Roman emperors.

TRIBŪNI PLEBIS, magistrates at Rome created in the year U. C. 261, when the people after a quarrel with the senators had retired to Mons Sacer. The two first were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus, but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to 10, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was ever after chosen for the election. Their power, though at first small, and granted by the patricians to appease the momentary seditions of the populace, soon became formidable, and the senators soon repented of having consented to elect magistrates, that not only preserved the rights of the people, but could summon assemblies, propose laws, stop the consultations of the senate, and even abolish their decrees by the word *Veto*. Their approbation was also necessary to confirm the *senatûs consulta*, and this was done by affixing the letter T under it. If any irregularity happened in the state, their power was almost absolute, they criticized the conduct of all the public magistrates, and even dragged a consul to prison, if the measures he pursued were hostile to the peace of Rome. The dictator alone was their superior, but when that magistrate was elected, the office of tribune was not like that of all other inferior magistrates, abolished while he continued at the head of the state. The people paid them so much deference, that their person was held sacred, and hence they were always called *Sacrosancti*. To strike them was a capital crime, and to interrupt them while they spoke in the assemblies, called for the immediate interference of power. The marks by which they were distinguished from other magistrates were not very conspicuous. They wore no particular dress, only a beadle called *viator* marched before them. They never sat in the senate, though in some time after their office entitled them to the rank of senators. Yet great as their power might appear, they received a heavy wound from their number, and as their conclusions, and their resolutions were of no effect if they were not all unanimous, the senate often took advantage of their avarice, and by gaining one of them by bribes, they as it were, suspended the authority of the rest. The office of tribune of the people, though at first deemed mean and servile, was afterwards one of the first honorable employments, and as no patrician was permitted to aspire for the tribuneship, we find many that declined among the plebeians to exercise that important office. From the power with which they were at last invested by the activity, the intrigues, and continual applications of those that were in office, they became almost absolute in the state, and it has been properly observed, that they caused far greater troubles, than those which they were at first created to remove. Sylla, when raised to the dictatorship, gave a fatal blow to the authority of the tribunes, and by one of his decrees, they were no longer permitted to harangue and inflame the people; they could make no laws; no appeal lay to their tribunal, and such as had been tribunes, were not permitted to solicit for

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unconcern the homage of his friends, but rose from his seat and went cordially to salute them. He refused the statues which the flattery of favorites wished to erect to him, and he ridiculed the follies of an enlightened nation that could pay adoration to cold inanimate pieces of marble. His public entry into Rome gained him the hearts of the people, he appeared on foot, and showed himself an enemy to parade, and an ostentatious equipage. When in his camp, he exposed himself to the fatigues of war, like the meanest soldier, and crossed the most barren deserts, and extensive plains on foot, and in his dress and food displayed all the simplicity which once gained the approbation of the Romans in their countryman Fabricius. All the oldest soldiers he knew by their own name, he conversed with them with great familiarity, and never retired to his tent before he had visited the camp, and by a personal attendance convinced himself of the vigilance and the security of his army. As a friend he was not less distinguished than as a general. He had a select number of intimates, whom he visited with freedom and openness, and at whose tables he partook many a moderate repast without form or ceremony. His confidence, however, in the good intentions of others, was perhaps carried to excess. His favorite Sura had once been accused of attempts upon his life, but Trajan disregarded the informer, and as he was that same day invited to the house of the supposed conspirator, he went thither early. To try further the sincerity of Sura, he ordered himself to be shaved by his barber, to have a medicinal application made to his eyes by the hand of his surgeon, and to bathe together with him. The public works of Trajan are also celebrated, he opened free and easy communications between the cities of his provinces, he planted many colonies, and furnished Rome with all the corn and provisions which could prevent a famine in the time of calamity. It was by his directions that the architect Apollodorus built that celebrated column which is still to be seen at Rome, under the name of Trajan's column. The area on which it stands was made by the labors of men, and the height of the pillar proves that a large hill 144 feet high was removed at a great expence, A.D. 114, to commemorate the victories of the reigning prince. His persecutions of the Christians were stopped by the interference of the humane Pliny, but he was uncommonly severe upon the Jews, who had barbarously murdered 200,000 of his subjects, and even fed upon the flesh of the dead. His vices have been obscurely seen through a reign of continued splendor and popularity, yet he is accused of incontinence and many unnatural indulgences. He was so much addicted to drinking, and his wife be-fitted bord has been censured by those who admired the dissimulated moderation and the modest claims of an Augustus. *Plin. pareg. &c.—Dio. Cass.—Eutrop.—Aurel. Victor.—Spartian.—Joseph. bell. J.—Tacit.*—The father of the emperor who likewise bore the name of Trajan, was honored with the consulship, and a triumph, and the rank of a patrician by the emperor Vespasian.——A general of the emperor Valens.——A son of the emperor Decius.

TRALLES, a town of Lydia. *Jos.*

TRANSTIBERĪNA, a part of the city of Rome on one side of the Tiber. Mons Vatican was in that part of the city. *Mart. 1. ep 109.*

TRAPĒZUS, a city of Pontus built by the people of Sinope. It had a celebrated harbour on the Euxine sea, and became famous under the emperors of the eastern empire.——A town of Arcadia near the Alpheus. It received its name from a son of Lycaon.

TRASULLUS, a man who taught Tiberius astrology at Rhodes, &c.

TRAULUS MONTĀNUS, a Roman knight, one of Messalina's favorites.

TREBATIUS, a lawyer very intimate with Cicero. He was banished by Julius Cæsar for following the interest of Pompey, but the eloquence of Cicero recalled him. He was afterwards reconciled to Cæsar. Horace has dedicated some of his odes to him. *Horat. 2. Sat. 1. v. 4*

TREBELLIĀNUS, C. Annius, a rebel who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, A. D. 261. He was defeated and slain in Isauria, by the lieutenants of Gallienus.

TREBELLIĀNUS RUFUS, a prætor appointed governor of the children of king Cotys, by Tiberius.——A tribune who opposed the Gabinian laws.—A Roman who numbered the inhabitants of Gaul. He was made governor of Britain. *Tac.*

TREBELLIUS POLLIO, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the lives of the emperors. The beginning of this history is lost; part of the reign of Valerian and the life of the two Gallienus's, with the 30 tyrants, are the only fragments remaining. He flourished about the 303d year of the Christian era.

TREBIA, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, rising in the Apennine, and falling into the Po, at the west of Placentia. It is celebrated for the victory which Annibal obtained

there over the forces of L. Sempro-
he Roman consul. *Sil.* 4, v. 480.—
2, v. 46.

IBIUS, an officer in Cæsar's army in

ŌNIA LEX *de provinciis* by L.
nius the tribune, A. U. C. 698. It
æsar the chief command in Gaul for
ears longer than was enacted by the
an law, and in this manner preven-
senators from recalling or superse-
n.

BŌNIUS, a soldier remarkable for
ontinence, &c.——One of Cæsar's
s, made through his interest prætor
nsul. He was afterwards one of his
ctor's murderers. He was killed by
ella at Smyrna. *Cæs. bell.* 5, c. 17.
in Phil. 11.—*Horat* 1, *Sat.* 4, v.
—A governor of Africa, put to
by Galba's orders.——A tribune who
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because he opposed it.——One of
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the other offices of the state. This disgrace however was but momentary, at the death of the tyrant, the tribunes recovered their privileges by means of Cotta and Pompey the great. The office of tribune remained in full force till the age of Augustus, who to make himself more absolute, and his person sacred, conferred the power and office upon himself, whence he was called *tribunitâ potestate donatus*. His successor on the throne imitated his example, and as the emperor was the real and official tribune, such as were appointed to the office were merely nominal without power or privilege. Under Constantine the tribuneship was totally abolished. The tribunes were never permitted to sleep out of the city, except at the *Feriæ Latinæ*, when they went with other magistrates to offer sacrifices upon a mountain near Alba. Their houses were always open, and they received every complaint, and were ever ready to redress the wrongs of their constituents. Their authority was not extended beyond the walls of the city ——There were also other officers who bore the name of tribunes, such as the *tribuni militum*, or *militares*, who commanded a division of the legions. They were empowered to decide all quarrels that might arise in the army, they took care of the camp, and gave the watch-word. There were only three at first chosen by Romulus, but the number was at last encreased to six in every legion. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, they were chosen by the consuls, but afterwards the right of electing them was divided between the people and the consul. They were generally of senatorian and equestrian families, and the former were called *laticlavii*, and the latter *angusticlavii* from their peculiar dress. Those that were chosen by the consuls were called *Rutili*, because the right of the consuls to elect them was confirmed by Rutulus, and those elected by the people were called *Comitiati*, because chosen in the comitia. They wore a golden ring, and were in office no longer than six months. When the consuls were elected, it was usual to chuse 14 tribunes from the knights, who had served five years in the army, and who were called *juvenes*, and ten from the people who had been in ten campaigns, who were called *senores*.—There were also some officers called *tribuni militum consulari potestate*, elected instead of consuls, A. U. C. 310. They were only three originally, but the number was afterwards encreased to six, or more, according to the will and pleasure of the people, and the emergencies of the state. Part of them were plebeians, and the rest of patrician families. When they had subsisted for about 70 years not without some interruption, the office was totally abolished, as the plebeians were admitted to share the consulship, and the consuls continued at the head of the state till the end of the commonwealth.—The *tribuni cohortis prætorianæ*, were entrusted with the person of the emperor, which they guarded and protected.—The *tribuni ærarii* were officers chosen from among the people who kept the money which was to be applied to defray the expences of the army. The richest people were always chosen, as much money was requisite for the pay of the soldiers. They were greatly distinguished in the state, and they shared with the senators and Roman knights, the privileges of judging. They were abolished by Julius Cæsar, but Augustus re-established them, and created 20 more, to decide causes of smaller importance.——The *tribuni celerum* had the command of the guard which Romulus kept for the safety of his person. They were 100 in number, distinguished for their probity, their opulence, and their nobility.——The *tribuni voluptatum*, were commissioned to take care of the amusements which were prepared for the people, and that nothing might be wanting in the exhibitions. This office was also honorable.

TRICASTINI, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. *Mel.* 3. v. 466.

TRICCA, a town of Thessaly, where Æsculapius had a temple. The inhabitants went to the Trojan war. *Liv.* 42. c. 13.—*Homer. Il.*—*Plin.* 4, c. 8.

TRICCARIA, a yearly festival celebrated by the inhabitants of three cities in Italy to appease the anger of Diana Triclaria whose temple had been defiled by the adulterous commerce of Menalippus and Comætho. It was usual to sacrifice a boy and a girl.

TRICRENA, a place of Arcadia, where according to some, Mercury was born. *Pausan.* 8. c. 16.

TRIETERICA, festivals in honour of Bacchus, celebrated every three years.

TRIFERNUS, a mountain of Campania. *Mart.* 13. ep. 124.

TRINACRIA, or TRINACRIS, one of the antient names of Sicily, from its triangular form. *Virg. Æn.* 3. v. 384. &c.

TRINOBANTES, a people of Britain. *Tacit. ann.* 14.

TRIOCALA, or TRIOCALA, a town in the southern parts of Sicily. *Sil.* 12. v. [illegible]

TRIOPAS or TRIOPS, a son of Neptune by Canace, the daughter of Æolus. *Apollod.* 1, c. 7.——A son of Phoroneus [illegible]

ther to Algenor and Jasus. *Homer. Hymn. in Ap.* 211.——A son of Piranthus.

Triphylia, one of the antient names of Elis.——A mountain where Jupiter had a temple in Panchaia, whence he is called Triphylius.

Triphŏlis, an antient town of Phœnicia, built by the liberal contribution of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, whence the name.——A town of Pontus.

Triptŏlĕmus, a son of Oceanus and Terra, or according to some, of Trochilus, a priest of Argos. According to the more received opinion he was son of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neœra, whom some have called Metanira, Cothonea, Hyona, or Polymnia. He was born at Eleusis in Attica, and was cured in his youth of a severe illness by the care of Ceres, who had been invited into the house of Celeus by the monarch's children, as she travelled over the country in quest of her daughter. To repay the kindnesses of Celeus, the goddess took particular notice of her son. She fed him with her own milk, and placed him on burning coals during the night, to destroy whatever particles of mortality he had received from his parents. The mother was astonished at the uncommon growth of her son, and she had the curiosity to watch Ceres. She disturbed the goddess by a sudden cry, when Triptolemus was laid on the burning ashes, and as Ceres was therefore unable to make him immortal, she taught him agriculture, and rendered him serviceable to mankind, by instructing them how to sow corn, and make bread. She also gave him her chariot, which was drawn by two dragons, and in this celestial vehicle he travelled all over the earth, and distributed corn to all the inhabitants of the world. In Scythia the favorite of Ceres nearly lost his life, but Lyncus the king of the country, who had conspired to murder him, was changed into a lynx. At his return to Eleusis, Triptolemus restored Ceres her chariot, and established festivals and mysteries in honor of the deity. He reigned for some time, and after death he received divine honors. Some suppose that he accompanied Bacchus in his Indian expedition. *Diod.—Hygin. fab.* 147.—*Pauf.* 2, c. 14, l. 8, c. 4.—*Justin.* 2, c. 6,—*Apollod.* 1, c. 5 —*Callim. in Cer.* 22.—*Ovid. Met* 5, v. 646. *Fast.* 4, v. 501. *Trist.* 3, el. 8, v. 1.

Triquĕtra, a name given to Sicily by the Latins, for its triangular form. *Lucret.* 1, v. 78.

Trismegistus, a surname of Mercury among the Egyptians.

Tritia, a daughter of the river Triton, mother of Menalippus by Mars. A town in Achaia built by her son, bore her name. *Pauf.* 7, c. 22.

Tritogenia, a surname of Pallas. *Hesiod.*

Triton, a sea deity, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, or according to some by Celeno or Salacia. He was very powerful among the sea deities, and could calm the sea and abate storms at pleasure. He is generally represented as blowing a shell, his body above the waist is like that of a man, and below, a dolphin. Some represent him with the fore-feet of a horse. Many of the sea deities are called Tritons, but the name is generally applied to those only who are half men and half fishes. *Apollod.* 1, c. 4.—*Hesiod. Theog.* v. 930. —*Cic. de Nat. D.* 1, c. 28.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 148, l. 6, v. 173 —*Pauf.* 9, c. 20. —— A river of Africa, falling into the lake Tritonis. ——One of the names of the Nile. —— A small river of Bœotia.

Tritŏnis, a lake of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple, whence she is surnamed Tritonis or Tritonia. *Herodot.* 4, c. 178.—*Pauf.* 9, c. 33.

Triventum, a town of the Samnites.

Trivia, a surname given to Diana, because she presided over all places where three roads met. At the new moon the Athenians offered her sacrifices, and a sumptuous entertainment which was generally distributed among the poor. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13. l. 7, v. 774.—*Ovid. Met.* 2, v. 436. *Fast.* 1, v. 389.

Triviæ antrum, a place in the valley of Aricia, where the nymph Egeria resided. *Mart.* 6, ep. 47.

Triviæ lucus, a place of Campania, in the bay of Cumæ. *Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 13.

Trivĭcum, a town in the country of the Hirpini in Italy. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 79.

Triumvĭri *reipublicæ constituendæ*, were three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. These officers gave a fatal blow to the expiring independence of the Roman people, and became celebrated for their different pursuits, their ambition, and their various fortunes. The first triumvirate was in the hands of J. Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus, who at the expiration of their office, kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate was under Augustus, M. Antony and Lepidus, and through them the Romans totally lost their liberty. Augustus disagreed with his colleagues, and after he had defeated them, he made himself absolute in Rome. The triumvirate was in

in full force at Rome for the space of about 12 years.——There were also officers who were called *triumviri capitales*, created A. U. C. 464. They took cognizance of murders and robberies, and every thing in which slaves were concerned. Criminals under sentence of death were entrusted to their care, and they had them executed according to the commands of the prætors.——The *triumviri nocturni* watched over the safety of Rome in the night time, and in case of fire, were ever ready to give orders, and to take the most effectual measure to extinguish it. —— The *triumviri agrarii* had the care of colonies that were sent to settle in different parts of the empire. They made a fair division of the lands among the citizens, and exercised over the new colony all the power which was placed in the hands of the consuls at Rome. —— The *triumviri monetales* were masters of the mint, and had the care of the coin, hence their office was generally intimated by the following letters often seen on antient coins and medals; IIIVIR. A, A, A. F F. i. e. *Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, ferendo.* Some suppose that they were created only in the age of Cicero, as those who were employed before them were called *Denariorum flandorum curatores.*—— The *triumviri valetudinis* were chosen when Rome was visited by a plague or some pestiferous distemper, and they took particular care of the temples of health and virtue. —— The *triumviri senatûs legendi*, were appointed to name those that were most worthy to be made senators from among the plebeians. They were first chosen in the age of Augustus, as before this privilege belonged to the kings, and afterwards devolved upon the consuls, and the censors. A. U. C. 310. —— The *triumviri mensarii* when chosen in the second Punic war, to take care of the coin and prices of exchange.

Troädes, the inhabitants of Troas.

Troas, a country of Phrygia in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. When Troas is taken for the whole kingdom of Priam, it may be said to contain Mysia and Phrygia Minor, but if only applied to that part of the country where Troy was situate, its extent is confined within very narrow limits. Troas was anciently called Dardania. *Vid.* Troja.

Trochilos, a lake in the island of Delos near which Apollo and Diana were born.

Trœzēne, a town of Argolis in Peloponnesus near the Saronicus Sinus. It received its name from Trœzen, the son of Pelops, who reigned there for some time. It is often called Theseis, because Theseus was born there. *Stat. Theb.* 4, v. 81.—*Paus.* 2, c. 50.—*Plut. in Thes.*—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 566, l. 15, v. 296.

Trogilus, a harbour of Sicily.

Trogodytæ, a people of Æthiopia. They were all shepherds and had their wives in common. *Strab.* 1.—*Mela.* 1, 4, & 8.

Trogus Pompeius, a Latin historian born in the age of Augustus. His father was one of the friends and adherents of J. Cæsar. Trogus wrote an universal history of all the most important events that had happened from the beginning of the world to the age of Augustus, divided into 44 books. This history which was greatly admired for its purity and elegance, was epitomized by Justin, and is still extant. Some suppose that the epitome is the only that the original of Trogus is lost.

Troja, a city, the capital of Troas, or according to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital. It was built on a small eminence near mount Ida, and on a promontory of Sigæum, at the distance of about four miles from the sea shore. Dardanus the first king of the country built it, and called it Dardania, and from Troas one of his successors it was called Troja, and from Ilus Ilion. This city had been celebrated by the poems of Homer and Virgil, and of all the wars which have been carried on among the antients, that of Troy is the most famous. The Trojan war was undertaken by the Greeks, to recover Helen, whom Paris the son of Priam king of Troy had carried away from the house of Menelaus. All Greece united to avenge the cause of Menelaus, and every prince furnished a certain number of ships and soldiers. According to Euripides, Virgil and Lycophron, the armament of the Greeks amounted to 1000 ships. Homer mentions them as being 1186, and Thucydides supposes that they were 1200 in number. The number of men which these ships carried is unknown, yet as the largest contained about 120 men each, and the smallest 50, it may be supposed that more than 100,000 men were engaged in this celebrated expedition. Agamemnon was chosen general of all these forces, but the princes and kings of Greece were admitted among his counsellors, and by them all the operations of the war were directed. The most celebrated of the Grecian princes that distinguished themselves in this war were Achilles, Ajax, Menelaus, Ulysses, Diomedes, Protesilaus, Patroclus, Agamemnon, Nestor, Neoptolemus, &c. The Grecian army was opposed by a numerous force. The king of Troy [illegible]

assistance from the neighbouring princes in Asia Minor, and reckoned among his most active generals, Rhesus king of Thrace, and Memnon who entered the field with 20,000 Assyrians and Æthiopians. Many of the adjacent cities were reduced and plundered before the Greeks approached the walls, but when the siege was begun, the enemies on both sides gave proof of valor, and intrepidity. The army of the Greeks, however, was visited by a plague, and the operations were not less retarded by the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles. The loss was great on both sides, and the most valiant of the Trojans, and particularly of the sons of Priam, were slain in the field. After the siege had been carried on for ten years, some of the Trojans, among whom were Æneas and Antenor, betrayed the city into the hands of the enemy, and Troy was reduced to ashes. The poets however, support, that the Greeks made themselves masters of the place by artifice. They secretly filled a large wooden horse with armed men, and led away their army from the plains as if to return home. The Trojans brought the wooden horse into their city, and in the night the Greeks that were confined within the sides of the animal, rushed out and opened the gates to their companions, who had returned from the place of their concealment. The greatest part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and the others carried away by the conquerors. This happened about 1270 years before the Christian era, in the 3444th year of the Julian period. Some time after a new city was raised about 30 stadia from the ruins of the old Troy, but though it bore the antient name, and received ample donations from Alexander the great, when he visited it in his Asiatic expedition, yet it continued to be small, and in the age of Strabo it was nearly in ruins. It is said that J. Cæsar who wished to pass for one of the descendants of Æneas and consequently to be related to the Trojans intended to make it the capital of the Roman empire, and to transport there the senate and the Roman people. The same apprehensions were entertained in the reign of Augustus, and according to some an ode of Horace, *Justum & tenacem propositi virum* was written purposely to dissuade the emperor from putting into execution so wild a project. *Vid.* Paris, Æneas, Antenor, Agamemnon, Ilium, Diomedon, Menelaus, &c.

Trojani ludi, games instituted by Æneas or his son Ascanius, to commemorate the death of Anchises. They were celebrated in the circus at Rome. Boys of the best families dressed in a neat manner and accoutred with suitable arms and weapons, were permitted to enter the list. Sylla exhibited them in his dictatorship, and under Augustus they were observed with unusual pomp and solemnity. A mock fight on horse back, or sometimes on foot was exhibited. The leader of the party was called *princeps juventutis*, and was generally the son of a senator, or the heir apparent to the empire.

Troïlus, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles during the Trojan war. *Apollod.* 3, c. 12. — *Horat.* 2, *Od.* 9, v. 16.

Tromentina, one of the Roman tribes.

Tropæa Drusi, a town of Germany where Drusus died, and Tiberius was saluted emperor by the army.

Trophonius, a celebrated architect son of Erginus king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia. He built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the assistance of his brother Agamedes, and when he demanded of the god a reward for his trouble, he was told by the priestess to wait eight days, and to live during that time with all chearfulness and pleasure. When the days were passed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. According to Pausanias, however, he was swallowed up alive in the earth, and when afterwards the country was visited by a great drought, the Bœotians were directed to apply to Trophonius for relief, and to seek him at Lebadea, where he gave oracles in a cave. They discovered this cave by means of a swarm of bees, and Trophonius told them how to ease their misfortunes. From that time Trophonius was honored as a god, he passed for the son of Apollo, a chapel and a statue were erected to him, and sacrifices were offered to his divinity when consulted to give oracles. The cave of Trophonius became one of the most celebrated oracles of Greece. Many ceremonies were required, and the suppliant was obliged to make particular sacrifices, to anoint his body with oil, and to bathe in the waters of certain rivers. He was to be clothed in a linen robe, and with a cake of honey in his hand, he was directed to descend into the cave by a narrow entrance, from whence he returned backwards, after he had received an answer. He was always pale and dejected at his return, and thence it came proverbial to say of a melancholy man, that he had consulted the oracle of Trophonius. There were annually exhibited games in honor of Trophonius at Lebadea. *Pausf.* 9, c. 37, &c.—*Cic. Tusc.* 1, c. 47.—*Plut.*

Plut.—*Plin.* 34, c. 7.—*Ælian. V. H.* 8, c. 45.

Tros, a son of Erichthonius, king of Troy. He married Callirhoe, the daughter of the Scamander, by whom he had Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymedes. He made war against Tantalus king of Phrygia, whom he accused of having stolen away the youngest of his sons. The capital of Phrygia was called Troja from him, and the country itself Troas. *Virg.* 3, *G.* v. 36.—*Homer. Il.* 20, v. 219.—*Apollod.* 3, c. 12.

Trossŭlum, a town of Etruria. *Pauf.* 1, v. 82.

Trotilum, a town of Sicily.

Trucentum, or Trufentinum, a river of Picenum, falling into the Adriatic. There is also a town of the same name in the neighbourhood. *Sil.* 8, v. 434.—*Mela.* 2.

Tryphiodōrus, a Greek poet in the 6th century. He wrote a poem in 24 books on the destruction of Troy, from which he excluded the α in the first book, the β in the second, the γ in the third, &c.

Tryphon, a tyrant of Apamea, in Syria, put to death by Antiochus. *Justin.* 36, c. 1.——A surname of one of the Ptolemies. *Ælian. V. H.* 14, c. 31.——A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Augustus.

Tubero, (Q. Ælius) a Roman consul, son in law of Paulus the conqueror of Perseus. He is celebrated for his poverty, in which he seemed to glory, as well as the rest of his family. Sixteen of the Tuberos with their wives and children lived in a small house and maintained themselves with the produce of a little field which they cultivated with their own hands. The first piece of silver plate that entered the house of Tubero was a small cup which his father in law presented to him after he had conquered the king of Macedonia.——A learned man.——A governor of Africa.——A Roman general who marched against the Germans under the emperors. He was accused of treason and acquitted.

Tucca Plautius, a friend of Horace and Virgil. He was ordered by Augustus, as some report, with L. Varius and Plotius, to revise the Æneid of Virgil, which remained uncorrected on account of the premature death of the poet.

Tucia, a river near Rome. *Sil.* 13, v. 5.

Tuder, or Tudertia, an antient town of Umbria. The inhabitants were called Tudertes. *Sil.* 4, v. 222.

Tucini, or Tucēni, a people of Germany.

Tugurinus, a Roman knight who conspired against Nero, &c.

Tulingi, a people of Germany between the Rhine and the Danube.

Tullia, a daughter of Servius Tullius king of Rome. She married Tarquin the proud, after she had murdered her first husband Arunx, and consented to see Tullius assassinated, that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown all mangled and bloody in one of the streets of Rome. She was afterwards banished from Rome with her husband. *Ovid. in P.* 363.——Another daughter of Servius Tullius, who married Tarquin the proud. She was murdered by her own husband that he might marry her ambitious sister of the same name.——A daughter of Cicero. *Vid.* Tulliola.

Tullia lex *de senatu*, by M. Tullius Cicero, A. U. C. 690, enacted that those who had a *libera legatio* granted them by the senate, should hold it no more than one year. Such senators as had a *libera legatio*, travelled through the provinces of the empire without any expence, as if they were employed in the affairs of the state.——Another *de ambitu* by the same, the same year. It forbad any person two years before he canvassed for an office, to exhibit a show of gladiators, unless that case had devolved upon him by will. Senators guilty of the crime of *ambitus*, were punished with the *aquæ & ignis interdictio* for ten years, and the penalty inflicted on the commons was more severe than that of the Calpurnian law.

Tulliola, or Tullia, a daughter of Cicero by Terentia. She married Caius Piso, and afterwards Furius Crassipes, and lastly P. Corn. Dolabella. With this last husband she had every reason to be dissatisfied. Dolabella was turbulent, and consequently the cause of much grief to Tullia and her father. Tullia died in childbed about 44 years before Christ. Cicero was so inconsolable on this occasion, that some have accused him of an unnatural partiality for his daughter. According to a ridiculous story which some of the moderns report, in the age of pope Paul 3d, a monument was discovered on the Appian road with the superscription of *Tulliolæ filiæ meæ*. The body of a woman was found in it, which was reduced to ashes as soon as touched, there was also a lamp burning which was extinguished as soon as the air gained admission there, and which was supposed to have been lighted for above 1500 years. *Cic.*—*Plut. in Cic.*

TULLIUS Cimber, the son of a freedman, rose to great honors, and followed the interest of Pompey. He was reconciled to J. Cæsar, whom he murdered with Brutus. *Plut.*——Cicero, a celebrated orator. *Vid.* Cicero.——The son of the orator Cicero. *Vid.* Cicero. —— Servius, a king of Rome. *Vid.* Servius——Senecio, a man accused of conspiracy against Nero with Piso.——A friend of Otho.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, the 3d king of Rome after the death of Numa. He was of a warlike and active disposition, and signalized himself by his expedition against the people of Alba, whom he conquered, and whose city he destroyed after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii. He afterwards carried his arms against the Latins, and the neighbouring states with success, and enforced reverence for majesty among his subjects. He died with all his family about 640 years before the Christian era, after a reign of 33 years. The manner of his death is not precisely known. Some suppose that he was killed by lightening, while he was performing some magical ceremonies in his own house, or according to the more probable accounts of others, he was murdered by Ancus Martius, who set fire to the palace, to make it believed that the impiety of Tullus had been punished by heaven. *Flor.* 1. c. 3.—*Dionys. Hal.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 814.—*Liv.* 1, c. 22.—*Plut.*

TUNĒTA, or TUNIS, a town of Africa, near which Regulus was defeated and taken by Xanthippus. *Liv.* 30, c. 9.

C. TURANIUS, a Latin tragic poet, in the age of Augustus. *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, el. 16, v. 29.

TURBO, a gladiator mentioned *Horat.* 2, *Sat.* 3, v. 310. He was of a small stature, but uncommonly courageous.——A governor of Pannonia, under the emperors.

TURDETĀNI, a people of Spain.

TURESIS, a Thracian, who revolted from Tiberius.

TURNUS, a king of the Rutuli, son of Daunus and Venilia. He made war against Æneas, and attempted to drive him away from Italy, that he might not marry the daughter of Latinus, who had been previously engaged to him. His efforts were attended with no success, though supported with great courage and a numerous army. He was conquered and at last killed in a single combat by Æneas. He is represented as a man of uncommon strength. *Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.—*Tibul.* 2. *el.* 5, v. 49.—*Ovid. Fast.* 4, v. 879. *Met.* 14, v. 451.

TURELLIUS, one of Cæsar's murderers.

TURŌNES, a people of Gaul.

TUSCANIA and TUSCIA, a large country at the west of Rome, the same as Etruria. *Vid.* Etruria.

TUSCI, the inhabitants of Etruria.

TUSCULĀNUM, a country house of Cicero, near Tusculum.

TUSCŬLUM, a town of Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, founded by Telegonus the son of Ulysses and Circe. *Cic. ad Attic.*—*Strab.* 5.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 23, v. 8, &c.

TUSCUM MARE, a part of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Etruria.

TUSCUS VICUS, a small village near Rome. It received this name from the Etrurians of Porsenna's army, that settled there. *Liv.* 2, c. 14.

TUTA, a queen of Illyricum, &c.

TUTIA, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. She proved herself to be innocent by carrying water from the Tiber to the temple of Vesta in a sieve, after a solemn invocation to the goddess. *Liv.* 20.

TUTICUM, a town of the Hirpini.

TYĀNA, a town at the foot of mount Taurus in Cappadocia, where Apollonius was born. *Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 719—*Strab.* 12.

TYANITIS, a province of Asia Minor, near Cappadocia.

TYBUR, a town of Latium on the Anio. *Vid.* Tibur.

TYCHA, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 360.——A part of the town of Syracuse. *Cic.*

TYCHIUS, a celebrated artist of Hyle in Bœotia, who made Hercules's shield, which was covered with the hides of seven oxen. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, v. 8[illegible].—*Strab* 9.—*Homer. Il.* 7, v. 220.

TYDE, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis. *Ital.* 3, v. 367.

TYDEUS, a son of Œneus, king of Calydon. He fled from his country after the accidental murder of one of his friends, and found a safe asylum in the court of Adrastus, king of Argos, whose daughter Deiphyle he married. When Adrastus wished to replace his son in law Polynices on the throne of Thebes, Tydeus undertook to go and declare war against Eteocles who usurped the crown. The reception he met provoked his resentment, he challenged Eteocles and his officers to single combat and defeated them. On his return to Argos he slew 50 of the Thebans who had conspired against his life, and laid in an ambush to surprize him, and only one of the number was permitted to return to Thebes, to bear the tidings of the fate of his companions. He was one of the seven

seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, and during the Theban war he behaved with great courage. Many of the enemies expired under his blows, till he was at last wounded by Melanippus. Though the blow was fatal, Tydeus had the strength to dart at his enemy, and to bring him to the ground before he was carried away from the fight by his companions. At his own request the dead body of Melanippus was brought to him, and after he had ordered the head to be cut off, he began to tear out the brains with his teeth. This savage barbarity of Tydeus displeased Minerva, who was coming to bring him relief, and to make him immortal, and the goddess left him to his fate and suffered him to die. He was buried at Argos, where his monument was still seen in the age of Pausanias. He was father to Diomedes. Some suppose that the cause of his flight to Argos, was the murder of the son of Melas, or according to others, of Alcesthous his father's brother, or perhaps his own brother Olenus. *Homer. Il.* 4, v. 365 387. — *Apollod.* 1, c. 8, l. 3, c. 6.—*Æschyl. Sept. ante Theb.*—*Paus.* 9. c. 18.—*Diod.* 2.—*Eurip. in Supp.*—*Virg. Æn.* 6, v. 479.—*Ovid. in Ib.* 350, &c.

Tydides, a patronymic of Diomedes, as son of Tydeus. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 15, v. 28.

Tymolus, a mountain: *Ovid. Met.* 6, v. 15. *Vid.* Tmolus.

Tymphæa, an inland town of Elis.

Tyrrhæi, a people between Epirus and Thessaly.

Tyndarides, a patronymic of the children of Tyndarus, as Castor, Pollux, and Helen, &c. *Ovid. Met.* 8.

Tyndaris, a patronymic of Helen, daughter of Tyndarus. *Virg. Æn.* 2, v. 569.—A town of Sicily near Messana. *Sil.* 14, v. 209.

Tyndarus, a son of Œbalus and Gorgophone, or according to some of Perieres. He was king of Lacedæmon and married the celebrated Leda, who became mother of Pollux and Helen by Jupiter. *Vid.* Leda, Castor, Pollux, Clytemnestra, &c.

Tynnichus, a general of Heraclea. *Polæn.*

Typhœus, or Typhon, a famous giant, son of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads like those of a serpent or a dragon. Flames of devouring fire were darted from his mouth, and from his eyes, and he uttered horrid yells like the dissonant shrieks of different animals. He was no sooner born than to avenge the death of his brothers the giants, he made war against heaven, and so frightened the gods, that they fled away and assumed different shapes. Jupiter became a ram, Mercury a swan, Juno a cow, Bacchus a goat, Diana a cat, Venus a fish, &c. The father of the gods at last resumed courage, and pursued Typhœus to flight with his thunder-bolts, and crushed him under mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily, or according to some, under the island Inarime. Typhœus became father of Geryon, Cerberus and Orthus, by his union with Echidna. *Hygin. fab.* 151. & 196.—*Ovid. Met.* 5. v. 325.—*Apollod. fr. ante Theb.*—*Hesiod. Theog.* 820.—*Homer. Hym.*—*Herodot.* 2, v. 156.—*Virg. Æn.* 9, v. 716.

Typhon, a giant whom Juno produced by striking the earth. Some of the poets make him the famous Typhœus. *Vid.* Typhœus.—A brother of Osiris who married Nepthys. He laid snares for his brother during his expedition, and murdered him. The death of Osiris was avenged by his son Orus, and Typhon was put to death. *Vid.* Osiris. He was reckoned among the Egyptians to be the cause of every evil, and on that account generally represented as a wolf and a crocodile. *Plut. in Is. & Osir.*—*Diod.* 1.

Tyrannion, a grammarian of Pontus, intimate with Cicero. His original name was Theophrastus, and he received that of Tyrannion from his austerity to his pupils. He was taken by Lucullus, and restored to his liberty by Murena. He opened a school in the house of his friend Cicero, and enjoyed his friendship. He was extremely fond of books, and collected a library of about 30,000 volumes. Tolerable and industry the world is indebted for the preservation of Aristotle's works.—There was also one of his disciples called Diocles, who bore his name. He was a native of Pontus, and made prisoner in the war of Augustus and Antony. He was bought by Dynes, one of the emperor's favourites, and afterwards by Terentia, who gave him his liberty. He wrote 68 different volumes, in one of which he proved that the Latin tongue was derived from the Greek; and another in which Homer's poems were corrected, &c.

Tyrannus, a son of Pterelaus.

Tyras, or Ityrsa, a river of Europe Sarmatia, falling into the Euxine sea between the Danube and the Borysthenes. *Ovid. Pont.* 4, *el.* 10, v. 50.

Tyridates, a rich man in the age of Alexander, &c. *Curt.*

Tyrii, or Tyrus, a town of Magna Græcia.

Tyriotes, an eunuch of Darius, &c.

fled from Alexander's camp to inform his master of the queen's death. *Curt.* 4, c. 10.

Tyro, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Salmoneus, king of Elis and Alcidice. She was treated with great severity by her mother in law Sidero, and at last removed from her father's house by her uncle Cretheus. She became enamoured of the Enipeus, and as she often walked on the banks of the river, Neptune assumed the shape of her favored lover, and gained her affections. She had two sons, Pelias and Neleus by Neptune, whom she exposed to conceal her incontinence to the world. The children were preserved by shepherds, and when they had arrived to years of maturity, they avenged their mother's injuries by assassinating the cruel Sidero. Some time after her amour with Neptune, Tyro married her uncle Cretheus, by whom she had Amythaon, Pheres and Æson. Tyro is often called Salmonis from her father. *Homer. Od.* 11, v. 234.—*Pindar. Pyth.* 4.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9.—*Diod.* 4.—*Propert.* 1, *el.* 13, v. 20, l. 2, *el.* 30, v. 51, l. 3, *el.* 19, v, 13. —*Ovid. am.* 3, *el.* 6. v. 43.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 42.

Tyros, an island of Arabia.——A city of Phœnicia. *Vid.* Tyrus.

Tyrrhēni, the inhabitants of Etruria. *Vid* Etruria.

Tyrrhēnum mare, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coast of Etruria.

Tyrrhēnus, a son of Atys king of Lydia, who came to Italy, where part of the country was called after him. *Patere.* 1, c. 1.

Tyrrhus, a shepherd of king Latinus, whose stag being killed by the companions of Ascanius, was the first cause of war between Æneas and the inhabitants of Latium. Hence the word Tyrrhides. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 484.

Tyrsis, a place in the Balearides, supposed to be the palace of Saturn.

Tyrtæus, a Greek elegiac poet, born in Attica, son of Archimbrotus. In the second Messenian war, the Lacedæmonians were directed by the oracle to apply to the Athenians for a general, if they wished to finish their expedition with success, and they received Tyrtæus. The poet, though ridiculed for his many deformities and his ignorance of military affairs, animated the Lacedæmonians, just as they wished to raise the siege of Ithome, and inspired them with so much courage, that they defeated the Messenians. For his services he was made a citizen of Lacedæmon, and treated with great attention. Of the compositions of Tyrtæus, nothing is extant but few fragments. *Justin.* 2, c. 5.—*Strab.* 8.—*Aristot. Polit.* 5, c. 7.—*Horat. de art p.* 402.—*Ælian. V. H.* 12, c. 50.—*Pauf.* 4, c. 6, &c.

Tyrus, or Tyros, a very antient city of Phœnicia, built by the Sidonians, on a small island at the south of Sidon, about 200 stadia from the shore. There were, properly speaking, two places of that name, the old Tyros called Palætyros, on the sea shore, and the other in the island. It was about 19 miles in circumference, including Palætyros, but without it about four miles. Tyre was destroyed by the princes of Assyria, and afterwards rebuilt. It maintained its independence till the age of Alexander, who took it with much difficulty, and only after he had joined the island to the continent by a mole. The Tyrians were naturally industrious, their city was the emporium of commerce, and they were deemed the inventors of scarlet and purple colors. They founded many cities in different parts of the world, such as Carthage, Gades, Leptis, &c. The buildings of Tyre were very splendid and magnificent, the walls were 150 feet high, with a proportionable breadth. Hercules was the chief deity of the place. It had two large and capacious harbours, and a powerful fleet. It was built according to some writers, about 2760 years before the Christian era. *Strab.* 16.—*Herodot.* 2, c. 44.—*Mela.* 1, c. 12.—*Curt.* 4. c. 4.—*Virg. Æn.* 1, v. 6. 339. &c.—*Ovid. Fast.* 1, &c. *Met.* 5, & 10.—*Lucan.* 3, &c.

Tysias, a man celebrated by Cicero, as being the inventor of rhetoric. *Cic.* 2, *de Inv.*

VACATIONE (lex de) was enacted concerning the exemption from military service, and contained this very remarkable clause, *nisi bellum Gallicum exoriatur*, in which case the priests themselves were not exempted from service. This can intimate how apprehensive the Romans were of the Gauls, by whom their city had once been taken.

VACCA, a town of Numidia.——A river of Spain.

VACCÆI, a people of Spain.

VACCUS, a general, &c. *Liv.* 8, c. 19.

VACŪNA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over repose and leisure, as the word indicates (*vacare.*) Her festivals were observed in the month of December. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, v. 307.—*Horat.* 1, *ep.* 10, v. 49.

VADIMŌNIS LACUS, a lake of Etruria, whose waters were sulphureous. The Etrurians were defeated there by the Romans; and the Gauls, by Dolabella. *Liv.*—*Flor.* 1, c. 13.

VAGA, a town of Africa. *Sil.* 3, v. 259.

VAGEDRŪSA, a fountain of Sicily, the same as Arethusa.

VAGĒNI, a people of Liguria, at the sources of the Po. *Sil.* 8. v, 606.

VALENS, (Flavius) a son of Gratian born in Pannonia, A. D. 328. His brother Valentinian took him as his colleague on the throne, and appointed him over the eastern parts of the Roman empire. The bold measures and the threats of the rebel Procopius, frightened the new emperor, and if his friends had not intervened, he would have willingly resigned all his pretensions to the empire, which his brother had entrusted to his care. By perseverance, however, Valens was enabled to destroy his rival, and to distinguish himself in his wars against the northern barbarians. But his lenity to these savage intruders, proved fatal to the Roman power, and by permitting some of the Goths to settle in the provinces of Thrace, and to have free access in every part of the country, Valens encouraged them to make depredations on his subjects, and to disturb their tranquility. His eyes were opened too late, he attempted to repel them. But he failed in the attempt. A bloody battle was fought, in which the barbarians obtained some advantage, and Valens was hurried away by the obscurity of the night, and the affection of his soldiers for his person, into a lonely house, which the Goths set on fire. Valens, unable to make his escape, was burnt alive in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of 15 years, A. D. 378. He has been blamed for his superstition and cruelty, in putting to death all such of his subjects whose name began by *Theod*, because he had been informed by his secret astrologers, that his crown would devolve upon the head of an officer whose name was begun with these letters. Valens did not possess any of the great qualities which distinguish a great and powerful monarch. He was illiterate, and of a disposition naturally indolent and inactive. Yet though timorous in the highest degree, he was warlike, and though fond of ease, he was acquainted with the character of his officers, and preferred none but such as possessed merit. He was a great friend of discipline, a pattern of chastity and temperance, and he shewed himself always ready to listen to the just complaints of his subjects, though he gave an attentive ear to flattery and malevolent informations. *Ammian*, &c.——Valerius, a proconsul of Africa, who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, when Macrian, who had been invested with the purple in the east, attempted to assassinate him. He reigned only six months, and was murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 261.——Fabius, a friend of Vitellius, whom he saluted emperor in opposition to Otho. He was greatly honored by Vitellius, &c.——A general of the emperor Honorius.——The name of the second Mercury mentioned by *Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22.

VALENTIA, one of the antient names of Rome.—— A town of Spain, a little below Saguntum. It was founded by J. Brutus, and for some time known by the name of Julia Colonia.—— A town of Italy.

VALENTINIĀNUS 1us, a son of Gratian, raised to the imperial throne by his merit and valor. He kept the western part of the empire for himself, and appointed over the east his brother Valens. He gave the most convincing proof of his military valor in the victories which he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deserts of Africa, or on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. The insolence of the Quadi he punished with great severity, and when these desperate and indigent barbarians had deprecated the conqueror's mercy, Valentinian treated them with contempt, and upbraided them with every mark of resentment. While he spoke with such warmth, he broke a blood vessel, and fell lifeless on the ground. He was conveyed into his palace by his attendants, and soon after died, after suffering the greatest agonies, violent fits, and contortions of his limbs, on the 17th of November, A. D. 375. He was then in the 55th year of his age, and had reigned 12 years. He has been represented by some, as cruel and covetous

in the highest degree. He was naturally of an irascible disposition, and he gratified his pride in expressing a contempt for those who were his equals in military abilities, or who shone for gracefulness or elegance of address. *Ammian.*—About six days after the death of Valentinian, his second son, Valentinian the second, was proclaimed emperor, though only five years old. He succeeded his brother Gratian, A. D. 383, but his youth seemed to favor dissention, and the attempts and the usurpations of rebels. He was robbed of his throne by Maximus, four years after the death of Gratian, and in this helpless situation, he had recourse to Theodosius, who was then emperor of the east. He was successful in his applications, Maximus was conquered by Theodosius, and Valentinian entered Rome in triumph, accompanied by his benefactor. He was some time after strangled by one of his officers, a native of Gaul, called Arbogastes, in whom he had placed too much confidence, and from whom he expected more deference, than the ambition of a barbarian could pay. Valentinian had then reigned about nine years. This happened the 15th of May, A. D. 392, at Vienna, one of the modern towns of France. He has been commended for his many virtues, and the applause which the populace bestowed upon him, was bestowed upon real merit. He abolished the greatest part of the taxes, and because his subjects complained that he was too fond of the amusements of the circus, he ordered all such festivals to be abolished, and all the wild beasts that were kept for the entertainment of the people to be slain. He was remarkable for his benevolence and clemency not only to his friends, but even to such as had conspired against his life, and he used to say, that tyrants alone are suspicious. He was fond of imitating the virtues and exemplary life of his friend and patron Theodosius, and if he had lived longer, the Romans might have enjoyed peace and security.—Valentinian the 3d, was son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the great, and therefore as related to the imperial family, he was saluted emperor in his youth, and publicly acknowledged as such at Rome, the 3d of October, A. D. 425. about the 6th year of his age. He was at first governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers, and when he came to years of discretion, he disgraced himself by violence, oppression, and incontinence. He was murdered in the midst of Rome, A. D. 445, in the 36th year of his age, by Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence. The vices of Valentinian the 3d, were conspicuous; every passion he willed to gratify at the expence of his honor, his health, and character, and as he lived without one single act of benevolence or kindness, he died lamented by none, though pitied for his imprudence, and vicious propensities. He was the last of the family of Theodosius.——A son of the emperor Gratian, who died when very young.

VALERIA, a sister of Publicola, who advised the Roman matrons to go and deprecate the resentment of Coriolanus.——A daughter of Publicola, given as an hostage to Porsenna by the Romans. She fled from the enemy's country and swam across the Tiber.——A daughter of Messala, sister to Hortensius, who married Sylla.——The wife of the emperor Valentinian.——The wife of the emperor Galerius, &c.——A road in Sicily, which led from Messana to Lilybæum.

VALERIA LEX *de provocatione*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, the sole consul, A.U.C. 243. It permitted the appeal from a magistrate to the people, and forbad the magistrate to punish a citizen for making the appeal.——Another *de debitoribus*, by Valerius Flaccus. It required that all creditors should discharge their debtors, on receiving a fourth part of the whole sum.——Another by M. Valerius Corvinus, A. U. C. 453. which confirmed the first Valerian law, enacted by Poplicola.——Another called also Horatia by L. Valerius and M. Horatius the consuls, A. U. C. 304. It revived the first Valerian law which under the triumvirate had lost its force.——Another *de magistratibus* by P. Valerius Poplicola sole consul A. U. C. 243. It created two questors to take care of the public treasure which was for the future to be kept in the temple of Saturn.

VALERIANUS, (Publius Licinius,) a Roman, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Rhætia, A. D. 353. The virtues which shone in him when a private man, were lost when he ascended the throne. Formerly distinguished for his temperance, moderation, and many virtues which fixed the uninfluenced choice of all Rome upon him, Valerian invested with the purple, displayed inability and meanness. He was cowardly in his operations, and though acquainted with war, and the patron of science, he seldom acted with prudence, or favored men of true genius and merit. He took his son Gallienus as his colleague in the empire, and showed the malevolence of his heart, by persecuting the Christians whom

whom he had for a while tolerated. He also made war against the Goths and Scythians, but in an expedition which he undertook against Sapor, king of Persia, his arms were attended with ill success. He was conquered in Mesopotamia, and when he wished to have a private conference with Sapor, the conqueror seized his person, and carried him in triumph to his capital, where he exposed him, and in all the cities of his empire, to the ridicule and insolence of his subjects. When the Persian monarch mounted on horseback, Valerian served as a foot-stool, and the many other insults which he suffered, excited indignation even among the courtiers of Sapor. The monarch at last ordered him to be flayed alive, and salt to be thrown over his mangled body, so that he died in the greatest torments. His skin was tanned and painted in red, and, that the ignominy of the Roman empire might be lasting, it was nailed in one of the temples of Persia. Valerian died in the 71st year of his age, A.D. 263, after a reign of seven years, in the 3d year of his captivity.——A grandson of Valerian the emperor. He was put to death when his father the emperor Gallienus was killed.——One of the generals of the usurper Niger.——A worthy senator put to death by Heliogabalus.

Valerius Publius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Poplicola* for his popularity. He was very active in assisting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and he was the first that took an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country, tho' he had been refused the consulship, and had retired with great dissatisfaction from the public affairs. He was afterwards honored with the consulship, after the expulsion of Collatinus, and he triumphed over the Etrurians, after he had gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the sons of Tarquin had fallen. Valerius died after he had been four times consul, and enjoyed the popularity, and received the thanks and the gratitude, which a people redeemed from slavery and oppression, usually pay to their patrons and deliverers. He was so poor, that his body was buried at the public expence. The Roman matrons mourned his death for a whole year. *Plut. in vita.—Flor.* 1, c. 9.—*Liv.* 3, c. 8, &c.——Corvinus, a tribune of the soldiers under Camillus. When the Roman army were challenged by one of the Senones, remarkable for his strength and stature, Valerius undertook to engage him, and obtained a ready victory, by means of a crow that assisted him, and attacked the face of the Gaul, whence his surname of *Corvinus*. Valerius triumphed over the Etrurians, and the neighbouring states that made war against Rome, and was six times honored with the consulship. He died in the 100th year of his age, admired and regretted for his great private and public virtues. *Val. Max.* 13.—*Liv.* 7, c. 27; &c.—*Plut. in vita.*—*Cic. in Cat.*——Marcus Corvinus Messala, a Roman made consul with Augustus. He distinguished himself by his learning, as well as military virtues. He lost his memory about two years before his death, and according to some, he was even ignorant of his own name. *Sueton in Aug.*—*Cic. in Brut.*——Soranus, a Latin poet, in the age of Julius Cæsar. He was put to death for betraying a secret. He acknowledged no god, but the soul of the universe.——Maximus, a brother of Poplicola.——A Latin historian who carried arms under the sons of Pompey. He dedicated his time to study, and wrote an account of all the most celebrated sayings and actions of the Romans, and other illustrious persons, which are still extant, and divided into nine books. It is dedicated to Tiberius. Some have supposed that he lived some time after the age of Tiberius, from the want of purity and elegance, which so conspicuously appear in his writings, unworthy of the correctness of the golden age of the Roman literature.——Marcus, a brother of Poplicola, who defeated the army of the Sabines in two battles. He was honored with a triumph, and the Romans to show their sense of his great merit, built him a house on mount Palatine, at the public expence.——Publius, a general who stirred up the people and army against the decemvirs and Appius Claudius in particular. He was afterwards consul, and conquered the Volsci and Æqui.——Flaccus, a Roman intimate with Cato the censor. He was consul with him, and cut off an army of 10,000 Gauls in one battle. He was also chosen censor, and prince of the senate, &c.——A Latin poet who flourished under Vespasian. He wrote a poem in eight books on the Argonautic expedition, but it remained unfinished on account of his premature death. The Argonauts were there left on the sea in their return home. Some critics have been lavish in their praises upon Flaccus, and have called him the second poet of Rome after Virgil. His poetry however, is obscured by some frigid and languishing, and his style uncouth and inelegant.——A Flaccus, a celebrated Roman, accused of having murdered one of the relations of the emperor Claudius. He was condemned, though innocent, and he opened his veins and bled to death. *Tacit. ann.*——A tribune of

of Vitellius. —— Fabianus, a youth condemned under Nero for counterfeiting the will of one of his friends, &c. —— Lævinus, a consul who fought against Pyrrhus during the Tarentine war. *Vid.* Lævinus. —— Præconinus, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul, slain in a skirmish. —— Paulinus, a friend of Vespasian, &c.

VALGIUS, a Roman poet in the Augustan age celebrated for his writings. He was very intimate with Horace. *Tibull.* 4, *el* 1, v. 180.—*Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 10, v. 82.

VANGIŎNES, a people of Germany.

VANNIUS, a king of the Suevi, banished under Claudius, &c.

VARANES, a name common to some of the Persian monarchs, in the age of the Roman emperors.

VARDEI, a people of Spain.

VARIA, a town of Spain.

VARIA LEX *de majestate*, by the tribune L. Varius, A.U.C. 662. It ordained that all such as had assisted the confederates in their war against Rome, should be publicly tried. —— Another *de civitate*, by Q. Varius Hybrida. It punished all such as were suspected of having assisted or supported the people of Italy in their petition to become free citizens of Rome.

VARĪNI, a people of Germany.

VARISTI, a people of Germany.

VARIUS, a tragic poet, intimate with Horace and Virgil. He was one of those whom Augustus appointed to revise Virgil's Æneid. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 5, v. 40. —— One of the friends of Antony, surnamed Cotylon. —— A man in the reign of Otho, punished for his adulteries, &c.

VARRO, M. Terentius, a Roman consul defeated at Cannæ, by Annibal. *Vid.* Terentius. —— A Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. He wrote no less than 500 different volumes, which are all now lost, except a treatise *de re rustica*, and another *de linguâ Latinâ*, dedicated to the orator Cicero. He was Pompey's lieutenant in his piratical wars, and obtained a naval crown. In the civil wars he was taken by Cæsar, and proscribed, but he escaped. He has been greatly commended by Cicero for his erudition, and St. Augustin says, that it cannot but be wondered how Varro, who read such a number of books, could find time to compose so many volumes, and how he who composed so many volumes, could be at leisure to peruse such a variety of books, and gain so much literary information. *Cic. in Acad.* &c.—*Quintil.* —— A native of Gaul, in the age of J. Cæsar. He translated into Latin verse the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, with great correctness and elegance. He also wrote a poem intitled *de bello Sequanico*. Some fragments of his poetry are still extant.

VARUS, (Quintilius) a Roman proconsul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. He was surprized by the enemy, under Arminius, a crafty and dissimulating chief, and his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that every thing was lost, he killed himself, and his example was followed by some of his officers. His head was afterwards sent to Augustus at Rome, by one of the barbarian chiefs, as also his body. The bodies of the slain were left in the field of battle, where they were found six years after by Germanicus, and buried with great pomp. Varus has been taxed with indolence and cowardice, and some have intimated, that if he had not trusted too much to the insinuations of the barbarian chiefs, he might have not only escaped ruin, but awed the Germans to their duty. His avarice was also conspicuous, he went poor to Syria, whence he returned loaded with riches. *Horat.* 1, *Od.* 24.—*Patere.* 2, c. 117.—*Flor.* 4, c. 12. *Virg. Ecl.* 6. —— A son of Varus, who married a daughter of Germanicus. *Tacit.* —— The father and grandfather of Varus, who was killed in Germany, slew themselves with their own swords, the one after the battle of Philippi, and the other in the plains of Pharsalia. —— Alfenus, a Roman, who though originally a shoemaker, became consul, and distinguished himself by his abilities as an orator. He was buried at the public expence, an honour granted to few, and only to persons of merit. *Horat.* 1, *Sat.* 3. —— Accius, one of the friends of Cato in Africa, &c. —— A river which separates Liguria from Gallia Narbonensis. *Lucan.* 1, v. 404.

VASCONES, a people of Spain.

VATICANUS, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum. It produced wine of no great esteem. It was disregarded by the Romans on account of the unwholesomeness of the air, and the continual stench of the filth that was there, and of stagnated waters. Heliogabalus was the first who cleared it of all disagreeable nuisances. It is now admired for antient monuments and pillars, and for the palace of the Pope.

VATINIA LEX, *de provinciis* by the tribune P. Vatinius, A. U. C. 694. It appointed Cæsar governor of Gallia Cisalpina and Illyricum, for five years, without a decree of the senate, or the usual custom of

without blemish or deformity in every part of their body. For thirty years they were to remain in the greatest continence; the ten first years were spent in learning the duties of the order, the ten following were employed in discharging them with fidelity and sanctity, and the ten last in instructing such as had entered the noviciate. When the thirty years were elapsed they were permitted to marry, or if they still preferred celibacy, they waited upon the rest of the vestals. As soon as a vestal was initiated, her head was shaved, to intimate the liberty of her person, as she was then free from the shackles of parental authority, and she was permitted to dispose of her possessions as she pleased. The employment of the vestals was to take care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished, for if it ever happened, it was deemed the prognostic of great calamities to the state; the offender was punished for her negligence, and severely scourged by the high priest. In such a case all was consternation at Rome, and the fire was again kindled by glasses with the rays of the sun. Another equally particular charge of the vestals was to keep a sacred pledge, on which depended the very existence of Rome, which, according to some, was the Palladium of Troy, or some of the mysteries of the gods of Samothrace. The privileges of the vestals were great, they had the most honorable seats at public games and festivals, a lictor with the fasces always preceded them when they walked in public, they were carried in chariots when they pleased, and they had the power of pardoning criminals when led to execution, if they declared that their meeting was accidental. Their declarations in trials were received without the formality of an oath, they were chosen as arbiters in causes of moment, and in the execution of wills, and so great was the deference paid them by the magistrates, as well as by the people, that the consuls themselves made way for them, and bowed their fasces when they passed before them. To insult them was a capital crime, and whoever attempted to violate their chastity was beaten to death with scourges. If any of them died while in office, their body was buried within the walls of the city, an honor granted to few. Such of the vestals as proved incontinent were punished in the most rigorous manner. Numa ordered them to be stoned, but Tarquin the elder dug a large hole under the earth where a bed was placed with a little bread, wine, water and oil, and a lighted lamp, and the guilty vestal was stripped of the habit of her order, and compelled to descend into this subterraneous cavity, which was immediately shut, and she was left to die through hunger. Few of the vestals were guilty of incontinence, and for the space of one thousand years, during which the order continued established, from the reign of Numa, only 18 were punished for the violation of their vow. The vestals were abolished by Theodosius the Great, and the fire of Vesta extinguished. The dress of the vestals was peculiar; they wore a white vest with purple borders, a white linen surplice called *linteum superum*, above which was a great purple mantle which flowed to the ground, and which was tucked up when they offered sacrifices. They had a close covering on their head called *infula*, from which hung ribbands, or *vittæ*. Their manner of living was sumptuous, as they were maintained at the public expence, and tho' originally satisfied with the simple diet of the Romans, their tables soon altered, displayed the luxuries and the superfluities of the great and opulent. *Liv.* 2. &c.—*Plut. in Num. &c.—Val. Max.* 1. c. 1.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3. c. 30.—*Flor.* 1. &c.

VESTALIA, festivals in honor of Vesta, observed at Rome on the 9th of June. Banquets were then prepared before the houses, and meat was sent to the vestals to be offered to the gods, mill stones were decked with garlands, and the asses that turned them were led round the city covered with garlands. The ladies walked in the procession, barefooted, to the temple of the goddess, and an altar was erected to Jupiter surnamed Pistor.

VESTALIUM MATER, a title given by the senate to Livia the mother of Tiberius, with the permission to sit among the vestal virgins at plays. *Tacit.* 4. *Ann.* c. 16.

VESTIA OPPIA, a common prostitute of Capua.

VESTICIUS SPURINA, an officer sent by Otho to the borders of the Po, &c. *Tacit.*

VESTILIUS, a pretorian, disgraced by Tiberius, because he was esteemed by Drusus. He killed himself. *Tacit.*

VESTILLA, a matron of a patrician family who declared publicly before the magistrates that she was a common prostitute. She was banished to the island of Seriphos for her immodesty.

VESTINI, a people of Italy near the Sabines. *Martial* 13. ep. 31.

L. VESTINUS, a Roman knight appointed by Vespasian to repair the capitol, &c.—A consul put to death by Nero at the time of Piso's conspiracy.

VESULUS, a large mountain of Liguria, at the Alps where the Po takes its rise. *Virg. Æn.* 10, v. 708.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Campania

about six miles from Naples, celebrated for its volcano. The antients, particularly the writers of the Augustan age, spoke of Vesuvius, as a place covered with orchards and vineyards, of which the middle was dry and barren. The first eruption of this volcano was in the 79th year of the Christian era, under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the burning ashes which it threw up, were carried not only over the neighbouring country, but as far as the shores of Egypt, Libya, and Syria. This eruption proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. From that time the eruptions have been frequent, and there now exists an account of 29 of these. Vesuvius continually throws up a smoke, and sometimes ashes and flames. The perpendicular height of this mountain is 3780 feet. *Dio. Cass.* 46.—*Varro. de R. R.* 1, c. 6.—*Liv.* 23, c. 39.—*Strab.* 5 —*Tacit. Hist.* 1, c. 2.—*Mela.* 3, c. 4.—*Plin.* 6, *ep.* 16.—*Ital.* 12, v. 152, &c.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 224.—*Mart.* 4, *ep.* 43, & 44.

Vettius Sp. a Roman senator who was made interrex at the death of Romulus, till the election of another king. He nominated Numa, and resigned his office. *Plut. in Num* ——A man who accused Cæsar of being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy.——Cato, one of the officers of the allies in the Marsian war. He defeated the Romans, and was at last betrayed and murdered ——A Roman knight who became enamoured of a young female at Capua, and raised a tumult amongst the slaves who proclaimed him king. He was betrayed by one of his adherents, upon which he laid violent hands on himself.

Vettōnes, Vetones, or Vectones, an antient nation of Spain. *Plin.* 25, c. 8.

Vetulōnia, one of the chief cities of Etruria, whose hot waters were famous. *Ital.* 8, v. 484.

Vetŭria, one of the Roman tribes.——The mother of Coriolanus. She was solicited by all the Roman matrons to go to her son with her daughter-in-law, and entreat him not to make war against his country. She went and prevailed over Coriolanus, and for her services to the state, the Roman senate offered to reward her as she pleased. She only asked to raise a temple to the goddess of female fortune, which was done on the very spot where she had pacified her son. *Liv.* 2, c. 40.—*Dionys. Hal.* 7, &c.

Veturius, a Roman artist, who made shields for Numa. *Vid.* Mamurius.——Caius, a Roman consul, accused before the people, and fined because he had acted with imprudence while in office. —— A Roman who conspired against Galba. *Tacit. Hist.* —— A consul appointed one of the decemvirs.—— Another consul defeated by the Samnites, and obliged to pass under the yoke with great ignominy.—— A tribune of the people, &c.

L. Vetus, a Roman who proposed to open a communication between the Mediterranean and the German ocean, by means of a canal. He was put to death by order of Nero.——A man accused of adultery, &c.

Ufens, a river of Italy near Tarracina. *Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 802.—— Another river of Picenum. *Liv.* 5. c. 35.——A prince who assisted Turnus against Æneas. *Virg. Æn.* 8, &c.

Ufentina, a Roman tribe first created A. U. C. 435.

Via Æmylia, a celebrated road, made by the consul M. Æmylius Lepidus, A. U. C. 567. It led with the Flaminian road to Aquileia. There was also another of the same name in Etruria, which led from Pisæ to Dertona. ——Appia, was made by the censor Appius, and led from Rome to Capua, and from Capua to Brundusium, at the distance of 350 miles, which the Romans called a five-days journey. It was made so strong, and the stones so well cemented together, that it remained entire for many hundred years. Some parts of it are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Naples. Appius, as some suppose, carried it only as far as Capua, A. U. C. 441, and it was finished as far as Brundusium by Augustus.—— Flaminia was made by the censor Flaminius, A. U. C. 533. It led from the Campus Martius, to the modern town of Rimini, on the Adriatic, through the country of the Osci and Etrurians, at the distance of about 360 miles. —— Lata, one of the antient streets of Rome.——Valeria, led from Rome to the country of the Marsi, through the territories of the Sabines. — There were besides many streets and roads of inferior note, such as the Aurelia, Cassia, Campania, Ardetina, Labicana, Domitiana, Ostiensis, Prænestina, &c.

Vibidia, one of the Vestal virgins in the favors of Messalina, &c. *Tacit.*

Vibius, a Roman who refused to pay any attention to Cicero when banished, though he had received from him the most unbounded favors. —— A proconsul of Spain, banished for ill conduct.——A Roman knight accused of extortion in Africa, and banished. —— A man who poisoned himself at Capua.

proclaimed emperor by the army, and his minister Primus was sent to destroy the imperial glutton. Vitellius concealed himself under the bed of the porter of his palace, but this obscure retreat betrayed him; he was dragged naked through the streets, his hands were tied behind his back, and a drawn sword was placed under his chin to make him lift his head. After suffering the greatest insults from the populace, he was at last carried to the place of execution, and put to death, with repeated blows. His head was cut off and fixed to a pole, and his mutilated body dragged with a hook, and thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69, after a reign of one year, except 10 days. *Suet.--Tacit. Hist.—Eutrop.—Dio.—Plut.* — Lucius, the father of the emperor obtained great honors by his flattery to the emperors. He was made governor of Syria, and in this distant province he obliged the Parthians to sue for peace. His adulation to Messalina is well known, and he obtained as a particular favor the honorable office of pulling off the shoes of the empress, &c. *Suet.* &c. — A brother of the emperor, who enjoyed his favors by encouraging his luxury, &c.——Publius, an uncle of the emperor of that name. He was accused under Nero of attempts to bribe the people with money from the treasury against the emperor. He killed himself before his trial.——One of the flatterers of Tiberius. ——An officer of the pretorians under Otho.——A son of the emperor Vitellius, put to death by one of his father's friends. ——Some of the family of the Vitelli conspired with the Aquilii, and other illustrious Romans, to restore Tarquin to his throne. Their conspiracy was discovered by the consuls, and they were severely punished. *Plut.* &c.

VITIA, a mother put to death by Tiberius, for weeping at the death of her son, &c. *Tacit.*

VITRICUS, a surname of Mars. *Ovid.*

M. VITRUVIUS Pollio, a celebrated architect in the age of Augustus, born at Formiæ. He is known only by his writings, and nothing is recorded in history of his life or private character. He wrote a treatise on his profession, which he dedicated to Augustus, and it is the only book on architecture now extant, written by the ancients. In this work he plainly shews that he was master of his profession, and that he possessed both genius and abilities.

VITULA, a deity among the Romans who presided over festivals and rejoicings.

ULPIA TRAJANA, a Roman colony planted in Sarmatia by Trajan.

ULPIANUS Domitius, a lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, of whom he became the secretary and principal minister. He raised a persecution against the Christians, and was at last murdered by the pretorian guards, of which he had the command, A. D. 226. There are some fragments of his compositions on civil law still extant ——Marcellus, an officer in the age of Commodus. —— Julianus, a man sent to oppose Heliogabalus. &c.

ULUBRÆ, a town of Latium, where Augustus was educated. *Jun.* 10, v. 102.

ULYSSES, a king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium, son of Anticlea and Laertes, or, according to some, of Sisyphus. [*Vid. Sisyphus & Anticlea.*] He became like the other princes of Greece, one of the suitors of Helen, but as he despaired of success in his applications, on account of the great number of suitors, he solicited the hand of Penelope, the daughter of Icarius. Tyndarus, the father of Helen, favored the addresses of Ulysses, as by this he was directed to choose one of his daughter's suitors without offending the others, and to bind them all by a solemn oath, that they would unite together in protecting Helen if any violence was ever offered to her person. Ulysses had no sooner obtained the hand of Penelope, than he retired to Ithaca, where his father resigned him the crown and retired to peace and rural solitude. The rape of Helen, however, by Paris, did not long permit him to remain in Ithaca, and as he was bound to defend her against every intruder, he was summoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. He pretended to be insane, not to leave his beloved Penelope. He yoked a horse and a bull together, and ploughed the sea shore, where he sowed salt instead of corn. This dissimulation was soon discovered, and Palamedes, by laying before the plough of Ulysses, his infant son Telemachus, convinced the world, that the father was not mad, when had the providence to turn away the plough from the furrow, not to hurt his child. Ulysses was therefore obliged to go to the war, but he did not forget him who had discovered his pretended insanity. [*Vid. Palamedes.*] During the Trojan war, the king of Ithaca was courted for his prudence and sagacity. By his means Achilles was discovered among the daughters of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. [*Vid. Achilles.*] and Philoctetes was induced to abandon Lemnos, and to fight for Troy, with the arrows of Hercules. [*Vid. Philoctetes.*] He was not less distinguished for his courage and valor. With the assistance of Diomedes

dies he murdered Rhesus, and slaughtered the sleeping Thracians in the midst of their camp, [*Vid. Rhesus & Dolon.*] and he introduced himself into the city of Priam, and carried away the Palladium of the Trojans. [*Vid. Palladium.*] For these eminent services he was universally applauded by the Greeks, and he was rewarded with the arms of Achilles, which Ajax had disputed with him. After the Trojan war Ulysses embarked on board his ships to return to Greece, but he was exposed to a number of misfortunes before he reached his native country. He was thrown by the winds upon the coasts of Africa, and visited the country of the Lotophagi, and of the Cyclops in Sicily. Polyphemus, who was the king of the Cyclops, seized Ulysses with his companions, five of whom he devoured, [*Vid. Polyphemus.*] but the prince of Ithaca intoxicated him and put out his eyes, and at last escaped from the dangerous cave where he was confined by tying himself under the belly of the sheep of the Cyclops when led to pasture. In Æolia he met with a friendly reception, and Æolus gave him, confined in bags, all the winds which could obstruct his return to Ithaca, but the curiosity of his companions to know what the bags contained, proved nearly fatal. The winds rushed with impetuosity, and all the fleet was destroyed, except the ship which carried Ulysses. From thence he was thrown upon the coasts of the Læstrygones, and of the island Æea, where the magician Circe changed all his companions into pigs for their voluptuousness. He escaped their fate by means of an herb which he had received from Mercury, and after he had obliged the magician by force of arms to restore his companions to their original shape, he yielded to her charms, and made her mother of Telegonus. He visited the infernal regions, and consulted Tiresias how to return with safety to his country, and after he had received every necessary information, he returned on earth. He passed along the coasts of the Sirens unhurt, by the directions of Circe, [*Vid Sirenes.*] and escaped the whirlpools and shoals of Scylla, and Carybdis. On the coasts of Sicily his companions stole and killed some oxen that were sacred to Apollo, for which the god destroyed the ships, and all were drowned, except Ulysses, who saved himself on a plank, and swam to the island of Calypso, in Ogygia. There for seven years he forgot Ithaca, in the arms of the goddess by whom he had two children. The gods at last interfered, and Calypso, by order of Mercury, suffered him to depart after she had furnished him a ship, and every thing requisite for the voyage. He had almost reached the island of Coreyra, when Neptune, still mindful that his son Polyphemus had been robbed of his eyes by the perfidy of Ulysses, raised a storm and sunk his ship. Ulysses swam with difficulty to the island of the Phæacians, where the kindness of Nausicaa, and the humanity of her father, king Alcinous, entertained him for a while. He related the series of his misfortunes to the monarch, and at last by his benevolence, he was conducted in a ship to Ithaca. The Phæacians laid him on the sea shore as he was asleep; and Ulysses found himself safely restored to his country, after a long absence of 20 years. He was well informed that his palace was besieged by a number of suitors, who continually disturbed the peace of Penelope, and therefore he assumed the habit of a beggar, by the advice of Minerva, and made himself known to his son, and his faithful shepherd Eumæus. With them he took measures to re-establish himself on his throne, he went to the palace, and was personally convinced of the virtues and of the fidelity of Penelope. Before his arrival was publicly known, all the importuning suitors were put to death, and Ulysses restored to the peace and bosom of his family. [*Vid. Lucretes, Penelope, Telemachus, Eumæus.*] He lived about 16 years after his return, and was at last killed by his son Telegonus, who had landed in Ithaca, with the hopes of making himself known to his father. This unfortunate event had been foretold to him by Tiresias, who assured him that he should die by the violence of something that was to issue from the bosom of the sea. [*Vid. Telegonus.*] According to some authors, Ulysses went to consult the oracle of Apollo after his return to Ithaca, and he had the meanness to seduce Erippe, the daughter of a king of Epirus, who had treated him with great kindness. Erippe had a son by him whom she called Euryalus. When come to years of puberty, Euryalus was sent to Ithaca by his mother, but Penelope no sooner knew who he was, than she resolved to destroy him. Therefore when Ulysses returned, he put to immediate death his unknown son, on the crimination of Penelope his wife, who accused him of attempts upon her virtue. The adventures of Ulysses in his return to Ithaca from the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's Odyssey. *Homer. Il. & Od.—Ving. Æn.* 2, 3, &c.—*Dictys. Cret.* 1, &c.—*Ovid. Met.* 13. *Heroid.* 1.—*Hygin. fab.* 201, &c. — *Apollod.* 3, c. 10.—*Paus.* 1, c. 17, & 22, l. 8, c. 12.

c. 12, l. 7, c. 4.—*Ælian. V. H.* 13, c. 12.—*Horat.* 3, *Od.* 29, v. 8.—*Parthen. Erot.* 3.—*Plut.*—*Plin.* 35.—*Tzetz. ad Lyc.*

Umber, a lake of Umbria near the Tiber. *Propert.* 4, *el.* 1, v. 124.

Umbra Pompeia, a portico of Pompey at Rome. *Mart.* 5, *ep.* 10.

Umbria, a country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, bounded on the north by the Adriatic sea, east by Picenum, and the country of the Sabines, and south by the river Nar. Some derive the word Umbria *ab imbribus* the frequent showers that were supposed to fall there, or from the shadow (*umbra*) of the Apennines which hung over it. Umbria had many cities of note. The Umbrians opposed the Romans in the infancy of their empire, but afterwards they became their allies, about the year U. C. 434. *Catull.* 40, v. 11.—*Strab.* 5.—*Plin.* 3, c. 12.—*Dionys. Hal.*

Umbricius, a soothsayer, who foretold approaching calamities to Galba. *Tacit.*

Umbro, a river of Italy.

Unca, a surname of Minerva.

Unchæ, a town of Mesopotamia.

Undecemviri, magistrates at Athens, to whom such as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed. *C. Nep. in Phoc.*

Unelli, a people of Gaul, conquered by Cæsar.

Unxia, a surname of Juno, derived from *ungere*, to anoint, because it was usual among the Romans for the bride to anoint the threshold of her husband, and from this necessary ceremony wives were called *Unxores*, and afterwards *Uxores*, from Unxia, who presided over them.

Vŏcōnia lex, *de testamentis*, by Q. Voconius Saxa, the tribune, A. U. C. 584, enacted that no woman should be left heiress to an estate, and that no rich person should leave by his will more than the fourth part of his fortune to a woman. This step was taken to prevent the decay of the noblest and most illustrious of the families of Rome. This law was abrogated by Augustus.

Vŏcōnius, a Latin poet, &c. *Martial* 7, ep. 28.——A tribune who made a law.——An officer of Lucullus, in Asia.

Voconti, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. *Sil.* 3, v. 467.

Vogesus, a mountain of Belgic Gaul, which separates the Sequani from the Lingones. *Lucan.* 1, v. 395.

Volaginius, a soldier who assassinated one of his officers, &c.

Volana, a town of the Samnites.

Volandum, a fortified place of Armenia.

Volaterra, an antient town of Etruria where Persius the satyrist was born. *Liv.* 10, c. 12.—*Strab.* 5.

Volcæ or Volcæ, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. *Liv.* 21, c. 26.—*Mela* 2, c. 5.

Vologeses, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia, who made war against the Roman emperors.

Volsci or Volci, a people of Latium, whose territories are bounded on the south by the Tyrrhene sea, north by the country of the Hernici and Marsi, west by the Latins and Rutulians, and east by Campania. Their chief cities were Antium, Circei, Anxur, Corioli, Fregellæ, Arpinum, &c. Ancus king of Rome made war against them, and in the time of the republic they became formidable enemies, till they were at last conquered with the rest of the Latins. *Liv.* 3 & 4.—*Virg. G.* 2, v. 168. *Æn.* 9, v. 505. l. 11, v. 546, &c.—*Strab.* 5.—*Liv.* 2, c. 4 & 5.

Volsinium, a town of Etruria in Italy, destroyed, according to Pliny 2, c. 53, by fire from heaven. *Liv.* 7, c. 3.—*Juv.* 3, v. 191.

Voltinia, one of the Roman tribes. *Cic.*

Volumna Fanum, a temple in Etruria, sacred to the goddess Volumna, who presided over the will and over complaisance. *Liv.* 4, 23.

Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus.

Volumnus & Volumna, two deities who presided over the will. They were chiefly invoked at marriages, to preserve concord between the husband and wife. They were particularly worshipped by the Etrurians. *Liv.* 4, c. 61.

T. Volumnius, a Roman famous for his friendship towards M. Lucullus, whom M. Antony had put to death. His great lamentations were the cause that he was dragged to the triumvir, of whom he demanded to be conducted to the body of his friend, and there to be put to death. His request was easily granted.——A mimic whom Brutus put to death.——An Etrurian who wrote tragedies in his own native language.——A consul who defeated the Samnites and the Etrurians, &c.——A friend of M. Brutus. He was preserved when that great republican killed himself, and he wrote an account of his death and of his actions, from which Plutarch selected some remarks.

Voluptas & Voluptia, the goddess of sensual pleasures, worshipped at Rome, where she had a temple. She was represented as a young and beautiful woman, well dressed, and elegantly adorned, having Virtue under her feet.

C. Volusenus, a military tribune (in Cæsar's army), &c. *Cæs. bell. G.* 3.

VOLUSIANUS, a Roman taken as colleague on the imperial throne, by his father Gallus. He was killed by his soldiers.

VOLUSIUS, a poet of Patavia who wrote, like Ennius, the annals of Rome in verse. *Seneca.* ep. 93.—*Catull.* 96, v. 7.——Saturninus, a governor of Rome, who died in the 93d year of his age, beloved and respected, under Nero. *Tacit. Ann.*——Caius, a soldier at the siege of Cremona, &c.——One of Nero's officers.

VOLUX, a son of Bocchus, whom the Romans defeated. Sylla suspected his fidelity, &c.

VOMANUS, a river of Picenum in Italy.

VONONES, a king of Parthia expelled by his subjects, and afterwards placed on the throne of Armenia.——Another king of Armenia.——A man made king of Parthia by Augustus.

VOPISCUS, a native of Syracuse, who wrote the life of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c. in the reign of Diocletian. He is one of the six authors who are called *Historiæ Augustæ scriptores*, but he excels all others in the elegance of his style, and the manner in which he relates the various actions of the emperors. He is not however without his faults. He has not the purity or perspicuity of the writers of the Augustan age.

VORANUS, a freed man of Luctatius, famous for his robberies, &c. *Horat.* 1, sat. 8, v. 39.

VORIENUS, Montanus, a man of learning banished to one of the Baleares for his malevolent reflections upon Tiberius. Ovid has celebrated him as an excellent poet. *Tacit.*

URANIA, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over astronomy. She is generally called mother of Linus, and of the god Hymenæus. She was represented as a young virgin dressed in an azure colored robe, crowned with stars, and holding a globe in her hands, and having many mathematical instruments placed round. *Hesiod. Theog.* 77.—*Apollod.* 1, c. 2.—*Hygin.* fab. 161.——A surname of Venus, the same as *Celestial*. She was supposed, in that character, to preside over beauty and generation, and was called daughter of Uranus or Cœlus by the Light. *Plato. in Symp.*—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 23.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 14. *&c.* I. 7, c. 26, *&c.*——A town of Cyprus.

URANII or URII, a people of Gaul.

URANUS, or Ouranus, a deity, the same as Cœlus, the most antient of all the gods. He married Tithea, or the Earth, by whom he had Cœus, Creus, Hyperion, Mnemosyne, Cottus, Phœbe, Briareus, Thetis, Saturn, Giges, called from their mother Titans. His children conspired against him, because he confined them in the bosom of the earth, and his son Saturn mutilated him, and drove him from his throne.

URBICUA, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

URIA, a town of Italy, built by a Cretan colony. *Strab.* 6

URITES, a people of Italy. *Liv.* 42, c. 48.

USCANA, a town of Macedonia. *Liv.* 43, c. 18

USIPETES or USIPII, a people of Germany. *Cæs. bell. G.* 4, c. 1, &c.

USTICA, a town in an island on the coast of Sicily, near Panormum. *Horat.* 1, od. 17, v. 11.

UTICA, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, on the same bay as Carthage. It was founded by a Syrian colony above 287 years before Carthage. It had a large and commodious harbour, and it became the metropolis of Africa, after the destruction of Carthage in the 3d Punic war, and the Romans granted it all the lands situate between Hippo and Carthage. It is celebrated for the death of Cato, who from thence is called Uticensis, or of Utica. *Strab.* 17.—*Lucan.* 6, v. 306.—*Justin.* 18, c. 4.—*Plin.* 16, c. 40.

VULCANALIA, festivals in honor of Vulcan, brought to Rome from Prænesse. They were observed in the month of August. The streets were illuminated, fires kindled every where, and animals thrown into the flames, as a sacrifice to the deity. *Varro de L. L.* 5.—*Dionys. Hal.* 1.—*Columell.* 11.—*Plin.* 18, c. 13.

VULCANI insulæ, or Vulcania, a name given to the islands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari. *Virg. Æn.* 8, v. 422. They received it because there were there subterraneous fires, supposed to be excited by Vulcan, the god of fire.

VULCANIUS, Terentianus, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the life of the three Gordians, &c.

VULCANUS, a god of the antients who presided over fire, and was the patron of all artists who worked iron and metals. He was son of Juno alone, who in this wished to imitate Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brains. According to Homer, he was son of Jupiter and Juno, and the mother was so disgusted with the deformities of her son, that she threw him into the sea as soon as born, where he remained for nine years. According to the more received opinion, Vulcan was educated in heaven with the rest of the gods, but his father kicked him down from Olympus, when

when he attempted to deliver his mother, who had been fastened by a golden chain for her insolence. He was nine days in coming from heaven upon earth, and he fell in the island of Lemnos, where, according to Lucian, the inhabitants seeing him in the air, caught him in their arms. He however broke his leg by the fall, and ever after remained lame of one foot. He fixed his residence in Lemnos, where he built himself a palace, and raised forges to work metals. The inhabitants of the island became sensible of his industry, and were taught all the useful arts which could civilize their rude manners, and render them serviceable to the good of society. The first work of Vulcan was, according to some, a throne of gold with secret springs, which he presented to his mother to avenge himself for her want of affection towards him. Juno no sooner sat herself on the throne than she found herself unable to move. The gods attempted to deliver her by breaking the chains which held her, but to no purpose, and Vulcan alone had the power to set her at liberty. Bacchus intoxicated him and prevailed upon him to come to Olympus, where he was reconciled to his parents. Vulcan has been celebrated by the antient poets for the ingenious works and automatical figures which he made, and many speak of two golden statues which not only seemed animated, but which walked by his side, and even assisted him in the working of metals. It is said that at the request of Jupiter he made the first woman that ever appeared on earth, well known under the name of Pandora. [*Vid. Pandora.*] The Cyclops of Sicily were his ministers and attendants, and with him they fabricated, not only the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but also arms for the gods and the most celebrated heroes. His forges were supposed to be under mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily, as well as in every part of the earth where there were vulcanos. The most known of the works of Vulcan which were presented to mortals are, a collar given to Hermione the wife of Cadmus and a sceptre, which was in the possession of Agamemnon king of Argos and Mycenæ. The collar proved fatal to all those that wore it, but the sceptre, after the death of Agamemnon, was carefully preserved at Cheronea, and regarded as a divinity. The amours of Vulcan are not numerous. He demanded Minerva from Jupiter, who had promised him in marriage whatever goddess he should chuse, and when she refused his addresses he attempted to offer her violence. Minerva resisted with success, though there remained on her body some marks of Vulcan's passion, which she threw down upon earth wrapped up in wool. [*Vid. Erichthonius.*] This disappointment in his love was repaired by Jupiter who gave him one of the Graces. Venus is universally acknowledged to have been the wife of Vulcan; her infidelity is well known, as well as her amours with Mars, which were discovered by Phœbus, and exposed to the gods by her own husband. [*Vid. Alectryon.*] The worship of Vulcan was well established, particularly in Egypt, at Athens, and at Rome. It was usual in the sacrifices that were offered to him to burn the whole victim and not reserve part of it as in the immolations to the rest of the gods. A calf and a boar pig were the principal victims offered to him. Vulcan was represented covered with sweat, blowing with his nervous arm the fires of his forges. His breast was hairy, and his forehead was blackened with smoke. Some represent him lame and deformed, holding a hammer raised in the air, ready to strike; while with the other hand he turns with pincers, a thunderbolt on his anvil. He appears on some monuments with a long beard, dishevelled hair, half naked, and a small round cap on his head, while he holds a hammer and pincers in his hand. The Egyptians represented him under the figure of a monkey. Vulcan has received the names of Mulciber, Pamphanes, Civitechnes, Pandamator, Cyllopodes, Cratipoda, &c. all expressive of his lameness and his profession. He was father of Cupid by Venus; et Cæculus, Cecrops, Cacus, Prometheus, Cercyon, Octilia, &c. Cicero speaks of more than one deity of the name of Vulcan. One he calls son of Cælus, and father of Apollo by Minerva, the second he mentions is son of the Nile, and called Phtas by the Egyptians; the third was son of Jupiter and Juno, and fixed his residence in Lemnos; and the fourth who built his forges in the Lipari islands was son of Menalius. Vulcan seems to have been admitted in heaven more for ridicule than for any other purpose. He seems to be the great cuckold of Olympus, and even his wife is represented laughing at his deformities, and mimicking his lameness to gain the smiles of her lovers. *Hesiod. Theog. & in Scut. Herc.—Apollod.* 1, c. 3, &c.—*Homer Il.* 1, v. 578 & 593. l. 15. v. 18. l. 18, v. 307, &c.—*Ovid Met.* 4, v. 173, &c.—*Diod.* 5.—*Pausf.* 1, c. 20, l. 3, c. 17.—*Cic. de Nat. D.* 3, c. 22.—*Herodot.* 2 & 3.—*Varro de L. L.*—*Virg. Æn.* 7, &c.

VULCATIUS, a Roman knight who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c. *Tacit.*——A senator in the reign of Diocletian who

mpted to write an history of all ad reigned at Rome, either as law-reigns or by usurpation. Of his thing is extant but an account of Cassius, who revolted in the east he reign of M. Aurelius, which ribe to Spartianus.

o, a Roman consul who invaded ith Regulus.——Another consul. the provinces of Asia while in d triumphed over the Galatians.

ŭra, or Vulturaria, a town of the n Apulia. *Horat.* 3, od. 4, v9.

urius, a man who conspired is country with Catiline.

urius, a surname of Apollo. *Vid.* s.

urnum, a town of Campania, af-called Capua, as some suppose.

urnus, a river of Campania. *Lucret.* 5, v. 664 —*Virg. Æn.* 7, v. 729——The god of the Tiber was also known by that name. *Varro de L. L.* 4, c. 5.——The wind also received the name of Vulturnus, when it blew from the side of the Vulturnus. ——A surname of Apollo on mount Lissus in Ionia, near Ephesus. The god received this name from a shepherd who raised him a temple, after he had been drawn out of a subterraneous cavern by vultures.

Vulsinum, a town of Etruria where Sejanus was born.

Uxellodunum, a town of Gaul. *Caes. bell. G* 8, c. 33.

Uxii, a people of Armenia, conquered by Alexander. The Tigris rises in their country.

Uxisama, an island in the western ocean.

Uzita, an inland town of Africa, destroyed by Cæsar. *Hirt. de Afric.* 41, &c.

THE, one of the Oceanides. *Hesiod Theog.* v. 356.

hi, a people of Thrace.——The its of Xanthus in Asia. *Vid.*

hica, a festival observed by the ians in the month called Xanthi-ame as April. It was then usual a lustration of the army with great . A bitch was cut into two parts, half of the body placed on one side other part on the other side, after e soldiers marched between, and ls imitated a real battle by a sham nt.

hippe, a daughter of Dorus. *Vid.*

hippus, a son of Melas, killed by *Vid.* Xantippus.

hus, or Xanthos, a river of Troas inor. It is the same as the Scamander, but according to Homer, it was nthus by the gods and Scamander [*Vid. Scamander.*]——A river of tiently called Sirbes. It was sa-pollo, and fell into the sea near *Homer Il.* 6, v. 172.—*Virg. Æn.* 4, *Mela.* 1, c. 15.——One of the Achilles, who spoke to his mas-chid with severity, and told him that he must soon be killed. *Homer Il.* 19. ——One of the horses given to Juno by Neptune, and afterwards to the sons of Leda.——An historian of Sardes in the reign of Darius.——A Greek historian of Lydia. *Dionys. Hal.*——A king of Lesbos. ——A king of Bœotia who made war against the Athenians. He was killed by the artifice of Melanthus. [*Vid. Apaturia.*] ——A Greek poet.——A philosopher of Samos, in whose house Æsop lived some time as servant.——A town of Lycia on the river of the same name, at the distance of about 15 miles from the sea shore. The inhabitants are celebrated for their love of liberty and national independence. Brutus laid siege to their city, and when at last they were unable longer to support themselves against the enemy, they set fire to their houses and destroyed themselves. The conqueror wished to spare them, but though he offered rewards to his soldiers, if they brought any of the Xanthians alive into his presence, only 150 were saved much against their will. *Appian.* 4.—*Plut. in Brut.*

Xantippe, a daughter of Dorus who married Pleuron, by whom she had Agenor, &c. *Apollod* 1, c. 7.——The wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill humor and

and peevish disposition, which are become proverbial. Some suppose that the philosopher was acquainted with her morosenesses and insolence before he married her, and that he took her for his wife to try his patience, and inure himself to the malevolent reflections of mankind. She continually tormented him with her impertinence, and one day not satisfied with using the most bitter invectives, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on his head, upon which the philosopher coolly observed, *after thunder there generally follows rain.* *Ælian. V. H.* 7, c. 10. l. 9, c. 7. l. 14, c. 23. *Laërt. in Socrat.*

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general who assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war. He defeated the Romans and took the celebrated Regulus prisoner. Such signal services deserved to be rewarded, but the Carthaginians looked with envious jealousy upon Xantippus, and he retired to Corinth after he had saved them from destruction. Some authors support that the Carthaginians ordered him to be assassinated and his body to be thrown into the sea as he was returning home; while others say that they had prepared a leaky ship to convey him to Corinth, which he artfully avoided. *Liv.* 18 & 28, c. 43 ——*Appian. de Pun.*——An Athenian general who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale with Leotychides. A statue was erected to his honor in the citadel of Athens. He made some conquests in Thrace, and encreased the power of Athens. He was father to the celebrated Pericles by Agariste the niece of Clisthenes, who expelled the Pisistratidæ from Athens. *Paus.* 3, c. 7. l. 8, c. 52.——A son of Pericles who disgraced his father by his disobedience, his ingratitude and extravagance. He died of the plague in the Peloponnesian war. *Plut.*

XENAGORAS, an historian. *Dionys. Hal.*——A philosopher who measured the height of mount Olympus.

XENARCHUS, a comic poet.——A peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia. He taught at Alexandria and at Rome, and was intimate with Augustus.——A prætor of the Achæan league who wished to favor the interest of Perseus, king of Macedonia, against the Romans.

XENARES, an intimate friend of Clomenes king of Sparta.

XENETUS, a Locrian whose daughter married Dionysius of Sicily. *Ælian.*

XENEUS, a writer who composed an history of Chios.

XENIADES, a Corinthian who went to buy Diogenes the Cynic, when sold as a slave. He asked him what he could do, upon which the Cynic answered, *command freemen.* This noble answer so pleased Xeniades, that he gave the Cynic his liberty, and entrusted him with the care of the education of his children. *Diog.*

XENIUS, a surname given to Jupiter the god of hospitality.

XENOCRITA, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi, from whom Hercules extorted an oracle by force. *Paus.* 10, c. 13.

XENOCLES, a tragic writer in the age of Euripides. He obtained four times a poetical prize in a contention in which Euripides was competitor. *Ælian.*——A Spartan officer in the expedition which Agesilaus undertook against the Persians.——An architect of Eleusis.——A friend of Aratus.——One of the friends of Cicero.

XENOCRATES, an antient philosopher born in Calcedonia, and educated in the school of Plato, whose friendship he gained, and whose approbation he merited. Though of a dull and sluggish disposition, he supplied the defects of nature by unwearied attention and industry, and was at last found capable of succeeding in the school of Plato, after Speusippus, about 339 years before Christ. He was remarkable as a disciplinarian, and he required that his pupils should be acquainted with mathematics before they came under his care, and he even rejected some who had not that necessary qualification, saying that they had not yet found the key of philosophy. He did not only recommend himself to his pupils by precepts, but more powerfully by example, and since the wonderful change he had made upon the conduct of one of his auditors, *Vid. Xenocr.* his company was as much shunned by the dissolute and extravagant, as it was courted by the virtuous and the benevolent. Philip of Macedon attempted to gain his confidence with money, but with no success. Alexander in this imitated his father and sent some of his friends with talents for the philosopher. They were introduced, and supped with Xenocrates. The repast was small and moderate, elegant without ostentation. On the morrow, the officers of Alexander wished to pay down the 50 talents, but the philosopher asked them, whether they had not perceived from the entertainment of the preceding day, that he was not in want of money. *Tell your master,* said he, *to keep his money, lest more people to maintain than I have.* Yet not to offend the monarch, he accepted a small sum about the tenth part of one talent. His character was not less conspicuous in every other particular, and he has been

cited as an instance of virtue from the following circumstance: The courtezan Lais had pledged herself to forfeit an immense sum of money, if she did not triumph over the virtue of Xenocrates. She tried every art, assumed the most captivating looks, and used the most tempting attitudes to gain the philosopher, but in vain; and she declared at last, that she had not lost her money, as she had pledged herself to conquer an human being, not a lifeless stone. Though so respected and admired, yet Xenocrates was poor, and he was dragged to prison, because he was unable to pay a small tribute to the state. He was delivered from confinement by one of his friends. His integrity was so well known, that when he appeared in the court as a witness, the judges dispensed with his oath. He died in his 82d or 84th year, after he had presided in the academy for above 25 years. It is said that he fell in the night with his head into a bason of water, and that he was suffocated. He had written above 60 treatises on different subjects, all now lost. He acknowledged no other deity but heaven, and the seven planets. *Diog.*—*Cic. ad. Attic.* 10, *ep.* 1, &c. *Tusc.* 5, c. 32.—*Val. Max.* 2, c. 10.—*Lucian.*——A physician in the age of Nero. He was not in great esteem.

Xenodamus, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, by Gnoisia. *Apollod.* 3, c. 11.——An athlete of Anticyra. *Pausf.* 10, c. 36.

Xenodice, a daughter of Sylens, killed by Hercules.——A daughter of Minos and Pasiphae.

Xenodŏcus, a Messenian crowned at the Olympic games. *Pausf.* 4, c. 5.——A native of Cardia, &c.

Xenophănes, a Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, in the age of Socrates. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect which was called the Eleatic in Sicily. He supposed that god and the world were the same, and he credited the eternity of the universe. His liberal opinion about the divinity, raised the indignation of his countrymen, and he was banished. He died very poor when about 100 years old. *Cic. quæst.* 4, c. 37, *de div.* 1, c. 3, *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 11. —— A governor of Olbus, in the age of M. Antony. *Strab.* 14.——One of the ministers of Philip, who went to Annibal's camp, and made a treaty of alliance between Macedonia and Carthage.

Xenophilus, a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived to his 107th year, and enjoyed all his faculties to the last. *Val. Max.* 8, c. 13.——One of Alexander's generals. *Curt.* 5, c. 2.——A robber of whom Aratus hired some troops.

Xenophon, an Athenian, son of Gryllus, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. In the school of Socrates he received those instructions and precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him at the head of an army, in literary solitude, and as the prudent father of a family. He was invited by Proxenus, one of his intimate friends to accompany Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia, but he refused to comply without previously consulting his venerable master, and enquiring into the propriety of such a measure. Socrates strongly opposed it, and observed that it might raise the resentment of his countrymen, as Sparta had made an alliance with the Persian monarch; but, however, before he proceeded further, he advised him to consult the oracle of Apollo. Xenophon paid due deference to the injunctions of Socrates, but as he was ambitious of glory, and eager to engage in a distant expedition, he hastened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince, and treated with great attention. In the army of Cyrus, Xenophon shewed that he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of young Cyrus, the prudence and vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thousand Greeks who had followed the standard of an ambitious prince, were now at the distance of above 600 leagues from their native home, in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen, and though he was often opposed by malevolence and envy, yet his persuasive eloquence and his activity convinced the Greeks that no general could extricate them from every difficulty, better than the disciple of Socrates. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, gain the top of mountains, till he could rest secure for a while, and refresh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was at last happily effected, the Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs, or 34,650 stadia, which was performed in 215 days, after an absence of 15 months. The whole perhaps might now be forgotten, or at least but obscurely known, if the great philosopher

pher who planned it, had not employed his pen in describing the dangers which he escaped, and the difficulties which he surmounted. He was no sooner returned from Cunaxa, than he fought new honors in following the fortune of Agesilaus in Asia. He enjoyed his confidence, he fought under his standard, and conquered with him in the Asiatic provinces, as well as at the battle of Coronæa. His fame, however, did not escape the aspersions of jealousy he was publicly banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother, and being now without a home, he retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians, in the neighbourhood of Olympia. In this solitary retreat he dedicated his time to literary pursuits, and as he had acquired riches in his Asiatic expeditions, he began to adorn and variegate by the hand of art, for his pleasure and enjoyment, the country which surrounded Scillus. He built a magnificent temple to Diana, in imitation of that of Ephesus, and spent part of his time in rural employments, or in hunting in the woods and mountains. His peaceful occupations, however, were soon disturbed, a war arose between the Lacedæmonians and Elis. The sanctity of Diana's temple, and the venerable age of the philosopher, who lived in the delightful retreats of Scillus, were disregarded, and Xenophon, driven by the Elians from his favorite spot where he had composed and written for the information of posterity, and honor of his country retired to the city of Corinth. In this place he died in the 90th year of his age, about 360 years before the Christian æra. The works of Xenophon are numerous: He wrote an account of the expedition of Cyrus, called *the Anabasis*, and as he had no inconsiderable share in this enterprize, his descriptions must be authentic, as he was himself an eye-witness. Many however have accused him of partiality. He appeared often too fond of extolling the virtues of his favorite Cyrus, and while he describes with contempt, the imprudent operations of the Persians, he does not neglect to show that he was a native of Greece. His *Cyropædia*, divided into eight books, has given rise to much criticism, and while some warmly maintain that it is a faithful account of the life and the actions of Cyrus the great, and declare that it is supported by the authority of Scripture; others as vehemently deny its authenticity. According to the opinions of Plato and of Cicero, the Cyropædia of Xenophon, was a moral romance, and these venerable philosophers support, that the historian did not so much write what Cyrus had been, as what every true good and virtuous monarch ought to be. His *Hellenica* were written as a continuation of the history of Thucydides, and in his *memorabilia* of Socrates, and his *apology* he has shewn himself, as Valerius Maximus observes, a perfect master of the philosophy of that great man, and he has explained his doctrines and moral precepts with all the success of persuasive eloquence and conscious integrity. These are the most famous of his compositions, besides which there are other small tracts. His eulogium given on Agesilaus, his oeconomics, on the duties of domestic life, the dialogue intitled Hiero, in which he happily describes and compares the misery which attended the tyrant, with the felicity of a virtuous prince; a treatise on hunting, the symposium of the philosophers, on the government of Athens and Sparta, a treatise on the revenues of Attica, &c. The simplicity and the elegance of Xenophon's diction have procured him the name of Athenian muse, and the bee of Greece, and they have induced Quintilian to say, that the graces dictated his language, and that the goddess of persuasion dwelt upon his lips. His sentiments, as to the divinity and religion, were the same as those of the venerable Socrates, he supported the immortality of the soul, and exhorted his friends to cultivate those virtues which ensure the happiness of mankind, with all the zeal and fervor of a christian. He has been quoted as an instance of tenderness and of resignation on providence. As he was offering a sacrifice, he was informed that Gryllus, his eldest son, had been killed at the battle of Mantinea. Upon this he tore the garland from his head, but when he was told that his son had died like a Greek, and given a mortal wound to the enemy's general, he replaced the flowers on his head, and continued the sacrifice, exclaiming that the pleasure he received from the valor of his son, was greater than the grief which his unfortunate death occasioned. *Cic. in Orat.* 19.—*Val. Max.* 5, c. 10—*Quintil.* 10, c. 1.—*Ælian.* V. *H.* 3, c. 13. l. 4, c. 5.—*Diog. in Xenoph.*—*Seneca*——A writer in the beginning of the fourth century, known by his *Ephemeris*, a Greek romance in five books.——A physician of the emperor Claudius, born in the island of Cos, and said to be descended from the Asclepiades. He enjoyed the emperor's favors, and through him the people of Cos were exempt from all taxes. He had the meanness to poison his benefactor

factor at the instigation of Agrippina. *Tacit.* 12, *Ann.* c. 61 & 67.——An officer under Adrian, &c.

Xerxes 1st, succeeded his father Darius on the throne of Persia, and though but the second son of the monarch, was preferred to his elder brother Artabazanes. The causes alledged for this preference, were, that Artabazanes was son of Darius, when a private man, and that Xerxes was born, after his father had been raised on the Persian throne, of Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus. Xerxes continued the warlike preparations of his father, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extensive possessions. He afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army, which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs and women that attended it, amounted to no less than 5,283,220 souls. This multitude, which the fidelity of historians have not exaggerated, was stopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of 300 Spartans, under king Leonidas. Xerxes astonished that such a handful of men should dare to oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence, but for three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were repeatedly defeated in attempting to execute the monarch's injunctions, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed longer, if a Trachinian had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, and suddenly fallen upon the devoted Leonidas. The king himself nearly perished on this occasion, and it has been reported, that in the night, the desperate Spartans sought, for a while, the royal tent which they found deserted, and wandered through the Persian army, slaughtering thousands before them. The battle of Thermopylæ was the beginning of the disgrace of Xerxes; the more he advanced, it was to experience new disappointments, his fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, and though he burnt the deserted city of Athens, and trusted to the artful insinuations of Themistocles, yet he found his millions unable to conquer a nation that was superior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. Mortified with the ill success of his expedition, and apprehensive of imminent danger in an enemy's country, Xerxes hastened to Persia, and in 30 days he marched over all that territory which before he had passed with much pomp and parade in the space of six months. Mardonius, the best of his generals, was left behind, with an army of 300,000 men, and the rest that had survived the ravages of war, of famine and pestilence, followed their timid monarch into Thrace, where his steps were marked by the numerous birds of prey that hovered round him, and fed upon the dead carcases of the Persians. When he reached the Hellespont, Xerxes found the bridge of boats which he had erected there, totally destroyed by the storms, and he crossed the straights in a small fishing vessel. Restored to his kingdom and safety, he forgot his dangers, his losses and his defeats, and gave himself up to riot and debauchery. His indolence, and luxurious voluptuousness offended his subjects, and Artabanus, the captain of his guards, conspired against him, and murdered him in his bed, in the 8th or 12th year of his reign, about 465 years before the Christian era. The personal accomplishments of Xerxes have been commended by antient authors, and Herodotus observes, that there was not one man among the millions of his army, that was equal to the monarch in comeliness or stature, or that was as worthy to preside over a great and extensive empire. The picture is finished, and the character of Xerxes completely known, when we hear Justin exclaim, that the vast armament which invaded Greece, was without a head. Xerxes has been cited as an instance of humanity. When he reviewed his millions from a stately throne in the plains of Asia, he suddenly shed a torrent of tears on the recollection that the multitude of men he saw before his eyes, in one hundred years, should be no more. His pride and insolence have been deservedly censured, he ordered chains to be thrown into the sea, and the waves to be whipped because the first bridge he had laid across the Hellespont had been destroyed by a storm. He cut a channel through mount Athos, and saw his fleet sail in a place which before was dry ground. The very rivers were dried up by his army as he advanced towards Greece, and the cities which he entered reduced to want and poverty. *Herodot.* 1, c. 183, l. 7, c. 2, &c.—*Diod.* 11.— *Strab.* 9.— *Ælian.* 3. *V. H.* 25.— *Justin.* 2, c. 10, &c.—*Pans.* 3, c. 4, l. 8, c. 46. — *Lucan.* 2, v. 672. — *Plut. in Them.* &c.—*Val. Max.*

Xerxes 2d, succeeded his father Artexerxes Longimanus on the throne of Persia, about 425 years before Christ, and was assassinated in the first year of his reign by his brother Sogdianus.——A painter of Heraclea.

Xerxes, an officer of Antiochus the great, king of Syria.

Xuthus, a son of Hellen, grandson of Deucalion. He was banished from Thessaly

Thessaly by his brothers, and came to Athens, where he married Creusa, the daughter of king Erechtheus, by whom he had Achæus and Ion. He retired after the death of his father in law into Achaia, where he died. According to some, he had no children, but adopted Ion, the son whom Creusa, before her marriage had borne to Apollo. *Apollod* 1, c. 7.—*Paus.* 7, c. 1.

XYCHUS, a Macedonian who told Philip of his cruelty when he had put his son Demetrius to death, at the instigation of Perseus.

XYNIAS, a lake of Thessaly, or according to some of Bœotia.

XYNOICHIA, an anniversary day observed at Athens, in honor of Minerva, and in commemoration of the time in which the people of Attica left their country seats, and by advice of Theseus, all united in one body.

ZABATUS, a river of Media, near which the ten thousand Greeks stopped in their return.

ZABDICENE, a province of Persia.

ZABIRNA, a town of Libya.

ZACYNTHUS, a native of Bœotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to destroy Geryon. At the end of the expedition, he was entrusted with the care of Geryon's flocks, by the hero, and ordered to conduct them to Thebes. As he went on his journey, he was bit by a serpent, and some time after died. His companions carried his body away, and buried it in an island of the Ionian sea, which from that time was called Zacynthus. The island of Zacynthus is situate at the south of Cephalenia, and at the west of the Peloponnesus. It is about 60 miles in circumference. *Strab.* 2, & 8.—*Mela* 2, c. 7.—*Homer. Od.* 1, v. 246, l. 9, v. 24.—*Ovid. de art. am.*—*Paus.* 4, c. 23.—*Virg. Æn*, 3, v. 270.——A son of Dardanus. *Paus.* 8

ZAGREUS, a son of Jupiter and Proserpine, the same as the first Bacchus, of whom Cicero speaks. Some say that Jupiter obtained Proserpine's favors in the form of a serpent, in one of the caves of Sicily, where her mother had concealed her from his pursuits, and that from this union Zagreus was born.

ZAGRUS, a mountain on the confines of Media and Babylonia.

ZALEUCUS, a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, and one of the disciples of Pythagoras. He was very humane, and at the same time very austere, and he attempted to enforce his laws more by inspiring shame than dread. He had wisely decreed, that a person guilty of adultery should lose both his eyes. His philosophy was called to a trial, when he was informed that his son was an adulterer. He ordered the law to be executed, the people interfered, but Zaleucus resisted, and rather than violate his own institutions, he commanded one of his own eyes, and one of those of his son to be put out. This made such an impression upon the people, that while Zaleucus presided over the Locrians, no person was again found guilty of adultery. *Val. Max.* 2, c 2, l. 6. c. 5.—*Cic. de leg.* 2, c. 6, *ad. Attic.* 6, *ep.* 1.—*Ælian. V. H.* 2, c. 37, l. 3, c. 17, l. 13, c. 24.—*Strab.* 6.

ZAMA, or ZACMA, a town of Numidia, celebrated for the victory which Scipio obtained there over the great Annibal. Metellus besieged it, and was obliged to retire with great loss. After Juba's death it was destroyed by the Romans *C. Nep. in Annib.*—*Liv.* 30, c. 29.—*Sallust. de. Jug.*—*Flor.* 3, c. 1.—*Ital.* 3. v. 261.—*Strab.* 17.

ZAMRIS, a debauched king of Assyria, son of Semiramis and Ninus, as some report. He reigned 38 years.

ZAMOLXIS, a slave and disciple of Pythagoras. He accompanied his master in Egypt, and afterwards retired into the country of the Getæ, which had given him birth. He began to civilize his countrymen, and the more easily to gain reputation, he concealed himself for three years in

in a subterraneous cave, and afterwards made them believe, that he was just raised from the dead. Some place him before the age of Pythagoras. After death he received divine honors. *Diog.—Herodot.* 4, c. 19, &c.

ZANCLE, a town of Sicily, on the straits which separate that island from Italy. It received its name from its appearing like a scythe, which was called ζάγκλον, in the language of the country. It fell into the hands of the Samians, 497 years before the Christian era, and three years after it was recovered by Anaxilaus, the Messanian tyrant of Rhegium, who gave it the name of his native country, and called it Messana. It was founded about 1058 years before the Christian era, by the pirates of Cumæ in Italy, and peopled by Samians, Ionians, and Chalcidians. *Strab.* 6.—*Diod* 4.—*Ital.* 1, v. 662.—*Ovid Fast.* 4, v. 499. *Met.* 14, v. 5, l. 15, v. 290.—*Paus.* 4, c. 23.

ZARAX, a town of Peloponnesus.

ZARBIENUS, a petty monarch of Asia, who was gained to the interest of the Romans by one of the officers of Lucullus. Tigranes put him to death for his desertion, and his funeral was celebrated with great magnificence by the Roman general. *Plut in Luc.*

ZARIASPES, a Persian who attempted to revolt from Alexander, &c. *Curt.* 9.

ZATHES, a river of Armenia.

ZEBINA, Alexander, an impostor who usurped the throne of Syria at the instigation of Ptolemy Physcon.

ZELA or ZELIA, a town of Pontus near the river Lycus.——A town of Troas at the foot of Ida.——Another in Lycia.

ZELES, a town of Spain.

ZELUS, a daughter of Pallas.

ZENO, a philosopher of Elea or Velia in Italy, who flourished about 500 years before the christian era. He was the disciple, or according to some, the adopted son of Parmenides, and he was supposed to be the inventor of dialectic. His opinions about the universe, the unity, incomprehensibility, and immutability of all things, were the same as those of Xenophanes and the rest of the Eleatic philosophers. It is said that he attempted to deliver his country from the tyranny of Nearchus. His plot was discovered, and he was exposed to the most excruciating torments to reveal the name of his accomplices, but this he bore with unparalleled fortitude, and not to be at last conquered by tortures, he cut off his tongue with his teeth and spit it into the face of the tyrant. Some say that he was pounded alive in a mortar, and that in the midst of his torments he called to Nearchus, as if to reveal something of importance; the tyrant approached him, and Zeno, as if willing to whisper to him, caught his ear with his teeth and bit it off. *Cic. Tusc.* 2, c. 22. *de Nat.D.*3,c.33.—*Diod in Frag.*—*Val Max.* 3, c. 3.—*Diog.* 9. —— The founder of the sect of the stoics, born at Citium in the island of Cyprus. The first part of his life was spent in commercial pursuits, but he was soon called to more elevated employments. As he was returning from Phœnicia a storm drove his ship on the coast of Attica, and he was shipwrecked near the Piræus. This moment of calamity he regarded as the beginning of his fame. He entered the house of a bookseller, and to dissipate his melancholy reflections he began to read. The book was written by Xenophon, and the merchant was so pleased and captivated by the eloquence and beauties of the philosopher, that from that time he renounced the pursuits of a busy life, and applied himself to the study of philosophy. Ten years were spent in frequenting the school of Crates, and the same number under Stilpo, Xenocrates and Polemon. Perfect in every branch of knowledge, and improved from experience as well as observation, Zeno opened a school at Athens, and soon saw himself attended by the great, the learned and the powerful. His followers were called *Stoics*, because they received the instructions of the philosopher in the portico called στοα. He was so respected during his life time that the Athenians publicly decreed him a brazen statue and a crown of gold. His life was an example of soberness and moderation, his manners were austere, and to his temperance and regularity he was indebted for the continual flow of health which he always enjoyed. After he had taught publicly for 48 years, he died in the 98th year of his age, a stranger to diseases, and never incommoded by a real indisposition. He was buried in that part of the city called Ceramicus, where the Athenians raised him a monument. The founder of the stoic philosophy shone before his followers as a pure example of imitation. Virtue he perceived to be the ultimate of his researches. He wished to live in the world as if nothing was properly his own; he loved others, and his affections were extended even to his enemies. He felt a pleasure in being kind, benevolent and attentive, and he found that these sentiments of pleasure were reciprocal. He saw a connection and dependence in the system of the universe, and perceived that from thence arose the harmony of civil society, the tenderness of parents, and filial gratitude.

gratitude. In the attainment of virtue the goods of the mind were to be preferred to those of the body, and when that point was once gained nothing could equal our happiness and perfection, and the stoic could view with indifference health or sickness, riches or poverty, pain and pleasure, which could neither move nor influence the serenity of his mind. Zeno recommended resignation, he knew that the laws of the universe cannot be changed by man, and therefore he wished in prayer that his disciples should not deprecate impending calamities, but rather beseech providence to grant them fortitude to bear the severest trials with pleasure and due resignation to the will of heaven. An arbitrary command over the passions was one of the rules of stoicism, to assist our friends in the hour of calamity was our duty, but to give way to childish lamentations was unbecoming our nature. Pity therefore and anger were to be banished from the heart, propriety and decorum were to be the guides in every thing, and the external actions of men were the best indications of their inward feelings, their secret inclinations, and their character. It was the duty of the stoic to study himself, in the evening he was enjoined to review with critical accuracy the events of the day, and to regulate his future conduct with more care, and always to find an impartial witness within his own breast. Such were the leading characters of the stoic philosophy, whose followers were so illustrious, so perfect and so numerous, and whose effects were productive of such exemplary virtues in the annals of the human mind. Zeno in his maxims used to say, that with virtue men could live happy under the most pressing calamities. He said that nature had given us two ears, and only one mouth, to tell us that we ought to listen more than speak. He compared those whose actions were dissonant with their professions to the coin of Alexandria, which appeared beautiful to the eye, though made of the basest metals. He acknowledged only one god, the soul of the universe which he conceived to be the body, and therefore he believed that those two together united, the soul and the body, formed one perfect animal, which was the god of the stoics. *Cic. Acad.* 1, c. 12. *de Nat. D.* 1, c. 14. l. 2, c. 8 & 24. l. 3, c. 24. *pro Mur. de Orat.* 32, &c. *Finib.*—*Seneca.*—*Epicletus*—*Arrian.*—*Stoan. V. H.* 9. c. 26.—*Diog.*——An Epicurean philosopher of Sidon, who numbered among his pupils Cicero, Pomponius Atticus, Cotta, Pompey, &c. *Cic. de Nat. D.* 1. c. 21 & 34.——A rhetorician, father to Polemon, who was made king of Pontus. The son of Polemon who was king of Armenia was also called Zeno. *Strab.* 12.—*Tac. Ann* 2, c. 56.——A native of Lepro, crowned at the Olympic games *Pausan.* c. 15.——A general of Antiochus.

ZENOBIA, a queen of Iberia, wife to Rhadamistus. She accompanied her husband when he was banished from his kingdom by the Armenians, but as she was unable to follow him on account of her pregnancy she entreated him to murder her. Rhadamistus long hesitated, but fearful of her falling into the hands of his enemy, he obeyed, and threw her body into the Araxes. Her cloaths kept her up on the surface of the water, where she was found by some shepherds, and as the wound was not mortal, her life was preserved, and she was carried to Tiridates who acknowledged her as queen.——Septimia, a celebrated princess of Palmyra who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowled as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, which, according to some authors, she is said to have hastened, Zenobia reigned in the east as regent of her infant children, who were honored with the title of Cæsars. She assumed the name of Augusta, and she appeared in imperial robes, and ordered herself to be stiled the queen of the east. The troubles which at that time agitated the western parts of the empire, prevented the emperor from checking the insolence and the ambition of this princess, who boasted to be sprung from the Ptolemies of Egypt. Aurelian was no sooner invested with the imperial purple than he marched into the east, determined to punish the pride of Zenobia. He well knew her valor, and he was not ignorant that in her wars against the Persians, she had distinguished herself no less than Odenatus. She was the mistress of the east, Egypt acknowledged her power, and all the provinces of Asia minor were subject to her command. When Aurelian approached the plains of Syria, the Palmyrean queen appeared at the head of 700,000 men. She bore the labors of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and walked on foot fearless of danger. Two battles were fought, the courage of the queen gained the superiority, but an imprudent evolution of the Palmyrean cavalry ruined her cause, and while they pursued with spirit the flying enemy, the Roman infantry suddenly fell upon the main army of Zenobia, and the defeat was inevitable. The queen fled to Palmyra, determined to support a siege. Aurelian followed her, and after he had almost exhausted his stores, he proposed terms of accommodation, which were

were rejected with disdain by the warlike princess. Her hopes of victory however soon vanished, and though she harrassed the Romans night and day by continual sallies from her walls, and the working of her military engines, she despaired of success when she heard that the armies which were marching to her relief from Armenia, Persia and the east, had partly been defeated and partly bribed from her allegiance. She fled from Palmyra in the night, but Aurelian, who was apprized of her escape, pursued her, and she was caught as she was crossing the river Euphrates. She was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and though the soldiers were clamorous for her death, she was reserved to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. She was treated with great humanity, and Aurelian gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she was permitted to live the rest of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majesty which became a queen of the east and a warlike princess. Her children were patronized by the emperor, and married to persons of the first distinction at Rome. Zenobia has been admired not only for her military abilities, but also for her literary talents. She was acquainted with every branch of useful learning, and spoke with fluency the language of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Latins. She composed an abridgment of the history of the oriental nations, and of Egypt, which was greatly commended by the antients. She received no less honor from the patronage she afforded to the celebrated Longinus, who was one of her favorites, and who taught her the Greek tongue. She has also been praised for her great chastity, and her constancy, though she betrayed too often her propensities to cruelty and intoxication when in the midst of her officers. She fell into the hands of Aurelian about the 272d year of the Christian era. *Aur. Vict.*—*Zos. &c.*

Zenodōrus, a sculptor in the age of Nero. He made a statue of Mercury, as also a colossus for the emperor, which was 110 feet high, and which was consecrated to the sun. The head of this colossus was some time after broken by Vespasian, who placed there the head of an Apollo surrounded with beams.

Zenodotia, a town of Parthia.

Zenodōtus, a native of Trœzene, who wrote an history of Umbria.——A grammarian in the age of Ptolemy Soter by whom he was appointed to take care of the celebrated library of Alexandria.

Zenothémis, a Greek writer. *Ælian. V. H.* 17, c. 30.

Zephȳrium, a promontory of Magna Græcia towards the Ionian sea.

Zephȳrus, one of the winds, son of Astreus and Aurora, the same as the Favonius of the Latins. He married a nymph called Chloris or Flora, by whom he had a son called Carpos. Zephyr was said to produce flowers and fruits by the sweetness of his breath. He had a temple at Athens, where he was represented as a young man of delicate form, with two wings on his shoulders, and with his head covered with all sorts of flowers. He was supposed to be the same as the west wind. *Hesiod. Theog.* 377—*Virg. Æn* 1, v. 135, l. 2, v. 417. l. 4, v. 223 &c.—*Ovid Met.* 1, v. 64. l. 15, v. 700.—*Propert.* 1, el. 16, v. 34, &c.

Zephyrum, a promontory in the island of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, whence she was called Zephyria. It was in this temple that Arsinoe made an offering of her hair to the goddess of beauty.

Zerynthus, a town of Samothrace, where Venus was called Zerynthia. *Ovid. Trist.* 1, el. 9, v. 19.

Zethes, Zetes or Zetus, a son of Boreas king of Thrace and Orithyia, who accompanied, with his brother Calais, the Argonauts to Colchis. In Bithynia the two brothers, who are represented with wings, delivered Phineus from the continual persecution of the Harpyes, and drove these monsters as far as the islands called Strophades, where at last they were stopped by Iris, who promised them that Phineus should no longer be tormented by them. They were both killed, as some say, by Hercules during the Argonautic expedition, and were changed into those winds which generally blow before the dog star appears, and are called Prodromi by the Greeks. Their sister Cleopatra married Phineus king of Bithynia. *Orpheus Arg.*—*Apollod.* 1, c. 9. l. 3, c. 15.—*Hygin.* fab. 14.—*Ovid. Met.* 8, v. 716.—*Pans.* 3, c. 18.—*Val. Flacc.*

Zetus or Zethus, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother to Amphion. The two brothers were born on mount Cithæron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of her father Nycteus. When they had attained the years of manhood, they collected a number of their friends to avenge the injuries which their mother had suffered from Lycus, the successor of Nycteus on the throne of Thebes, and his wife Dirce. Lycus was put to death, and his wife tied to the tail of a wild bull, that dragged her over rocks and precipices till she died. The crown of Thebes was seized by the two brothers, not only as the reward of this victory, but as their inheritance, and

Zethus

Grecian Measures of Length reduced to

Dactylus or digit												English meas. feet. in. dec.
4	Doron											0 0 0 .7554 $\frac{17}{16}$
10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Lichas										0 0 3 .0218 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$	Orthodoron									0 0 7 .5346 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	3	$1\frac{1}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{11}$	Spithame								0 0 8 .3101 $\frac{1}{16}$
16	4	$1\frac{6}{10}$	$5\frac{1}{11}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Foot							0 0 9 .0836 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{4}{5}$	$1\frac{7}{11}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Cubit (πυγμη)						0 1 1 .5875
20	5	2	$1\frac{9}{11}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$	Pygon					0 1 2 .5944 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	6	$2\frac{2}{5}$	$2\frac{2}{11}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	Larger Cubit (πηχυς)				0 1 9 .3093
96	24	$9\frac{3}{5}$	$8\frac{8}{11}$	8	6	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{4}{5}$	4	Pace (εξγυια)			0 6 0 .5125
9600	2400	960	$872\frac{8}{11}$	800	600	$533\frac{1}{3}$	480	400	100	Stadium		0 4 4 .5
76800	19200	7680	$6981\frac{9}{11}$	6400	4800	$4266\frac{2}{3}$	3840	3200	800	8	Milion	895 . 4 0

Roman

Romain Measures of Length reduced to

Digitus transversus	Uncia	Palmus minor	Pes	Palmipes	Cubitus	Gradus	Passus	Stadium	Milliare	English paces	ft.	inc.	dec.
1	1/3									0	0	0	785 1/3
4	3	Palmus minor								0	0	0	197
16	12	4	Pes							0	0	2	902
20	15	5	1 1/4	Palmipes						0	0	11	604
24	18	6	1 1/2	1 1/3	Cubitus					0	1	2	505
40	30	10	2 1/2	2	1 2/3	Gradus				0	4	5	406
80	60	20	5	4	3 1/3	2	Passus			0	2	5	01
10000	7500	2500	625	500	416 2/3	250	125	Stadium		0	4	10	08
80000	60000	20000	5000	4000	3333 1/3	2000	1000	8	Milliare	120	4	4	5
										967	0	0	

The

The Grecian square measures were the *plethron*, containing 9,444, as some say, or as others report 10,000, square feet; the *aroura* which was half the *plethron*. The *aroura* of the Egyptians was the square of 100 cubits.

The Roman square measure was the *jugerum*, which, like their *libra* and their *as*, was divided into twelve parts called *uncia*, as the following table shows:

		Uncia.	Square feet.	Scruples.	Eng. roods	Sq. poles.	Square feet.
1	*As* or	12	28800	288	2	18	250,05
$\frac{11}{12}$	*Deunx*	11	26400	264	2	10	183,85
$\frac{5}{6}$	*Dextans*	10	24000	240	2	2	117,64
$\frac{3}{4}$	*Dodrans*	9	21600	216	1	34	51,42
$\frac{2}{3}$	*Bes*	8	19200	192	1	25	257,46
$\frac{7}{12}$	*Septunx*	7	16800	168	1	17	191,25
$\frac{1}{2}$	*Semis*	6	14400	144	1	09	125,03
$\frac{5}{12}$	*Quincunx*	5	12000	120	1	01	58,82
$\frac{1}{3}$	*Triens*	4	9600	96	0	32	264,85
$\frac{1}{4}$	*Quadrans*	3	7200	72	0	24	198,64
$\frac{1}{6}$	*Sextans*	2	4800	48	0	16	132,43
$\frac{1}{12}$	*Uncia*	1	2400	24	0	8	66,21

N. B. The *Actus Major* was 14400 square feet, equal to a *Semis*. The *Clima* was 3600 square feet, equal to a *Sesuncia*, or an *uncia* and a half, and the *actus minimus*, was equal to a *sextans*.

The Roman *as* or *es*, was called so because it was made of brass.

Attic

Attic Measures of capacity for liquid things, reduced to the English Wine Measure.

										gals.	pts.	sol. inch. dec.
Cochliarion										0	[illegible]	0356 1/8
2	*Cheme*									[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2½	1¼	*Myſtron*								[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	2½	2	*Conche*							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	5	4	2	*Cyathus*						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	7½	6	3	1½	*Oxybaphon*					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	30	24	12	6	4	*Cotyle*				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	60	48	24	12	8	2	*Xeſtes*			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
720	360	388	144	72	48	12	6	*Chous*		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8640	4320	3156	1728	864	576	144	[illegible]	12	*Metretes*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Roman Measures of capacity for thin liquid, reduced to English Wine Measure.

Cyathi										gals.	pts.	fol.	inch.	dec.
1										0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	2	$17\frac{2}{15}$
4	Cyathus									0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	4	$68\frac{8}{15}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Acetabulum								0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	7	$04\frac{1}{5}$
12	3	2	Quartarius							0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	$09\frac{1}{5}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina						0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	$18\frac{2}{5}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius					0	1	5	6	$36\frac{4}{5}$
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				0	7	4	9	$12\frac{2}{5}$
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	$3\frac{3}{5}$
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora		7	1	10	6	$6\frac{4}{5}$
46080	11520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	143	3	11	0	$9\frac{6}{5}$

N. B. The *quadrantal* is the same as the *amphora*. The *Cadus*, *Congiarius*, and *Dolium* denote no certain measure. The Romans divided the *Sextarius*, like the *libra*, into 12 equal parts, called *Cyathi*, and therefore their *calices* were called *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *triantes*, &c. according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Attic

Attic Measures of capacity for things dry, reduced to English Corn Measure.

							pecks.	gals.	pints.	ſd inch.	dec.
Cochlearion							0	0	0	0	$276\frac{7}{16}$
1	*Cyathus*						0	0	0	2	$638\frac{1}{2}$
15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Oxybaphon*					0	0	0	4	$144\frac{1}{2}$
60	6	4	*Cotyle*				0	0	0	16	579
120	12	8	2	*Xeſtes*			0	0	0	33	158
180	18	12	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Chœnix*		0	0	0	15	$705\frac{1}{2}$
8640	864	576	144	72	48	*Medimnus*	4	0	0	3	506

N. B. Beſides this *Medimnus*, which is the *Medicus*, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to ſix Roman *Modii*.

Roman

Roman Measures of capacity for things dry reduced to English Corn Measures.

Cyathus	Acetabulum	Hemina	Sextarius	Semimodius	Modius	peck	gallon	pints	solid inch	dec.
4						0	0	$\frac{1}{64}$	0	$\frac{96}{100}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$					0	0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	$\frac{96}{100}$
24	6	4				0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	$\frac{96}{100}$
48	12	8	2			0	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	$\frac{96}{100}$
384	96	64	16	8		0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{96}{100}$
768	192	128	32	16	2	0	2	0	0	$\frac{96}{100}$

The most antient Grecian Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

Drachma	Mina	Talentum	lb.	oz.	dwts.	grs.	dec.
100			0	0	6	1	$\frac{44}{100}$
6000	60		65	0	11	5	$\frac{44}{100}$

Less antient Grecian and Roman Weights, reduced to English Troy Weight.

Lentes	Siliquæ	Obolus	Scriptulum	Drachma	Sextula	Sicilicus	Bibella	Uncia	Libra	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	½ dec.
4										0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
12	3									0	0	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
24	6	2								0	0	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
72	18	6	3							0	0	0	18	$\frac{1}{2}$
96	24	8	4	1						0	0	1	6	$\frac{2}{7}$
144	36	12	6	$\frac{3}{2}$	1					0	0	2	0	$\frac{6}{7}$
192	48	16	8	2	$\frac{3}{2}$	1				0	0	4	13	$\frac{2}{7}$
576	144	48	24	8	6	4	3			0	0	6	1	$\frac{1}{7}$
6912	1728	576	288	96	72	48	36	Uncia		0	0	18	5	$\frac{1}{7}$
								Libra		0	10	18	13	$\frac{5}{7}$

N. B. The Roman ounce is the English *avoirdupois* ounce, which was antiently divided into seven *denarii*, and eight *drachmæ*, and as they reckoned their *denarius* equal to an Attic *drachma*, the Attic weights were $\frac{1}{7}$th heavier than the correspondent weights among the Romans.

The Greeks divided their *obolus* into *chalci* and smaller proportions; some into six *chalci*, and every *chalcus* into seven smaller parts, and others divided into eight *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into eight parts.

The

The greater Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

Libra			
$1\frac{1}{24}$	*Mina Attica communis*		
$1\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{7}{24}$	*Mina Attica medica*	
$62\frac{1}{2}$	60	46	*Talentum Atticum commune*

N. B. There was also another Attic talent which consisted of 80, or according to some of 100 *minæ*. It must however be remembered, that every *mina* contains 100 *drachmæ*, and every *talent* 60 *minæ*. The talents differ according to the different standard of their *minæ* and *drachmæ*, as the following table indicates:

				lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
The Mina Ægyptiaca	Consists of Attic drachmæ	$133\frac{1}{3}$	Equivalent to English troy weight	1	5	6	$22\frac{26}{27}$
Antiochica		$133\frac{1}{3}$		1	5	6	$22\frac{26}{27}$
Cleopatræ Ptolemaica		114		1	6	14	$16\frac{2}{19}$
Alexandrina Dioscoridis		160		1	8	16	$7\frac{81}{95}$
The Talentum Ægyptiacum	Consists of Attic minæ	80	Equivalent to English troy weight	86	8	16	8
Antiochicum		80		86	8	16	8
Ptolemaicum Cleop.		$86\frac{1}{3}$		93	11	11	
Alexandrinum		96		104	0	19	14
Insulanum		120		130	1	4	12
Antiochicum		360		390	3	13	12

The

The value and proportion of the Grecian coins.

											l.	sh.	d.	q.
Lepton											0	0	0	$\frac{21}{350}$
12	*Chalcus*										0	0	0	$\frac{21}{48}$
24	2	*Dichalcus*									0	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{24}$
28	4	2	*Hemiobolus*								0	0	0	2 $\frac{7}{14}$
56	8	4	2	*Obolus*							0	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
112	16	8	4	2	*Diobolus*						0	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
224	32	16	8	4	2	*Tetrobolus*					0	0	5	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
336	48	24	12	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Drachma*				0	0	7	3
662	96	48	24	12	6	3	2	*Didrachmon*			0	1	3	2
1324	112	96	48	24	12	6	4	2	*Tetradrachmon Stater*		0	2	7	0
1660	384	120	60	30	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Pentadrachmon*	0	3	2	3

N. B. The *drachma*, and the *didrachmon*, were silver, the others generally of brass. The *tridrachmon*, *triobolus*, &c. were sometimes coined. The *drachma* and the *denarius*, are here supposed to be equal, though often the former exceeded in weight.

	l.	s.	d.
The gold coin among the Greeks was the *stater aureus*, which weighed two Attic *drachmæ*, or half the *stater argenteus*, and was worth 25 Attic *drachmæ*, of silver, or in English money	0	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Or according to the proportion of gold to silver, at present,	1	0	9
The *Stater Cyzicenus* exchanged for 28 Attic *drachmæ*, or	0	18	1
The *Stater Philippi* and *Stater Alexandri* were of the same value			
The *Stater Daricus*, according to Josephus, was worth 50 Attic *drachmæ*, or	1	12	$3\frac{1}{5}$
The *Stater Cræsi* was of the same value.			

The

The value and proportion of the Roman coins.

	Teruncius	*Semibella*	*Libella*, or *As*	*Seſtertius*	*Quinarius*, or *Victoriatus*	l.	s.	d.	q.
Teruncius						0	0	0	0 $\frac{775}{1000}$
Semibella	2					0	0	0	1 $\frac{11}{20}$
Libella, or *As*	4	2				0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
Seſtertius	10	5	2½			0	0	1	3 ¾
Quinarius, or *Victoriatus*	20	10	5	2		0	0	3	3 ½
Denarius	40	20	10	4	2	0	0	7	3

N. B. The *denarius*, *victoriatus*, *ſeſtertius*, and ſometimes the *as*, were of ſilver, the others were of braſs. The *triens*, *ſextans*, *uncia*, *ſextula*, and *dupondius*, were ſometimes coined of braſs.

The computation of money among the Greeks, was by drachmæ as follows:

	l.	s.	d.	q.
1 *Drachma*	0	0	7	3
10 *Drachmæ*	0	6	5	2
100 *Drachmæ* equal to a *Mina*	3	4	7	
10 *Minæ*	32	5	10	

	l.	s.	d.
60 *Minæ* equal to a *Talent*	193	15	0
10 *Talents*	1937	10	0
100 *Talents*	19375	0	0

Among the Romans, the computation was by Sestertii Nummi, as,

	l.	s.	d.	q.
A *Sestertius*	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 *Sestertii*	0	1	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1000 *Sestertii*, equal to one *Sestertium*	8	1	5	2
10 *Sestertia*	80	14	7	0
100 *Sestertia*	807	5	10	0

	l.	s.	d.	q.
1000 *Sestertia*, or *decies Sestertium*, (centies und.) or *decies centena millia nummum*	8072	18	4	0
Centies vel *centies H. S.*	80729	3	4	0
Millies H. S.	807291	13	4	0
Millies centies H. S.	8880010	16	8	0

The Mina Syra	Was worth of Attic *drachmæ*	25
Ptolemaica		$33\frac{1}{3}$
Antiochica		100
Euboica		100
Babylonica		116
Attica major		$133\frac{1}{3}$
Tyria		$133\frac{1}{3}$
Æginæa		$166\frac{1}{3}$
Rhodia		$166\frac{1}{3}$

The Talentum Syrum	Was worth of Attic *minæ*	15
Ptolemaicum		20
Antiochicum		60
Euboicum		60
Babylonicum		70
Atticum majus		80
Tyrium		80
Æginæum		100
Rhodium		100
Ægyptium		80

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The Roman gold coin was the *aureus*, which generally weighed double the *denarius*. The value of it, according to the first proportion of coinage, mentioned by Pliny, was	1	4	3	8
Or according to the proportion of coinage at present,	1	0	9	
According to the decuple proportion mentioned by Livy and Julius Pollux	0	12	11	
According to Tacitus, as it was afterwards valued and exchanged for 25 *denarii*	0	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$	

he value of coin and current money changed during the existence of the Roman republic, and stood, as Pliny mentions it, as follows:

In the reign of Servius	The *as* weighed	1 pound	
A. U. C. 490		6 ounces	
A. U. C. 537		3 ounces	
A. U. C. 586		1 ounce	

A. U. C. 485	The *denarius* ex-	10 *asses*
A. U. C. 537	changed for	16 *asses*

A. U. C. 547 a scruple of gold was worth 20 *sestertii*; coined afterwards of the pound of gold, 20 *denarii aurei*; and in Nero's reign of the pound of gold, 42 *denarii aurei*.

N. B. In the above table of money, it is to be observed, that the silver was then reckoned at 5s. and gold [illegible] per ounce.

A talent of gold among the Jews was worth 5475l. and one of silver 342l. 8s. 9d.

The greater talent of the Romans was worth 99l. 6s. 8d. and the less 60l. or as some say 75l. and the great talent 1125l.

The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3l. 9s. 7d. It is used indifferently by antient authors for *as*, *as*, and *mina*, and was supposed to consist of 100, or 96 *denarii*. It is to be observed, that whenever the word *pondo* is joined to numbers, it signifies the same as *libra*, but when it is used with other words, it bears the same signification as the ἀσσαρον or ἀσσον of the Greeks, or the *pondus* of the Latins. The word *nummus*, when mentioned as a sum of money, was supposed to be equivalent to a *sestertius*, and though the words *sestertius* and *nummus* are often joined together, yet their signification is the same, and they intimate no more than either does separately.

We must particularly remark, that in reckoning their *sesterces*, the Romans had an art which can be rendered intelligible by the observation of these rules! If a numeral noun agreed in case, gender, and number, with the word *sestertius*, it denoted, precisely as many *sestertii*, as for example, *decem sestertii* was the same number. If a numeral noun of another case was joined with the genitive plural of *sestertius*, it denoted so many thousand, as *decem sestertium* signifies so many thousand *sestertii*. If the adverb numeral was joined, it denoted so many hundred thousand, as *decies sestertium* was ten hundred thousand *sestertii*. If the numeral adverb was put by itself, the signification was not altered, therefore *decies*, *vicies*, &c. were sometimes implied as many hundred thousand *sestertii*, or hundred *sestertia*, as if the word *sestertium* was expressed.

The *denarius*, which was the chief silver coin used at Rome, received its name because it contained *denos asses*, ten *asses*.

The *as* is often expressed by an L. because it was one pound weight; and the *sestertius*, because it was equivalent to two pound and a half of brass, is frequently denoted by H. S. or by L. L. S.

The Roman *libra* contained twelve ounces of silver, and was worth about 3l. sterling.

The Roman talent was supposed to be equivalent to twenty-four *sesterces*, or nearly 193l. sterling.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

In AMPHICTYON, 38th line for *armies* read *army*.
In BIAS, 4th line, *Neleus* for *Nelus*.
In CENCHREUS, 2d line for *Perene* read *Pyrene*.
In CLYTEMNESTRA, 1ſt line, for *Tyndamus* read *Tyndarus*.
In CRĔMĔRA, 5th line, read *faſt* for *met*.
In DAMASTES, 3d line, for *Peuceſtes* read *Procruſtes*.
Three lines above DANAI, for *Leontius* read *Leontium*.
In DISCORDIA, 2d line, for *Hemeſis* read *Nemeſis*.
In HEPHÆSTION, 12th line, for *ſhe* read *he*.
In HŌMĒRUS, 43d line, dele *not*.
In LAIS, 4th line, for *native Greece* read *native country into Greece*.
In LŪCĀNUS, 38th line, for *Pharſalâ* read *Pharſalia*.
In MARIUS, laſt line but one, third column, for *we* read *are*.
In MARSI, 36th line, for *Trancus* read *Tranlus*.
For NĒRĔĬDIS, read NĒRĔĬDES.
For PRIĂPUS, read PRIĀPUS.
In QUINTILIĀNUS, 20th line, for *ten* read *twelve*.